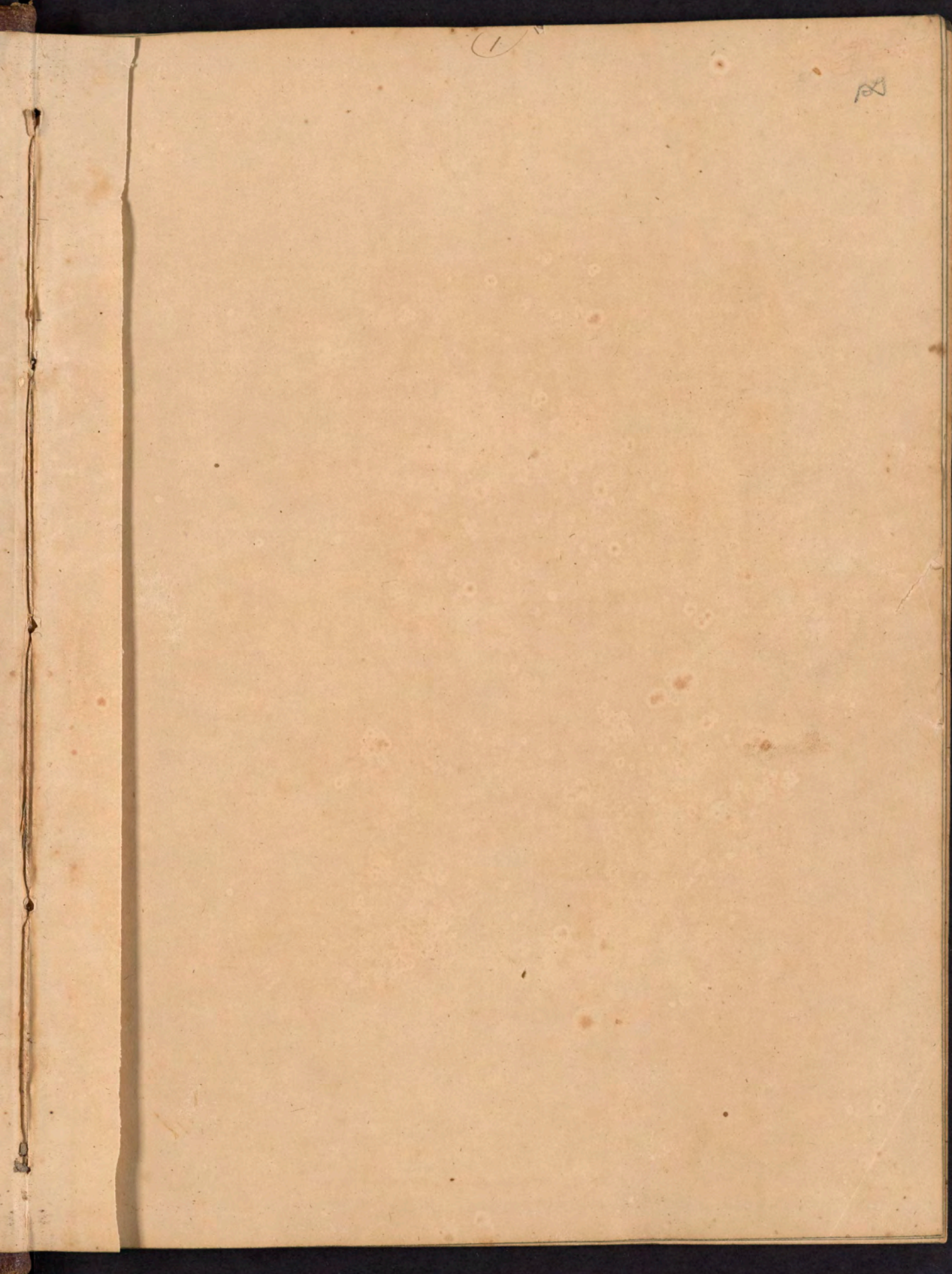


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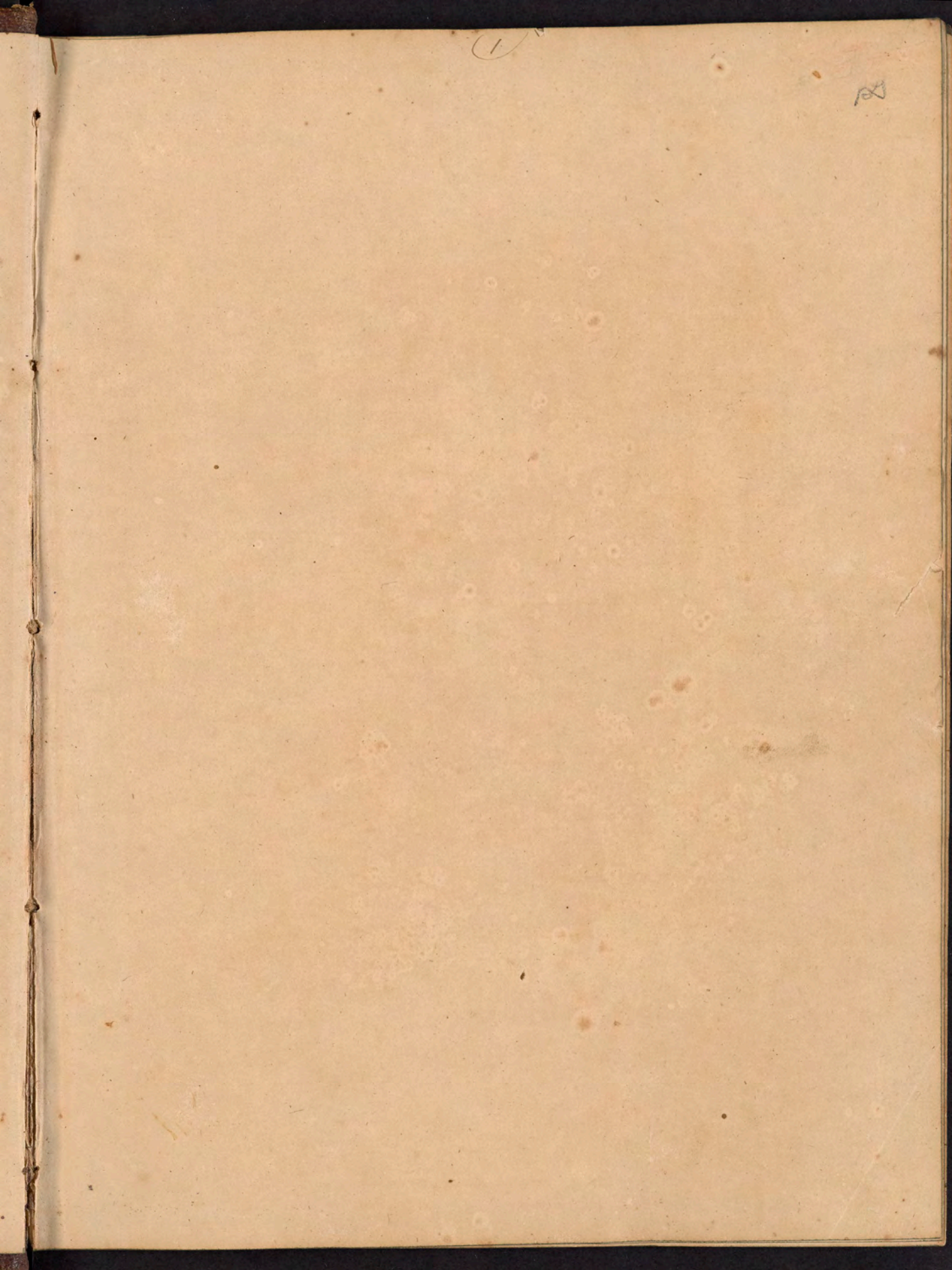
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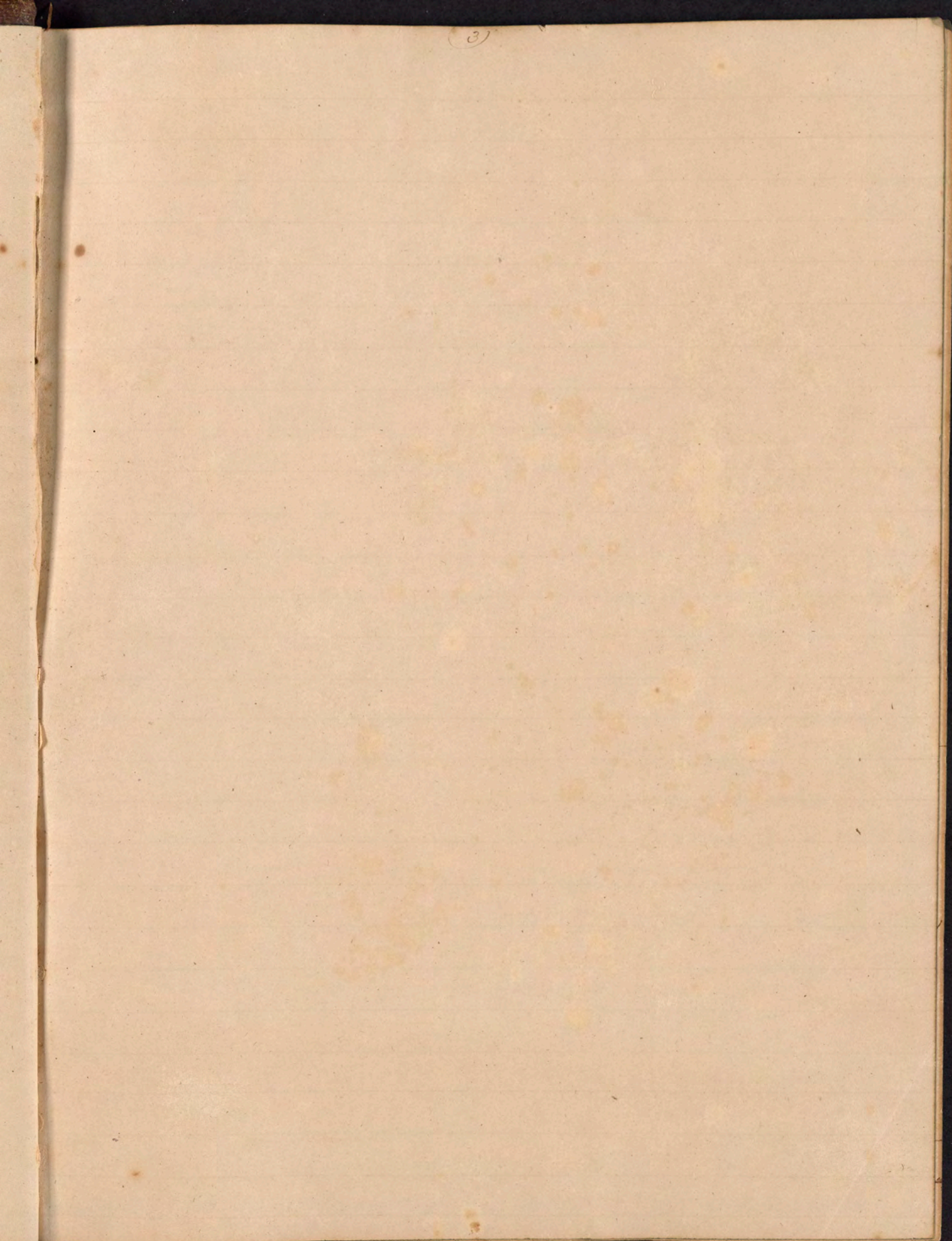
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Extracts from *A Treatise*
of the
Materia Medica
and
Therapeutics

Oct. 25th 1839

Chapter 1

Observations on the General Modus Operandi of
Medicines

The living economy is under the constant influence of extraneous agents, & subjected, by them, to an infinite variety of impressions.

Medicines may produce remedial impressions in two ways - 1st By acting primarily on the solids; their impressions being conveyed throughout the system by the agency of Sympathy. - 2nd By being absorbed into the circulation & acting on the system through the medium of the blood.

Emetics

An emetic is a substance which excites vomiting by a specific impression on the stomach, independent of mere distention from quantity, or of nauseous taste or smell.

Emetics

Oct. 25th 1839

They act beneficially by evacuating the contents of the stomach; by giving & impulse to the portal circulation & by the excitement which they produce in the nervous system; sometimes arresting the progress of febrile affections in their forming stage, while the morbid excitement is as yet principally confined to the nervous system.

Cephaelis Ipecacuanha

This plant - a native of South America - was first discovered about the middle of the seventeenth century. If used in the early stage of Dysentery, it should, perhaps, always be given, in the first place, to the extent of producing full vomiting. In the latter stages of the complaint when the arterial excitement has been considerably subdued it is well calculated in combination with opium to mitigate pain and keep up a moisture of the surface.

Used as an injection it affords great relief in internal piles. Given in small doses as an emetic from day to day, with an occasional anodyne mixture, it has been much praised in diarrhoea - An excellent anti-emetic given in in $\frac{1}{4}$ gr doses every half hour.

Formula

R - Pulv. ipecac. gr. x

Pulv. opii gr. v

Calomel gr. v

R - Pulv. nitrat. potap. ʒ i

Calomel gr. vi

P. Opii gr. iij

P. Ipecac gr. vi - M

Pulv. camph. gr. viij - M. Divide

into ten equal parts. One of these taken every 2 or 3 hours, will often procure much relief in dysentery after proper evacuations have been procured. Divide into 6 = one to be taken every 2 hours. This is an excellent expectorant in pulmonary asthma.

A - Pulv. ipecac. gr-VIII
Masse. Hydrarg. gr-XXIV

Pulv. capsici gr-VI. - M. Divide into six pills. One to be taken at night, as an alterative, in indigestion from mere debility of the stomach

Antimony. - Antimony is a hard brittle metal of a bluish color. Plummer's pill* is a very useful remedy in almost every variety of chronic disease of the skin

* R. - Calomel,

Antim. sulph. precipitat. aa 3 ij

Pulv. guaiac. 3 iv

Sapo. venet. 3 iij

M. F. pil. aa gr-3. Take from 2 to 4, morning & evening.

Antimonium Tartarizatum. Antimonii et potasse tartaras

It consists of a combination of the tartrate of potassa with tartrate of antimony - The alkalis and their carbonates decompose it & precipitate the antimony in the state of a protoxide. Also many of the metallic salts and oxides decompose particularly the acetate & sub-acetate of lead

As a vomit, tartar emetic is the most important article we possess. It either as an emetic, or as a means of curbing the action of the heart and arteries, or of inducing diaphoresis, is one of the most useful remedies in febrile diseases

In all phlegmasial affections, except those of the ^{mucous membrane of} alimentary this preparation has been found eminently useful

Laennec says if given to the extent of from 12 to 20 gr during the day it acts specifically in subduing pneumonic affections & powerfully promotes absorption. For the reduction of enlarged spleen & for the removal of that dry & jaundiced

Emetics Oct 26th 1839

state of the skin with odema of the feet which is apt to remain after protracted miasmatic fevers I.E. given to the extent of a grain dissolved in 3 pints of water & used as a common drink for 2 or 3 weeks will generally clear the skin of its icteric hue & keep up a regular action of the bowels & cutaneous exhalants

Not galls & other astringents counteract in some degree the effects of tartar emetic
R. - Tart. antimon gr Viiij
Pulv. Spec. oac. 3i
Agg. fontane 3 IV - M
Tart. antimon gr ij. - M
Take a table spoonfull every 10 or 15 minutes until vomiting is excited
To be taken at once as an active emetic

Nitrous Powders

R. - Pulv. nitrate potasse 3 ijs
Tart. antimon gr i
Calomel gr VI - M.
Enema excited
R. - Tart. antimon 3 fs.
Decocti hordei 0j.

Divide into six = . Take one every hour or two

Sulphas Zinci - Given in the dose of from 1/2 to 2 gr it acts as an astringent tonic

Dr. Moseley's zinc mixture

Sulph. Zinci, 3 iij. sulh. alum. 3 i. pulv. exelinel. gr iij. aqua bulentis 0j. Mix these in a mortar until the solution is cold & the sediment is deposited. then pour it off. Dose table spoonfull for an adult - Recommended in *Chic. pectum*

Sulphate of Zinc is an excellent emetic in hooping-cough

Lobelia Inflata - This is a biennial plant. As an emetic in strong doses it produces great relaxation debility & perspiration. Very valuable remedy in Asthenia also in hooping cough

Emetics

Oct. 31. 1839

Combined with extract of belladonna it forms a most valuable remedy in whooping cough (see pl 88 vol. 1 En. Materia Medica)

Spina-trifoliata - Indian Physic

Euphorbia Specacuanha - This plant is found no where except in the U.S.

Scilla Maritima. - Squill. - It is found in great abundance on the sandy coasts of Spain, Portugal, Sicily &c. It is chiefly employed as a diuretic & expectorant for both of which purposes it is indeed one of our most valuable remedies

Formule

R. Aectum Scilla 3ss
vin. Specac. 3ij - M

As an emetic in whooping cough may be given in teaspoon full doses to a child between one & three years old. Vegetable Acids are supposed to increase its expectorant power.

Sanguinaria Canadensis. - Puccoon. or Blood root

Two ounces of the root to a pint of diluted alcohol are proper proportions for forming the tincture Dose 20 or 30 gtt three times a day in pectoral affections

R. Tinct. sanguin. 3i } From 20 to 30 gtt
Tinct. ferri Muratis 3ss M } twice or thrice a day

Sulphas Cupri - Blue vitrol - Blue copperas

Given in union with Tart. A. (in dose of about 2 aa) it is called the dry vomit. As an emetic in diarrhea it is usually combined with Specac. in the proportion of 1 gr of the former to 5 gr of the latter & repeated every 2 or 3 days - white of eggs beat up with water - Antidote

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Chapter III. Cathartics Oct 31st 1839

Cathartics are medicines which evacuate the contents of the intestines downwards or which when given in proper doses produces purging

Jalap - It is a perennial plant indigenous to Mexico & some of the West India islands

A combination of *Jalap* & cream tartar, in the proportion of about 25 gr of the former to 40 or 60 of the latter forms a very useful cathartic in tropical cases

Rheum. - Given in doses of from 4 to 10 gr it acts as a stomachic & gentle tonic. The astringency which it possesses renders it a useful cathartic in diarrhea & other diseases connected with laxity or debility of the intestinal canal. It is the most useful purgative we possess in the treatment of indigestion

Useful when combined with magnesia in the griping bowel complaints of very young infants (See E. M. M. vol. 1. fol 145)

Conct Rhis et Aloe. officinal. This is an excellent prepⁿ in chronic hysteria attended with weakness of the digestive organs, flatulency & torpor of the bowels

Folia Senna. officinal / *Electuarium lenitivum (confectionem)* & excellent composition in cases of habitual costiveness

Gambogia. - It is a useful hydragogue in ascites attended with a sluggish state of the system R *Gamboga* ʒ ii

Cream Tartar. ʒss. M. & dose

Aloe Extractum - Individuals of a sluggish & irritable habit with a slow & languid state of the circulation generally bear this ~~excellent~~ much better than persons of sanguine & irritable temperaments

Cathartics Nov 1. 1839

Colocynthis Pulpa. - This is the medullary or pulpy part of the *Cucumis Colocynthis*. - grows in Syria, Arabia, & also in some parts of Spain. It is but seldom administered in an uncombined form on account of the great violence of its operation. It also acts upon the kidneys.

Compound Ext. colocynth. - Dose 10 to 15 gr. In combination with Calomel. it is a safe mild & effectual purgative.

Elatium - This substance is obtained from the fruit of the *Mordica elatium*, a cucurbitaceous plant, growing wild in the southern parts of Europe. The fruit resembles the garden cucumber. It is the most powerful purgative we possess. When given in a full dose it produces excessive nausea, copious & frequent watery stools.

Formula according to Dr. Ferriar

R. — *Ext. elatium* gr 1
Spir. nit. dulc. ℥ ii
Tinct. scilli
Tinct. Colicinis aa ʒss } four times daily
Syrup. rhamni ʒj - M. Take 15 three or

very serviceable in ascites.

Croton Figlium. - *Croton oil*. Dose gr 1

Oleum Ricini. - It is a very mild, unirritating, but certain & prompt cathartic procuring copious fecal evacuation. A mixture strongly resembling castor oil is composed as follows viz. 9 grains of resin of jalap 3 gr. V. soap & 1 lb 3 oz oil of olives - Dose 1/2 table spoon full.

Cathartics Dec. 30th 1839

Formula. R. — Magnesia alb. 3ss
 ℞. ricini 3 i
 Syrup limonis 3 l. M. This

forms an excellent & highly useful purgative for
 young children

R. — ℞. ricini 3 ii Syr. Rhei 3 iv M. Dose, a teaspoonfull
 Sulphur Sublimatum } for an infant

Magnesia. Nature nowhere presents us with this
 substance in a pure state. It is commonly found in
 combination with sulphuric acid

In the gastric complaints of infants I have generally
 given it in combination with Rhubarb & powdered
 valerian in the proportion of iii gr of the two first
 with two grains of the latter

R. — Magnesia gr xii
 Sacch. alb. 3 ii

Aque fontane 3 i

Tinct opii gtt iii. — M. Dose, a tea-spoonfull
 for an infant every two hours until relief is obtained

R. — Magnes. calc. 3ss

Pulv. Rhei gr viii

Sacch. Alb. 3 i

Gum Arabic 3ss

Aq. menth 3ss

Aq. Fontane 3 l. — M

Dose, a tea-spoonfull.

Given in the griping bowel
 complaints of children
 attended with green or
 sour stools

Neutral Salts. Sulphas Magnesia. A solution
 of this salt in lemonade is a very convenient laxative in the diseases of
 very young children

Cathartics Dec 31st. 1839

Sulphas Potasse. - vitriolated Tartar. It acts as a gentle aperient when given in the doses of 20 or 30 gr

Super. Tartras Potasse. - For many purposes it is & exceedingly useful purgative. In dropsy connected with manifest general irritation of the sanguiferous system cream of tartar is apt to prove serviceable

A mixture of *Cremor tartar* & gum guaiacum in doses of half a drach of each twice daily is recommended in the vertigo of old people

R. - *Crem. tartar.* ʒiſs { A teaspoon full to be
Sulph. potap ʒss { taken 3 or 4 t. d. A
Pulv. Scille ʒii { very efficient by drago
Tartar Emetic gr. ʒiſs. - M. in dropical affections

Cremor Tartar Solubilis. - A union of boracic acid to cream of tartar

Tartras Potasse. - Soluble Tartar. In the dose of from ʒi to ʒss it acts as a mild & unirritating aperient. In the dose of from ʒiv to ʒvii it acts pretty strongly as a cathartic

Calomel. - Mild Chloride of Mercury.

Calomel is unquestionably one of the most important articles of the materia medica. From an ʒ to ʒss given every 2 hours or hours very often puts a speedy stop to the most violent vomiting & purging. Very useful when employed in this way in Cholera infantum & especially in chronic diarrhoea & most effectually administered in union with chalk

(11)
Tonics Dec^r 30th. 1841

These are medicines which impart vigour & tone to the system, without materially increasing either the heat of the body or frequency of the pulse.

Cinchona. - Peruvian Bark.

The most important tonic we possess

Introduction into regular practice occurred as follows

- In 1640, the lady of the Count of Cinchon, viceroy of Peru, was advised by the Governor of Loxa to take it for a tertian intermittent

Sulphate of Quinia is employed in preference to the bark or any of its other preparations for the cure of intermittents

Dose - 1 or 2 gr every hour during intermission

In scrofulous complaints the bark is a remedy of very considerable powers & deserves to be placed among our most useful medicines in this disease

In scrofulous, or exanthematous ophthalmia the sulphate of quinia is an excellent remedy In all painful affections of a periodical character the quinia is a highly efficacious remedy Occasionally this preparation produces vomiting or purging. When it causes purging the best corrective is the addition of a small portion of the sulphate of zinc

R. - Pulv. cinchone flav. 3i

Elix. vitrol. 3i

Aq. bullientis 3XVJ. Simmer

it slowly down to 123. Give a wine glass full every hour or two

R. - Sulphat. Quinine gr XII

Sulp. Zinc gr IV

G. Aloes gr II

Conserve. roses q.s. - M

Divide into 10 pills

Tonics Dec 30. 1841

Aristolochia Serpentina. - Virginia Snake-Root
Possessing, along with its tonic, pretty powerful stimulant
properties the snakes-root is peculiarly suited to fevers
of a low grade of excitement

It is especially applicable in the latter stages of febrile
diseases when the skin & tongue remain dry & hot
& the pulse is feeble & frequent

Columba. In indigestion it is one of the best tonics
we can employ Dose is from gr. 15. to ʒss; that
of the infusion from ʒss to ʒij

Gentiana Lutea. - Gentian - Peculiarly suitable as a tonic
in individuals of a torpid, phlegmatic, & irritable habit
Dose - gr. 10 to ʒi

Croton Eleutheria. - Cascarilla. - A valuable medicine
in weakness of the stomach attended with flatulent^{pains},
acidity, frequent vomiting, & habitual costiveness from
torpor of the bowels. Dose 12 to 30 gr of powder

R. Rad. cascaril. ʒss

Rad valerian ʒi

Aq. bullient. ʒxij; macerate for 10 hours. then add
Syrup. Zingiberis ʒii

Tinct. cascarilla ʒii. - M. Dose, a table spoon full
three times daily. This is an excellent combination,
in gastric debility, with flatulency & general languor

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Mineral Tonics Dec^r 30. 1841

Ferrum. - Iron.

In general, iron is a very important tonic in all diseases attended with a feeble & cachectic state of the system. In chlorosis it is a valuable remedy.

Carbonate of Iron. - Rubigo ferri. This is, perhaps, the best preparation of iron in the majority of cases for which martial remedies may be thought necessary. Dose gr. 6. to 60.

Ferri Sulphas. - Green vitrol. - Coppras. - This preparation possesses all the powers of iron & may be employed where chalybeates are indicated. Dose gr. 1. to 5. with rhubarb.

Cuprum. - Copper. It is upon the nervous system especially that its tonic influence is exerted; & it is chiefly in diseases depending on a weakness or morbid irritability of this system that its remedial powers are manifested.

Cupri Sulphas. - Blue vitrol. It has been highly praised in scrophulous phthisis pulmonalis. In chronic diarrhoea depending on ulceration of mucous membrane of bowels, very valuable remedy. Half a grain in form of pill is to be given three times daily & gradually to 2 or 3 gr. It should be given in combination with opium. A solution, in proportion of from 10 to 15 gr in 83 water with a few oz. honey is an efficacious application in aphthous ulcerations which occur on inside of mouth. A saturated solution in whiskey is one of the best means we possess for the growth of hair. - 2 daily

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Mineral Tonics Dec. 31. 1841

Zinc.—

Oxide of Zinc.— Flowers of Zinc.— Its operation appears to be chiefly confined to the nervous system; manifesting decided antispasmodic & roborant powers with regard to this system. A remedy of considerable value in hysteric affections connected with much relaxation & weakness in conjunction with Peruvian bark or ^{belladonna} Sulphas Zinci.— White vitrol.— In chronic hysteria or general debility attended with great nervous irritability the use of this tonic is sometimes peculiarly beneficial. — grs. with the same quantity of Spease 3 times daily. It is almost uniformly successful in intermittents used in fol. form. grt with 3gr capsicum every 2 hours during intermission until 8 or 10 doses are taken. Dose. is from 1 to 3 gr. in form of pills.

Argentum

Nitrate of Silver.— I have employed this remedy with great advantage in aphthæ & in chronic inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach & bowels. The $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{6}$ gr dissolved in a mucilaginous fluid may be given every 4 hours.

Arsenic! Arsenicum.— Fowler's Solution may be given from 15 to 20 drops in intermittents. To children from 2 to 5 yrs old from 1 to 6 grs 3 times a day. In Rheumatic pains from the imprudent use of mercury I know of no remedy so effectual as the present one. It has been known to afford permanent relief in ~~bad~~ headache.

(18)

Astringents Dec. 31. 1841

Emmenagogues Jan. 1. 1842

It does not appear probable that any of our emmenagogues exert any direct action upon the uterus

Radix Hellebori Nigri. An excellent emmenagogue in cases of torpor, where the face is pale & leucophlegmatic & the pulse soft. It may be exhibited in substance or in the form of extract infusion or tincture. Dose of ext gr. 6. to 10. The tinct. is most commonly employed. dose from 20 to 40 grs. in a cup of pennyroyal. Bacher's pills answer extremely well

Juniperus Sabina. - When amenorrhea depends on a relaxed state of the general system or an inactive & torpid condition of the uterine system, the savin may be often very advantageously employed. An excellent remedy in chronic rheumatism. An ointment made of it is one of the most excellent applications we possess for keeping up a discharge from a blistered ^{surface}.

Mentha Pulegium. - Pennyroyal.

Rosmarinus Officinalis. -

Rubia Tinctorum. - Madder

Polygala Senega

Cantharides. - Recommended in combination with tinct. aloes. & clair

Aloes Extractum. - The semicupum is an excellent auxillary to this as indeed it is to all the articles of this class

A. Tinct aloes comp. 31 } tea spoon
- Lecale cornut. 31 } full 2 daily

Narcotics Jan. 3, 1842

These are stimulants whose secondary effects are a diminution of the vital powers, producing torpor, insensibility, & sleep.

Opium. - It is applicable in all those febrile diseases, where any of the vital organs are in a state of irritation, or morbid irritability, & unattended by high inflammatory vascular action.

In the advanced stage of typhus fevers when there is much restlessness, vigilance & a small frequent & weak pulse attended with delirium subsultus tendinum & other symptoms of nervous irritation opium is one of our best remedies.

In gastritis & enteritis opium is often of great service.

When opium is administered in any abdominal inflammation the dose should be large.

Useful in chronic catarrhal affections or in recent cases unattended by any considerable phlogistic diathesis, it is best given in such cases in the form of Camph. Tinct.

A half a grain of opium with from 10 to 20 gr calbimel may be safely administered every hour in St. Cholera.

Opium is a principal remedy for obtaining temporary relief from those distressing pains of the stomach which frequently attend indigestion - 2 to 4 gr ^{or 6 or 8} Dover's powder valuable remedy in Colica pictorum & mania a potu.

Lactucarium. - Insuspected juice of common garden lettuce may be employed in all cases where opium is applicable.

Narcotics Jan. 5. 1842

Camphora. - A peculiar vegetable principle existing always in the state of a concrete. In the latter stages of typhus when the pulse is small, the skin dry & hot, & delirium, wakefulness, subsultus, & other symptoms of nervous irritation exist camphor is ^{great benefit} often produce Useful in painful menstruation

Humulus Lupulus. - Hop. It is a peculiarly useful in certain irritable & nervous states of the system where opium cannot be employed on account of its disagreeable effects

Hyoscyamus Niger. - Henbane. - It may be employed with advantage where we wish to allay pain & irritation & where opium is inadmissible on account of its stimulating & constipating properties

Dose of ext from grs to as much as the patient will bear.
Conium Maculatum. - Hemlock. As a remediate article, cicuta admits of pretty extensive application.

In chronic bronchitis attended with copious purulent expectoration I have derived signal advantage from the employment of the extract of cicuta in conjunction with the acetate of lead. Two gr of former with 1 of latter two or three times daily. In old syphilitic ulcers & cutaneous eruptions, I have employed the following combination with more satisfaction than any other remedy I have used

R. Ext. cicuta gr 2 } 3 times
R. - Ext. cicuta 31 } Corrosive sublim. gr 5 } daily
Murist. hydrar. gr 4 } M divide into 30 pills. Useful in scrofulous & syphilitic

Narcotics Jan. 7th. 1842

Atropa Belladonna.—Deadly Nightshade

In serofulous ulcers, this narcotic ^{will} occasionally produce the happiest effects. Useful in hooping-cough when inflammatory & febrile symptoms are absent.

The most convenient & effective mode of administering the belladonna is by employing the powdered leaves or ^{root} Dose of powdered leaves gr 1 morning & evening

R. Tinct. belladon. 3℥ss M. Dose, from 10 to 20 drops 3
— Scilla 3℥i } times daily to children between 1
& 5 yrs old in hooping-coughs

R. Ext. belladon. 3℥i M. Divide into 30 pills. In chronic
G. affaetia. 3℥i } hysteria 1 to be taken 2, 3 or 4 times
G. Abs socc gr XV daily.

Stramonium.—Thorn-apple. It is a powerful narcotic
Its chief importance, however, consists in the excellent effects
which it produces in chronic diseases attended with violent ^{pains}
I have employed the tinct. of *Stramonium* with excellent
effects in dysmenorrhoea. By commencing 2 or 3 days
before the expected return of the menses the distressing
pains attending this affection will in some instances be
entirely be prevented

Solanum Nigrum.—Nightshade Dose, 2 grs of dried
leaves made in to a pill night & morning in obstinate
herpetic eruptions, foul & painful ulcers & in syphilitic
eruptions attended with nocturnal pains with decided
benefit

Solanum Dulcamara.

Narcotics Jan 7. 1842

Digitalis Purpurea. - Foxglove. In the cure of spasmodic asthma a valuable remedy in the dose of 1 gr in combination with 1 gr of opium every 4 or 5 hours

R. Tinct. *Digitalis* 3℥. { Divide into

- tutolem 3i

- opii 3i. - M. Take 40 drops 3 times daily in chronic cough

Nicotiana Glabrum - Useful in retention of urine in hernia & in obstinate constipation in form of injection 3℥ in 8 or 10℥ water will be as much as can be safely thrown into the rectum at one time

Strychnos Nux Vomica - Useful in paralysis & certain diseases of the eye

Antispasmodics

Asafoetida - It is one of our most penetrating, acrid stimulants. It possesses considerable powers as an expectorant. To allay hysterical symptoms it is promptly beneficial. It often acts as a useful & invigorating aperient in cases of habitual costiveness. Useful in the cure of old & ill conditioned ulcers

An emulsion 2℥. 2 yolks of egg. & 3 water 1℥ syrup
Dose 1 table spoonfull

Sulphuric Ether - It is an exceedingly diffusible stimulant. This is one of the most important antispasmodics we possess for the cure of the hysterical paroxysm especially when given in combination with opium. Useful in asthmatic complaints Dose 1 to 3℥

Stimulants Apr 28th 1842

Carbonas Ammonia - volatile Alkali

A very active stimulant and may be employed as such in a variety of cases with peculiar advantage useful whenever a hot & dry ^{state of} skin exists with much prostration of the vital powers also in chronic dysentery

Used as a means to arrest hemorrhage

Aqua Ammoniac useful in dysmenorrhoea

Cleum Torbentinum - An active & penetrating stimulant

In epilepsy depending catamenial disorders it is said to be particularly efficacious. In a case of epilepsy in a young lady about 20 yrs old who had never menstruated I succeeded in establishing the catamenial function & arresting the disease by the employment of the remedy in conjunction with blood letting & the daily use of the hip-bath - 1/3 twice daily until strangeness

Chronic Rheumatism Dose 20 or 30 drops

Two oz incorporated with a pt. of mucilage forms a very valuable glyster in obstructions of the bowels & flatulent colic

Ammonia - In fevers attended with a hot & dry state of skin & a very irritable stomach the acetate of Ammonia or Spiritus mundereri is peculiarly beneficial. Acetate is also an excellent palliative in dysmenorrhoea

Formula : Dose a table spoon full

R - Spirit. mundereri	3℥	} or hour or two. An excellent antiphlogistic disphoric in febrile affections
— Nitri dulc.	3ss	
vin. antimon.	3i	
Syrup	3ii	

Extracts
 taken from
 A Treatise
 on the
 Practice of Medicine

Chapter 4th.

On General Diagnosis.

Age, sex, moral & physical temperament, climate, occupation, habit of living, corporeal conformation, previous diseases, hereditary predisposition, & the character of the predisposing & exciting causes, often afford important aid in the formation of a correct diagnosis; especially in chronic diseases.

The first objects which strike the attention of the physician, on approaching a patient, are his countenance, attitude, motions, & voice. It is natural, therefore to commence the examination with these symptoms.

The degree of emaciation - the colour & condition of the skin, & the general physical habit & conformation of the body, should be observed.

The following order of inquiry is the most natural & advantageous. 1. Ascertain the age, occupation, & place of residence of the patient. 2. Inquire next at what time the disease commenced, & Request the patient describe his symptoms up to the present time. 3. The patient should now be asked ^{whether} he

experiences any pains & if so, in what part of the body. Inquiry must also be made whether the pain be acute or darting; dull & aching; stinging or burning, or throbbing;— whether it be deep seated or superficial, continuous or intermitting, wandering or fixed, transient or protracted; & if intermitting or paroxysmal, whether its occurrence be periodical or at irregular & uncertain intervals.

4. The state of the sanguiferous system should next be inquired into. 5. Having ascertained the condition of the pulse, the attention should be particularly directed to the organ or part in which the primary or essential malady appears, to be seated. Inquiry must next be directed to those organs which hold the most ^{intimate} sympathetic relations with the part or organs principally affected.

Of the Acute Diseases of the Sanguiferous System

Of the General Irritative Diseases of the Blood-vessels Independent of Local Inflammation

Chapter 5.

Of Intermitting Fever

Intermittents may be divided into the four following varieties, viz. 1, the inflammatory; 2, the congestive; 3, the gastric; & 4, the malignant intermittent, Causes.— The only general cause is koino-miasmata

Each's solution should be given to the extent of from 10 to 12 drs. during the morning
 Sulphat. Zincis may be used according to following formula R. Sulphat. Zincis 90-℥
 Mercury, Murate of Potash & Soda are the principal remedies } R. Pot. Murate. 3℥
 to remove secondary affection } Contain. 100 grs. of 4 - 1℥. to be taken every two hours during intermission.

Remitting Fever.

Bilious Fever; Scurral Fever.—

Causes.— Koino-miasmata are unquestionably the sole epidemic source of this form of fever, although there are a variety of other causes capable of producing this malady.

Morning & other irritating substances, lodged in the bowels, may give rise to a regularly remitting form of fever.

Whatever may be the remote cause of remitting, however, it seems very evident that the principal morbid irritation is always located in the abdominal organs.

Treatment.— The principal indications to be fulfilled are: 1, to moderate the febrile reaction of the arterial system; 2, to remove out of the alimentary canal the vitiated & irritating secretions which may be lodged in it; & 3, to obviate gastro-intestinal irritation, & restore the healthy functions of the liver & alimentary canal.

Continued Fever

Temporary abatements in the violence of the symptoms are generally slight, & frequently very transient; they usually occur very early in the morning & seem to be the result of the abstraction of the stimulus of light, sound, &c.

It has been customary to divide continued fevers into *sthenic* & *asthenic*, or *inflammatory* & *typhus*.

In relation to the grade of febrile excitement, fevers may be divided into three principal varieties: viz, *synochus*, *synochus*, & *typhus*.

The exanthematous forms and course.

Continued Fever.

1. *Synocha*.— This head embraces all those fevers which are conspicuously inflammatory, both in relation to their general & local phenomena. They are usually divided into idiopathic & symptomatic; the former, constituting what is generally termed simple inflammatory fever, & the latter, embracing those fevers which result from acute local inflammation. Hardness, quickness, & tension of the pulse, are essential characteristics of Synochal fever.

Cold or atmospheric vicissitudes, & a high degree of solar heat, are almost the only general causes of this grade of fever.

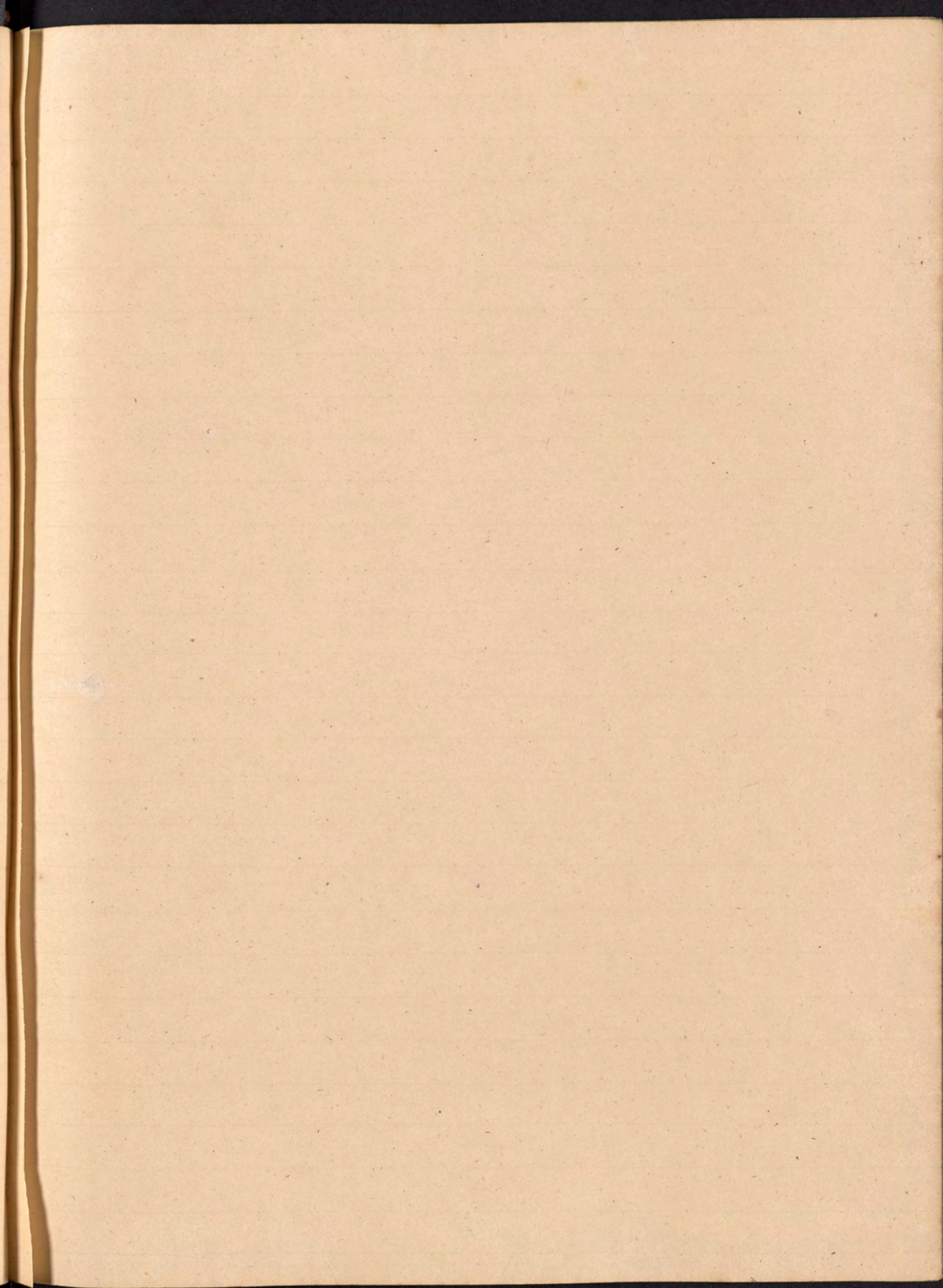
Synochus.— This grade of fever constitutes by far the most common modification of febrile reaction. It is the grade of fever which occurs in intermittents, remittents, bilious fever, & the common continued fevers which arise from cold & from gastric irritation. The pulse of Synochus fever is active, more or less full, frequent, compressible, & free from unusual tension or hardness. The blood itself rarely differs from its natural character, being devoid of the above named ^{inflammatory} characteristics.

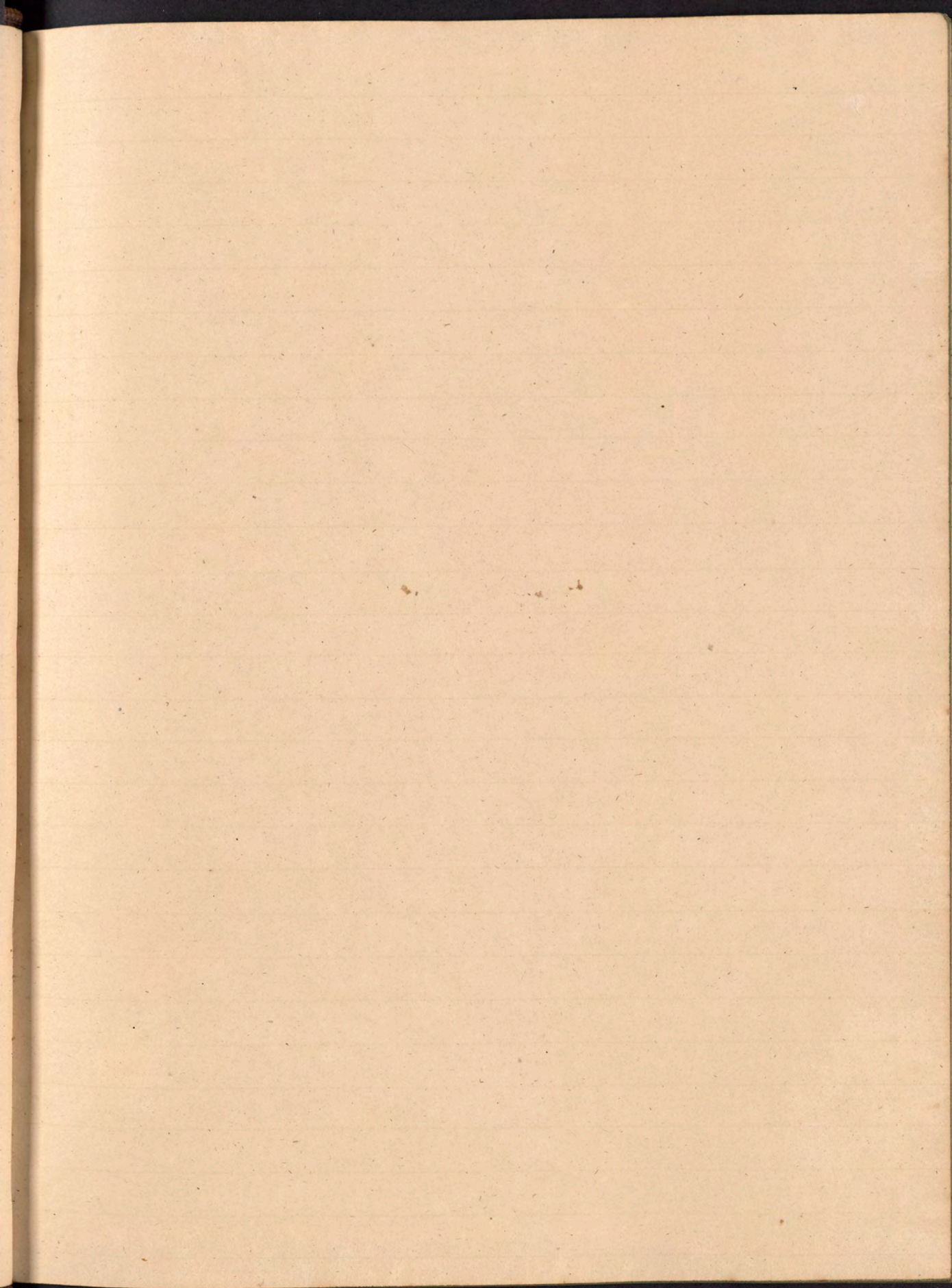
Synochus is employed here as indicating merely a certain grade of febrile excitement, & not as constituting in itself a distinct form of fever.

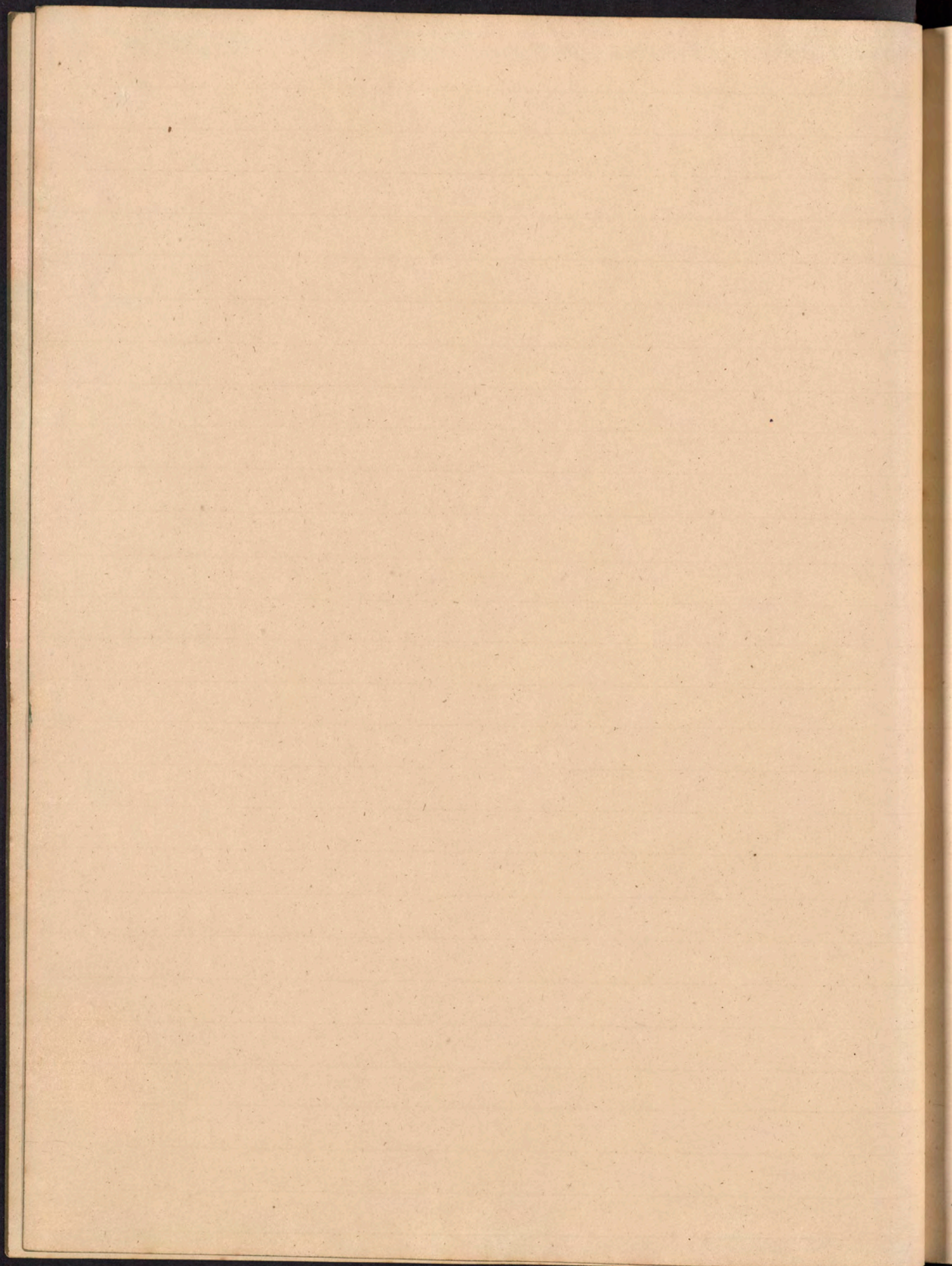
Typhus.— This grade of fever is lower than the preceding one. It is characterized by a weak, small, quick, & generally frequent pulse. An early disturbance of the sensorial powers, almost universally attended

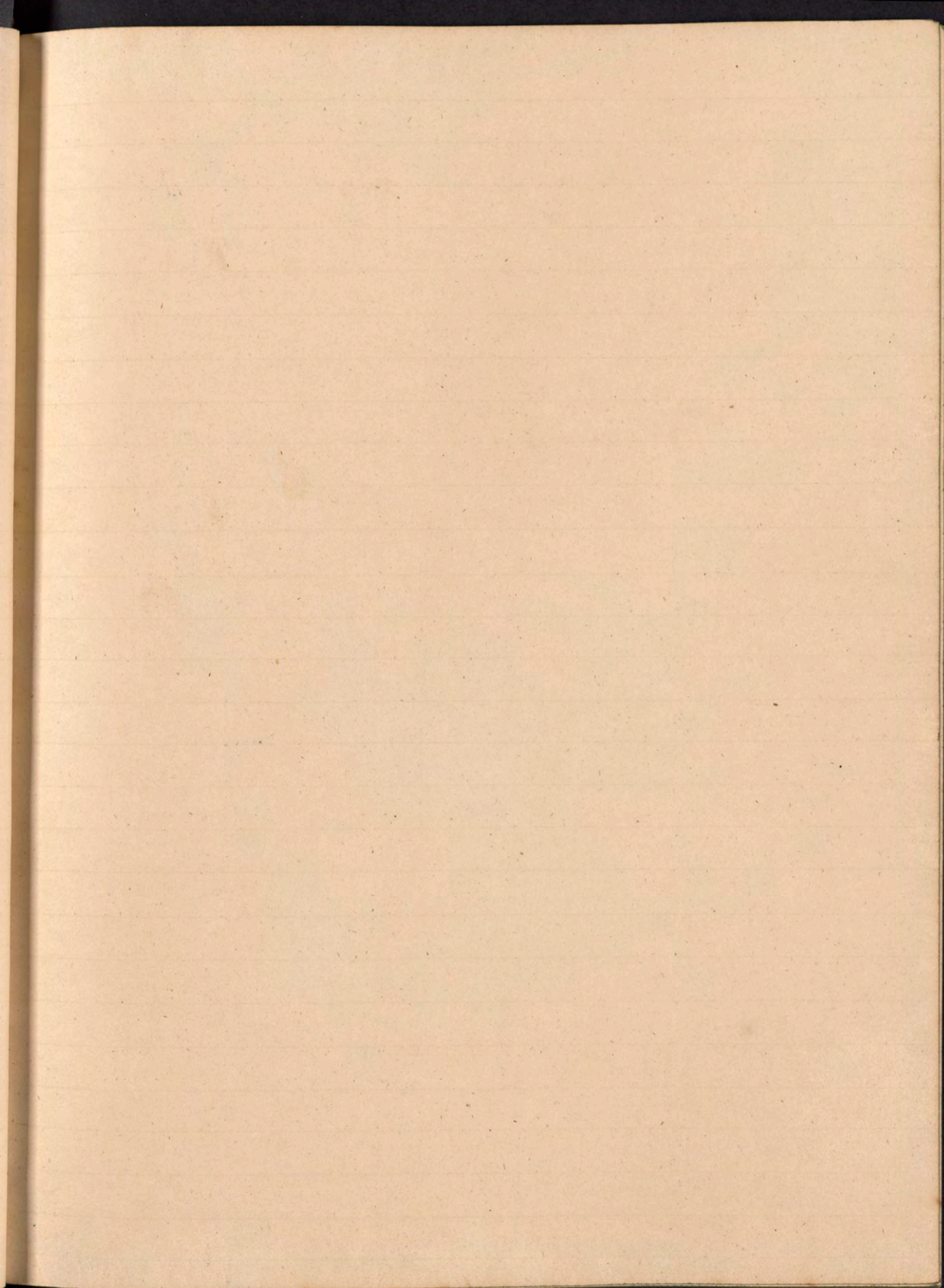
The crassamentum becomes denser, coarser, on its surface irregular & covered with a thick layer of yellowish fibrine.

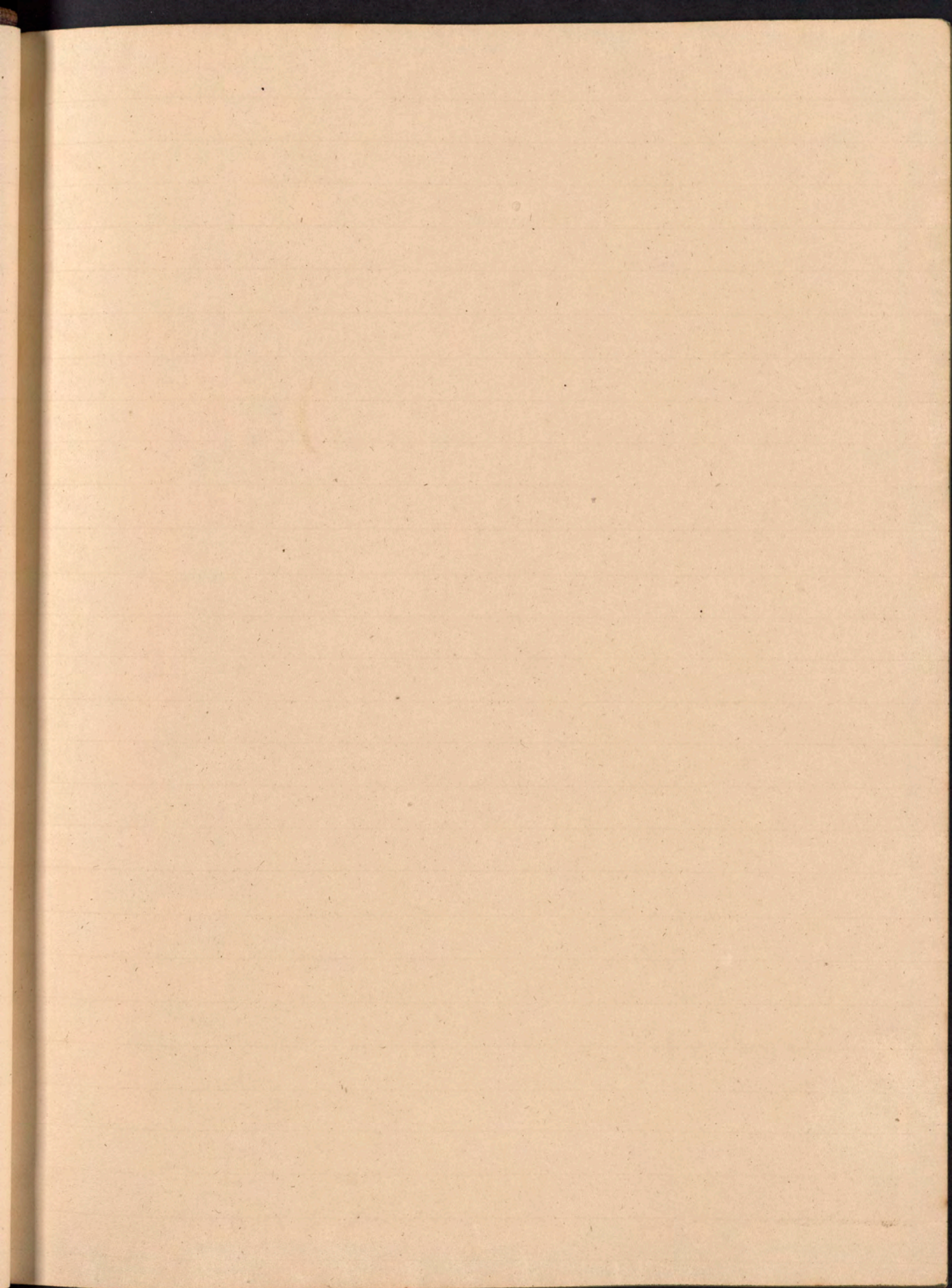
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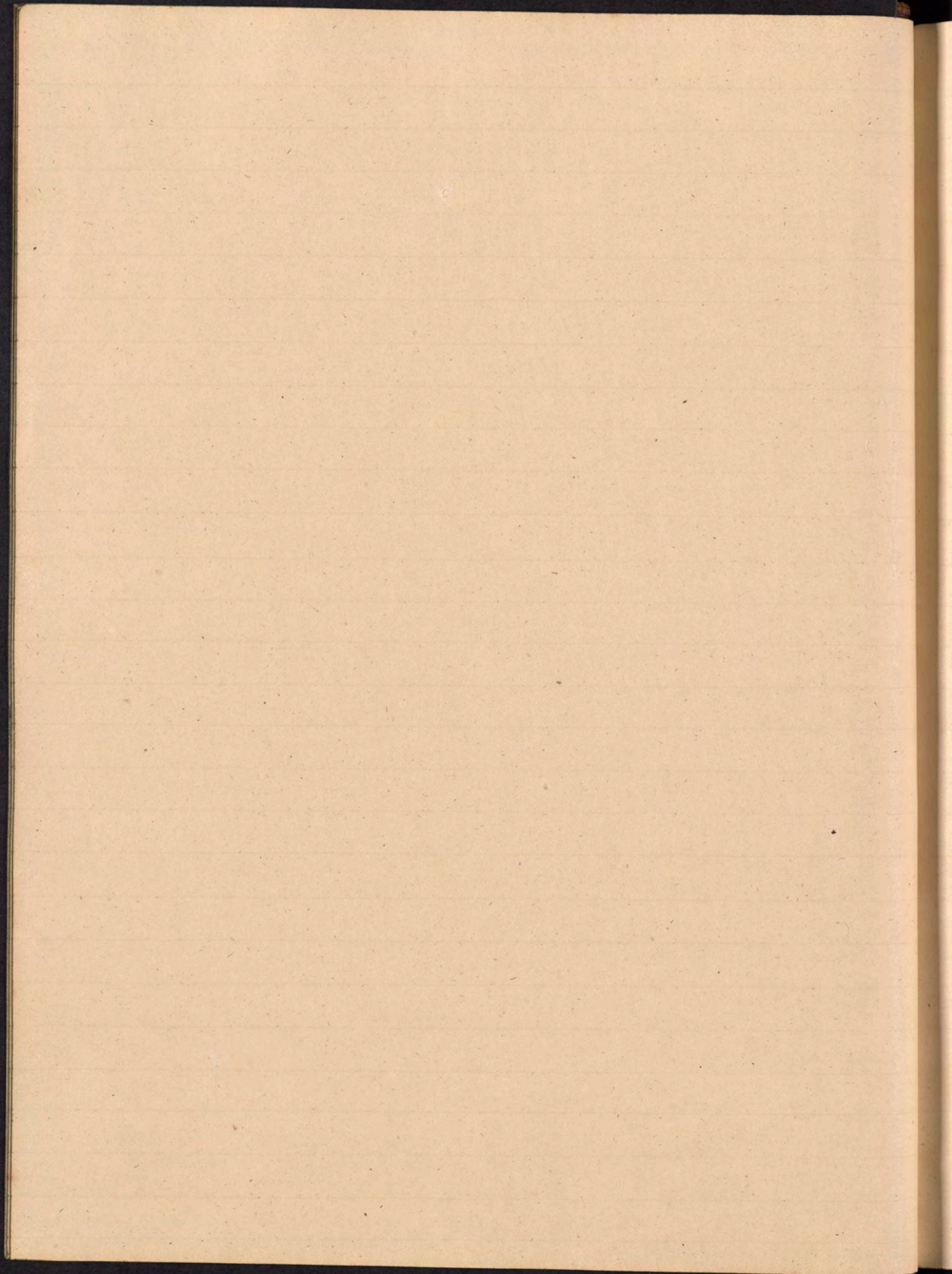


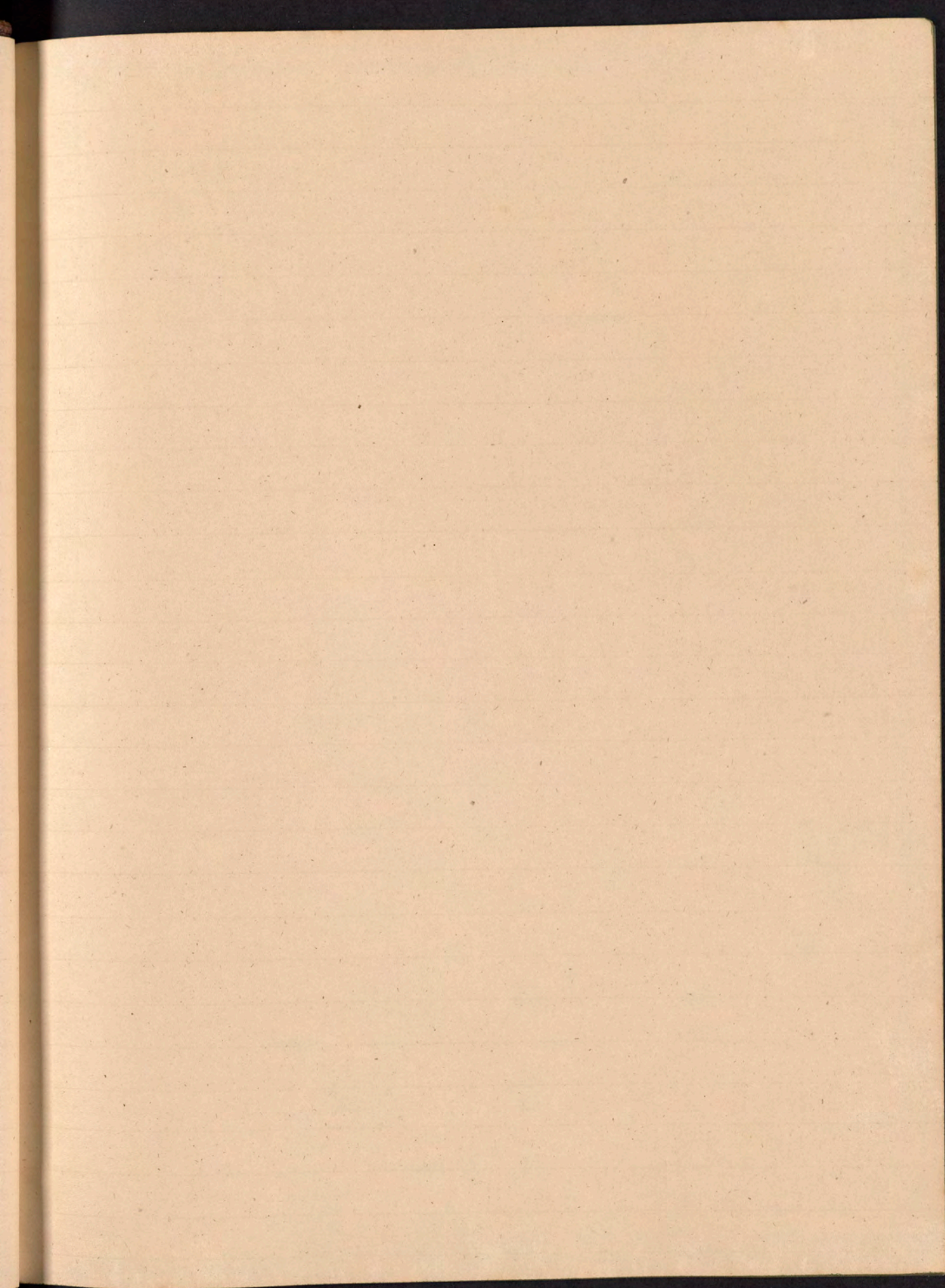


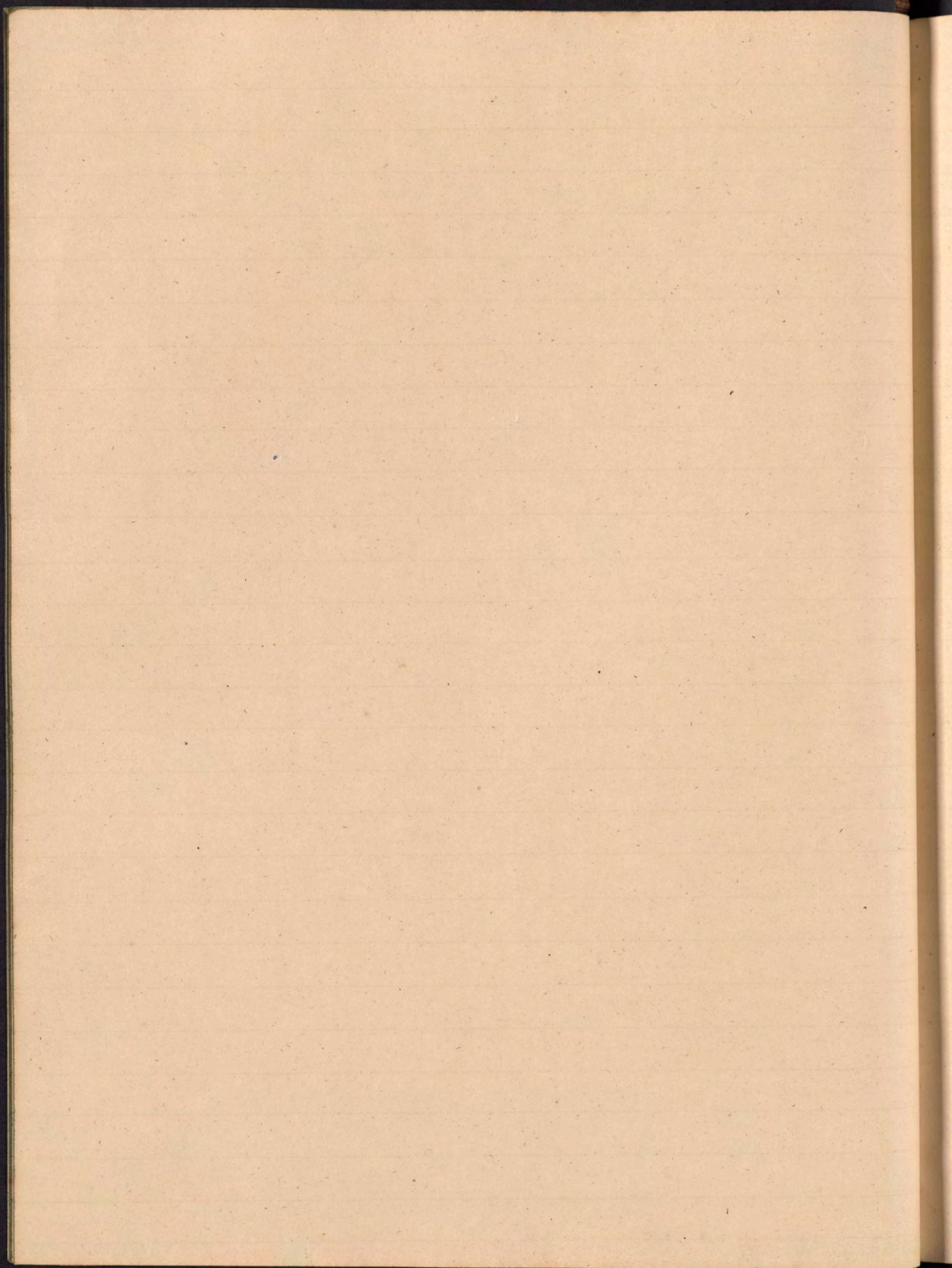


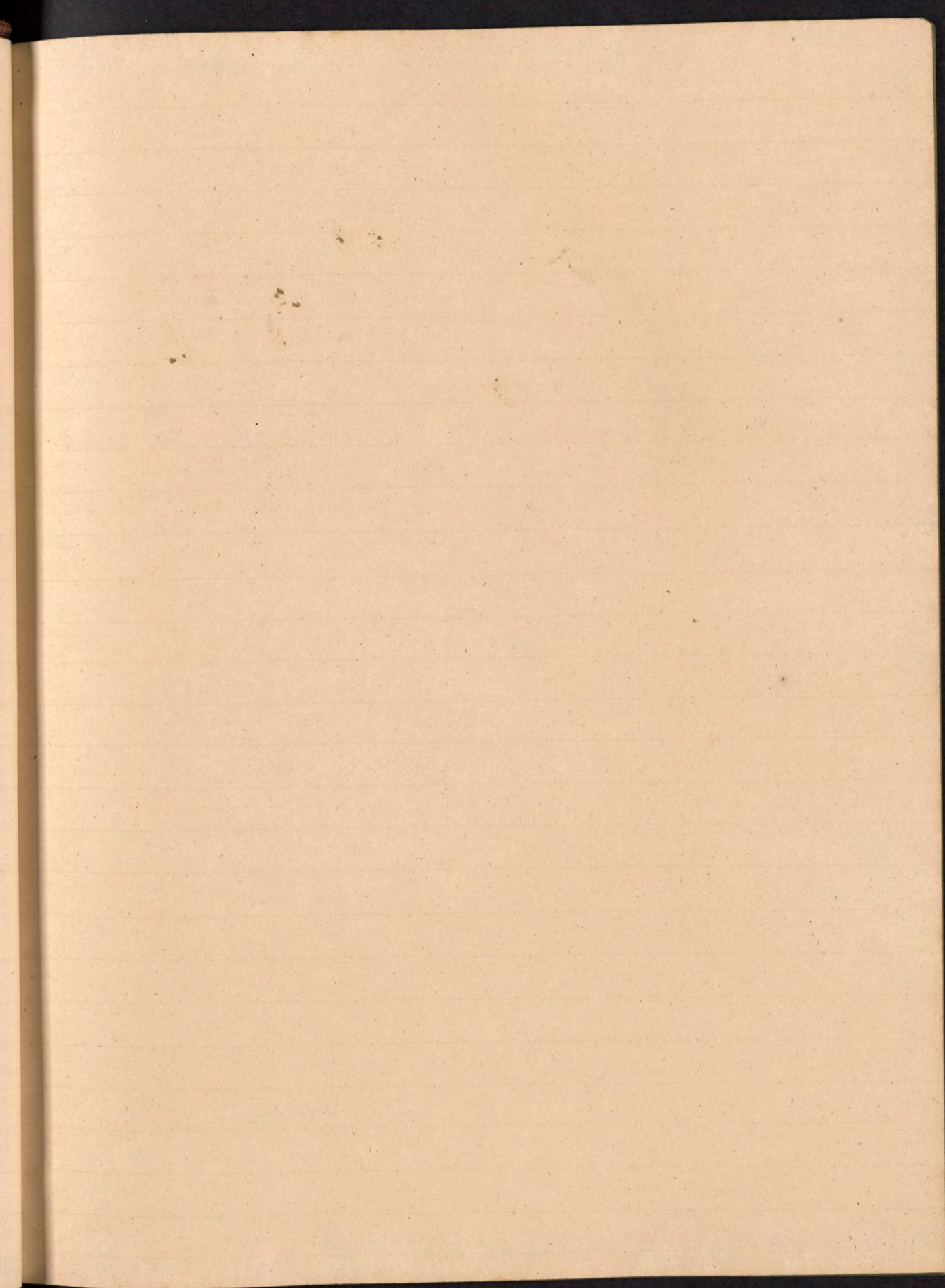


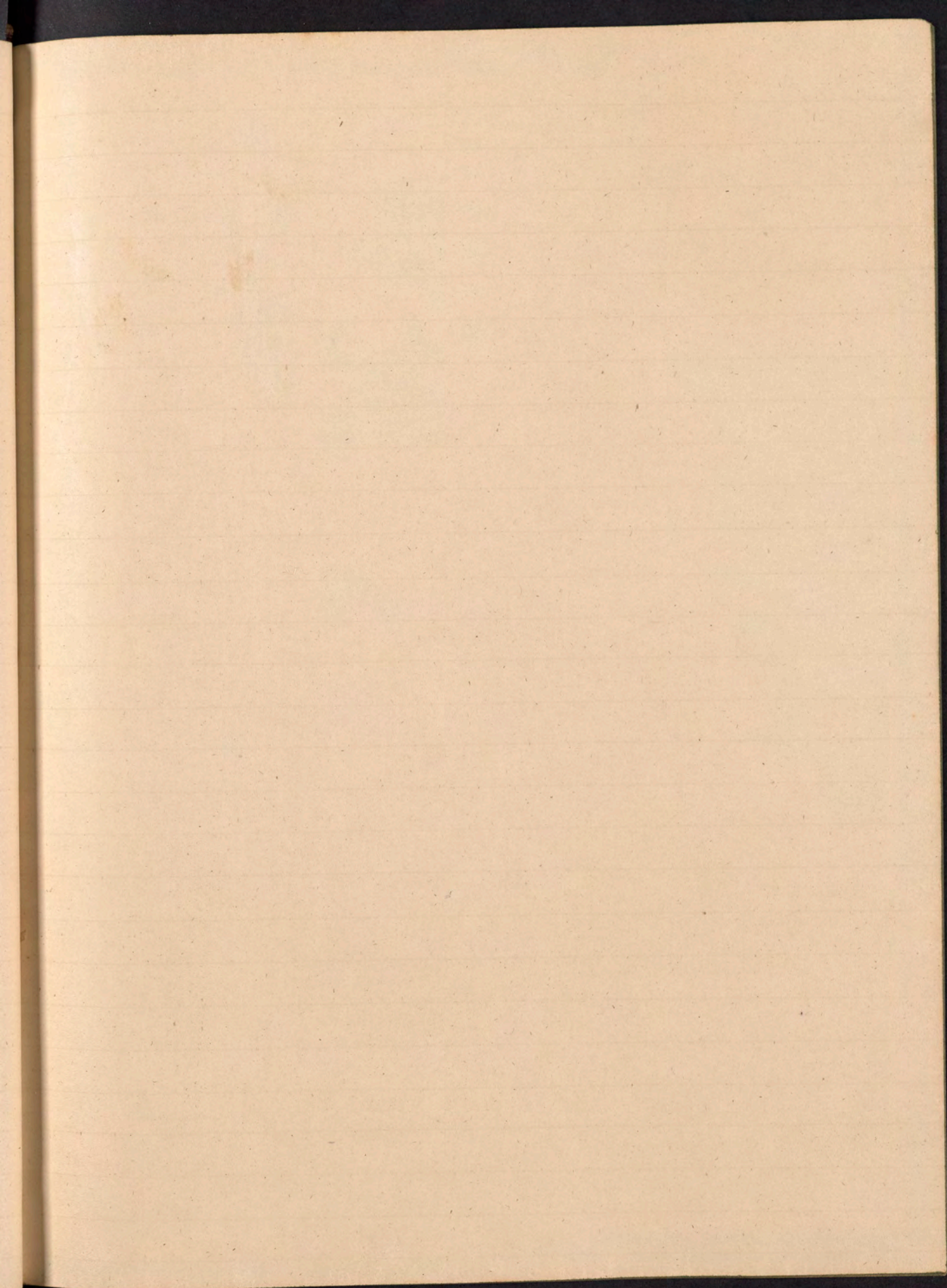


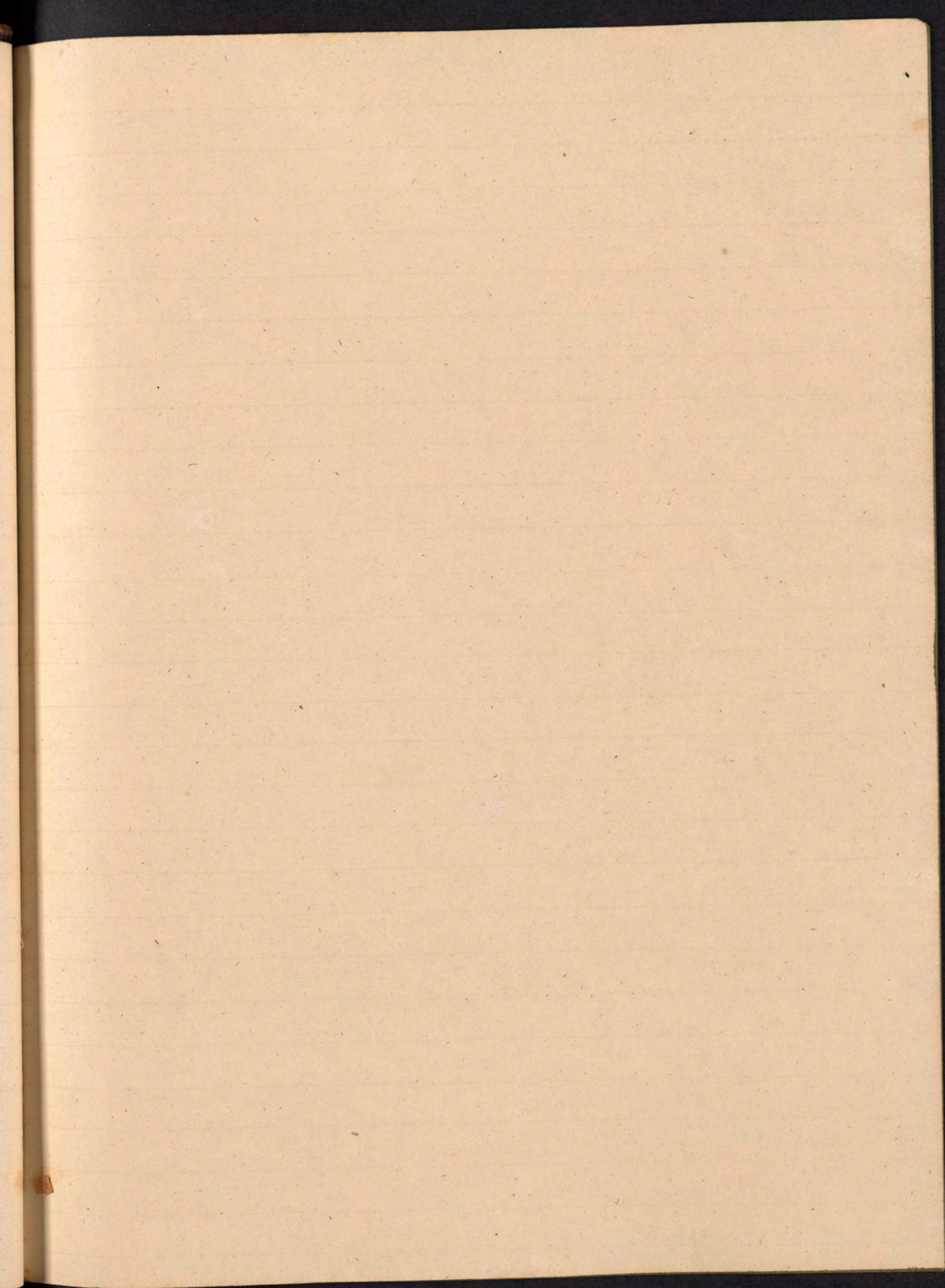


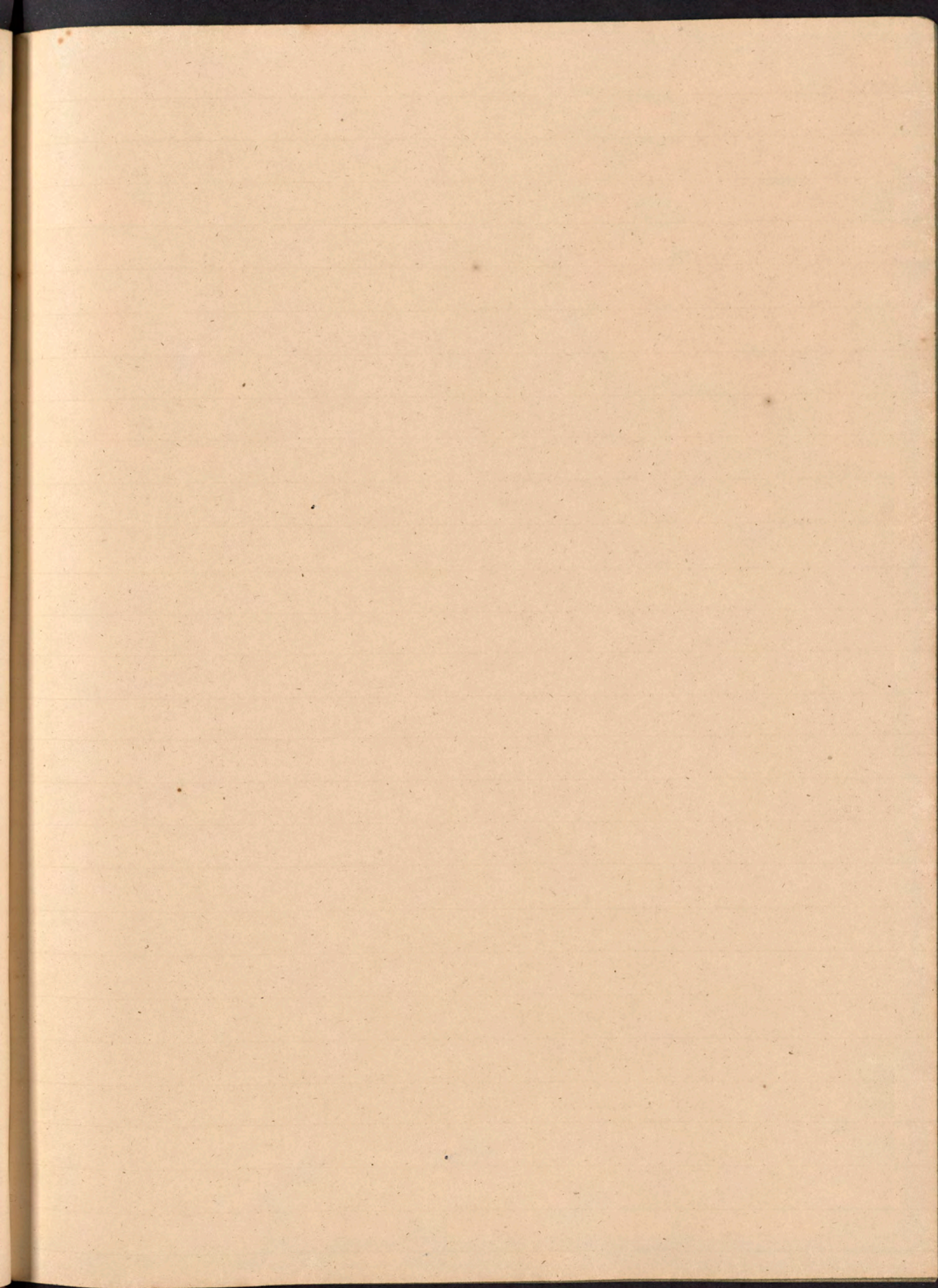


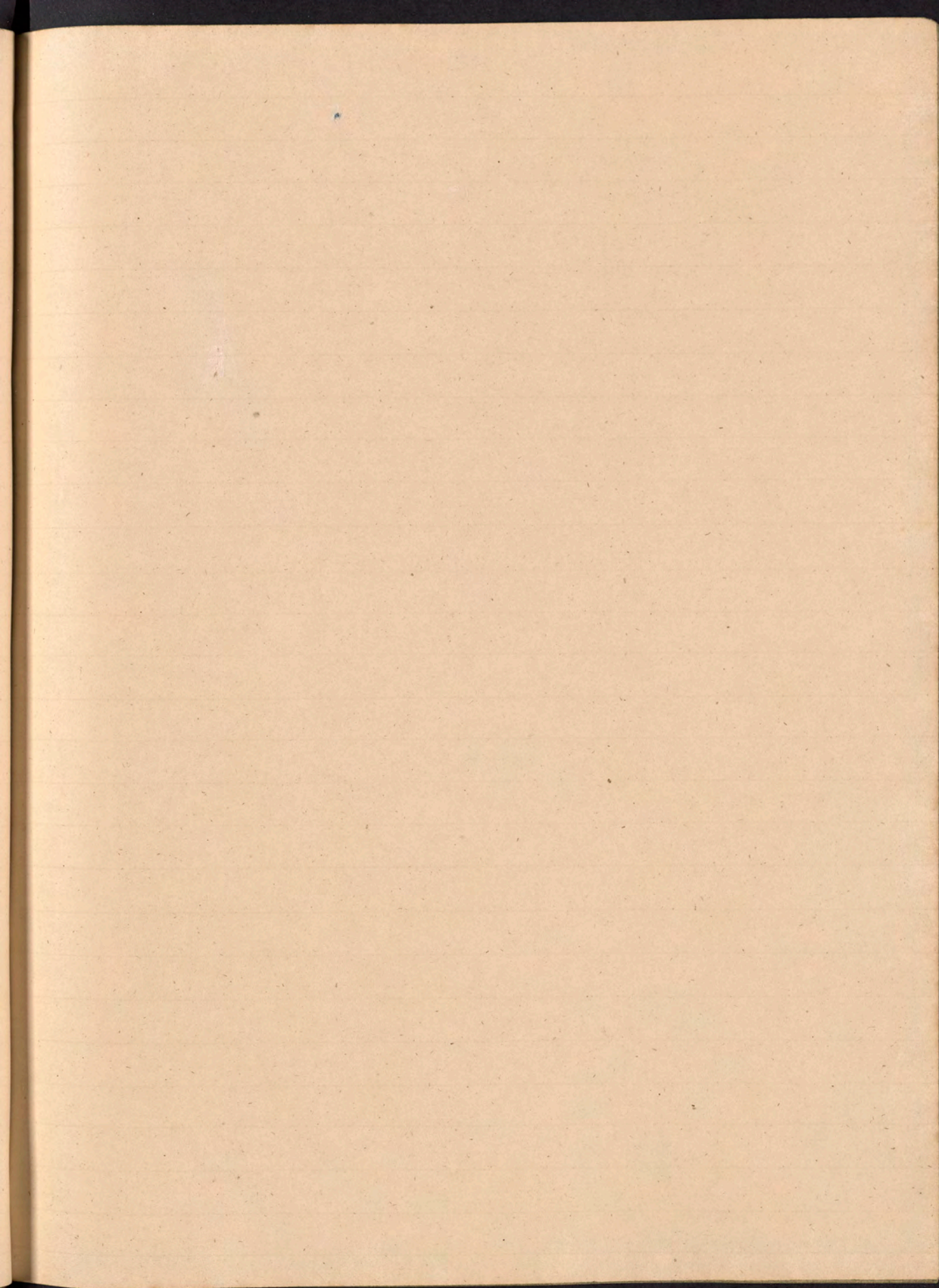


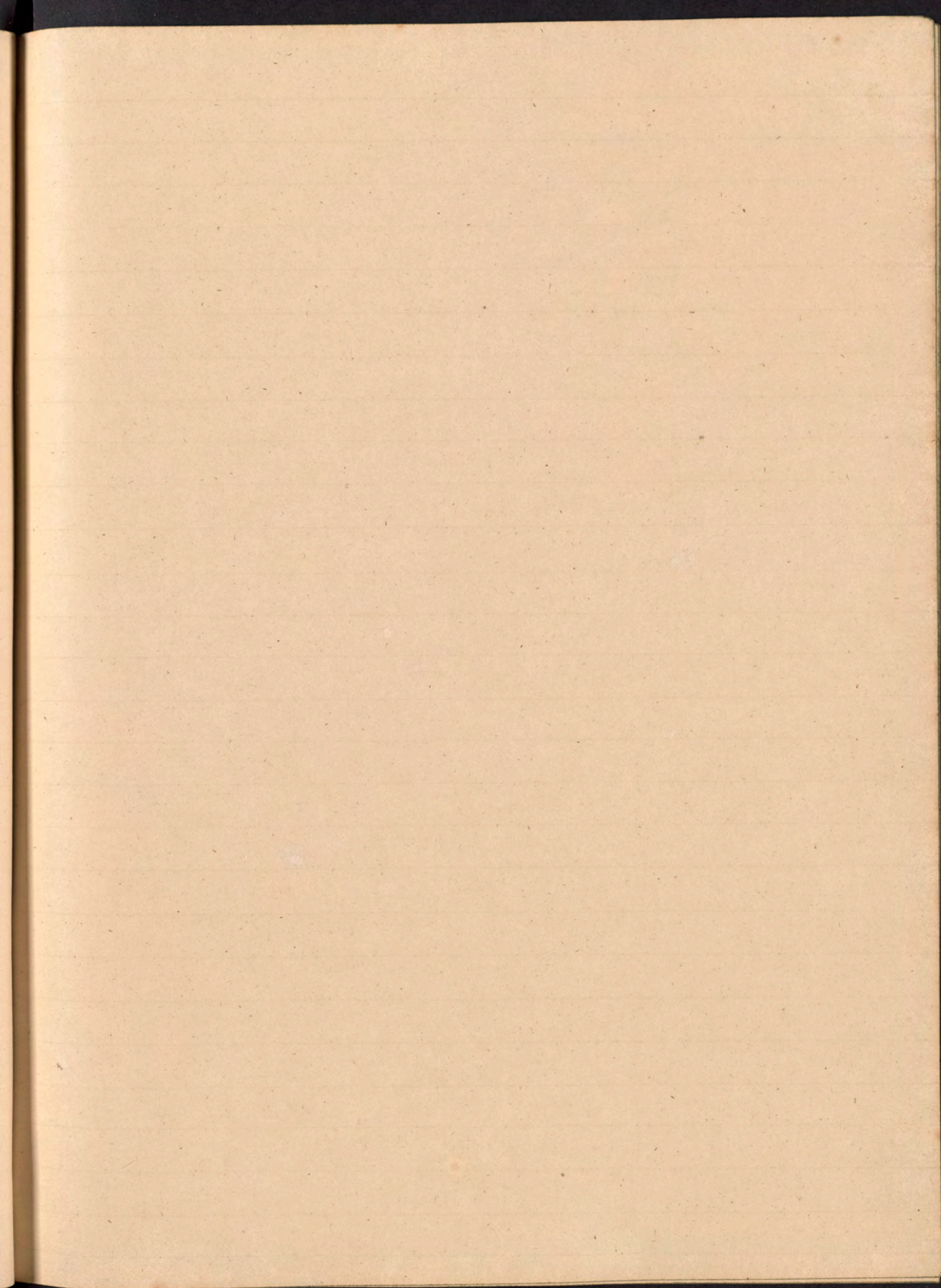


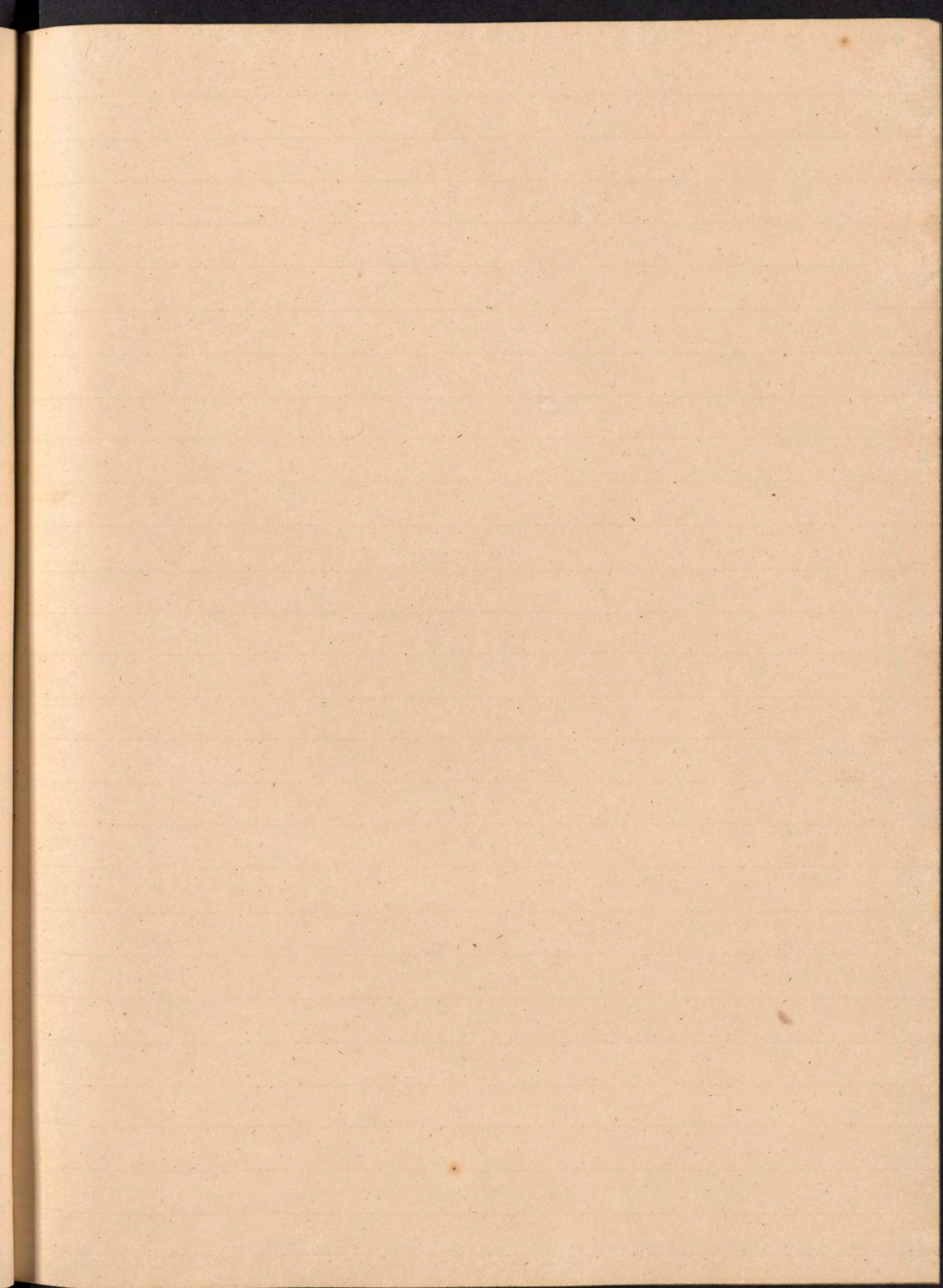


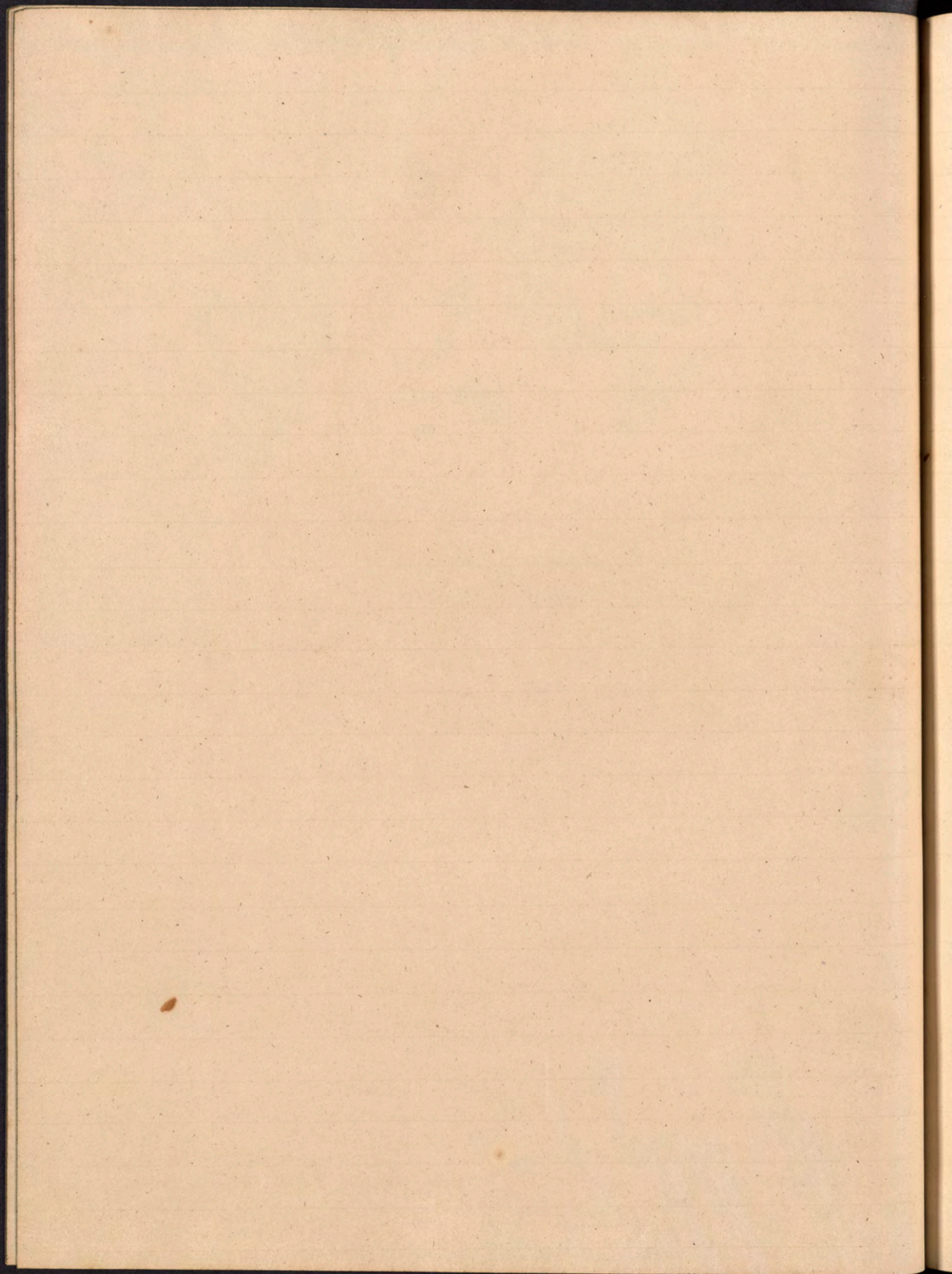


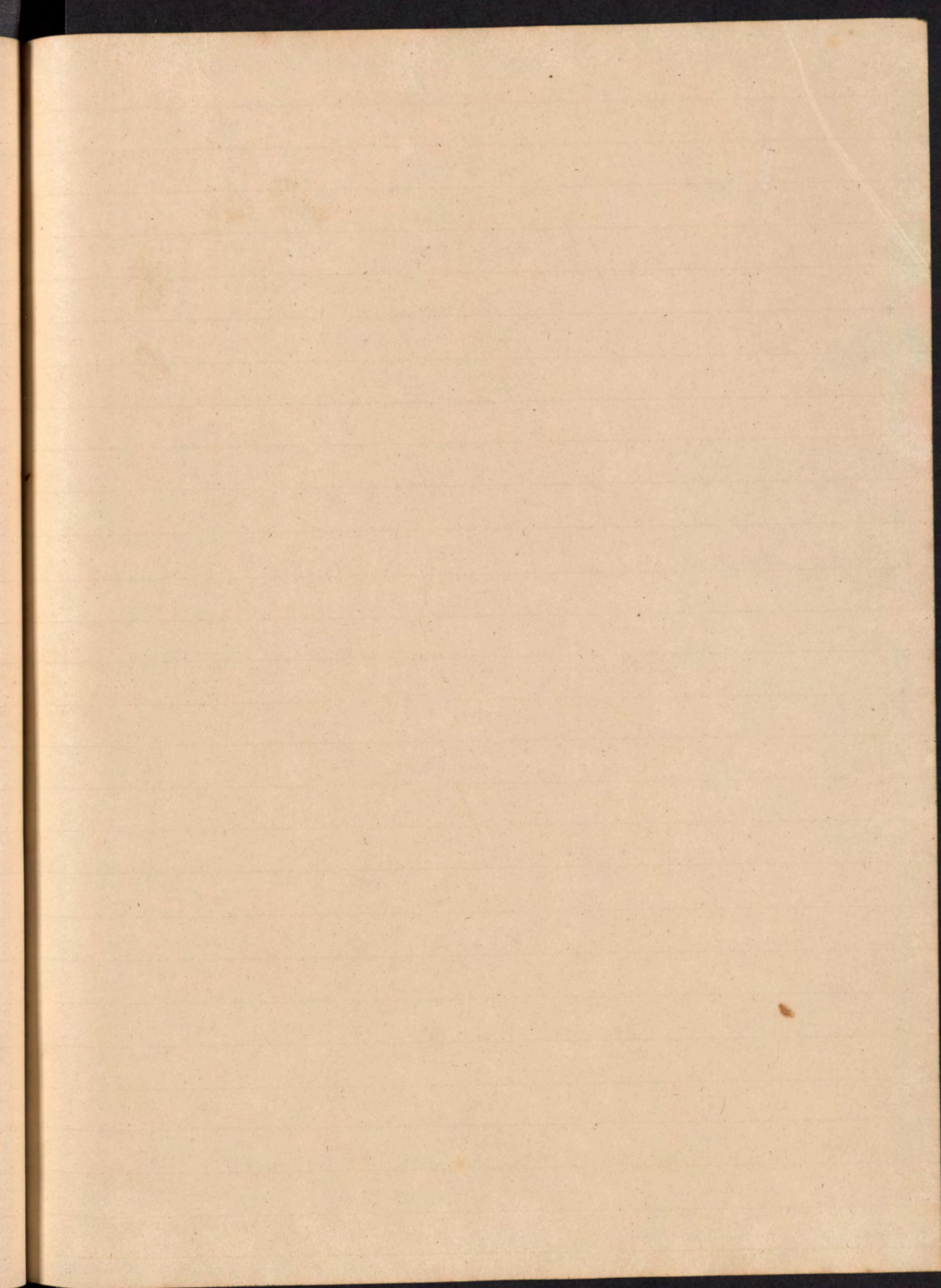


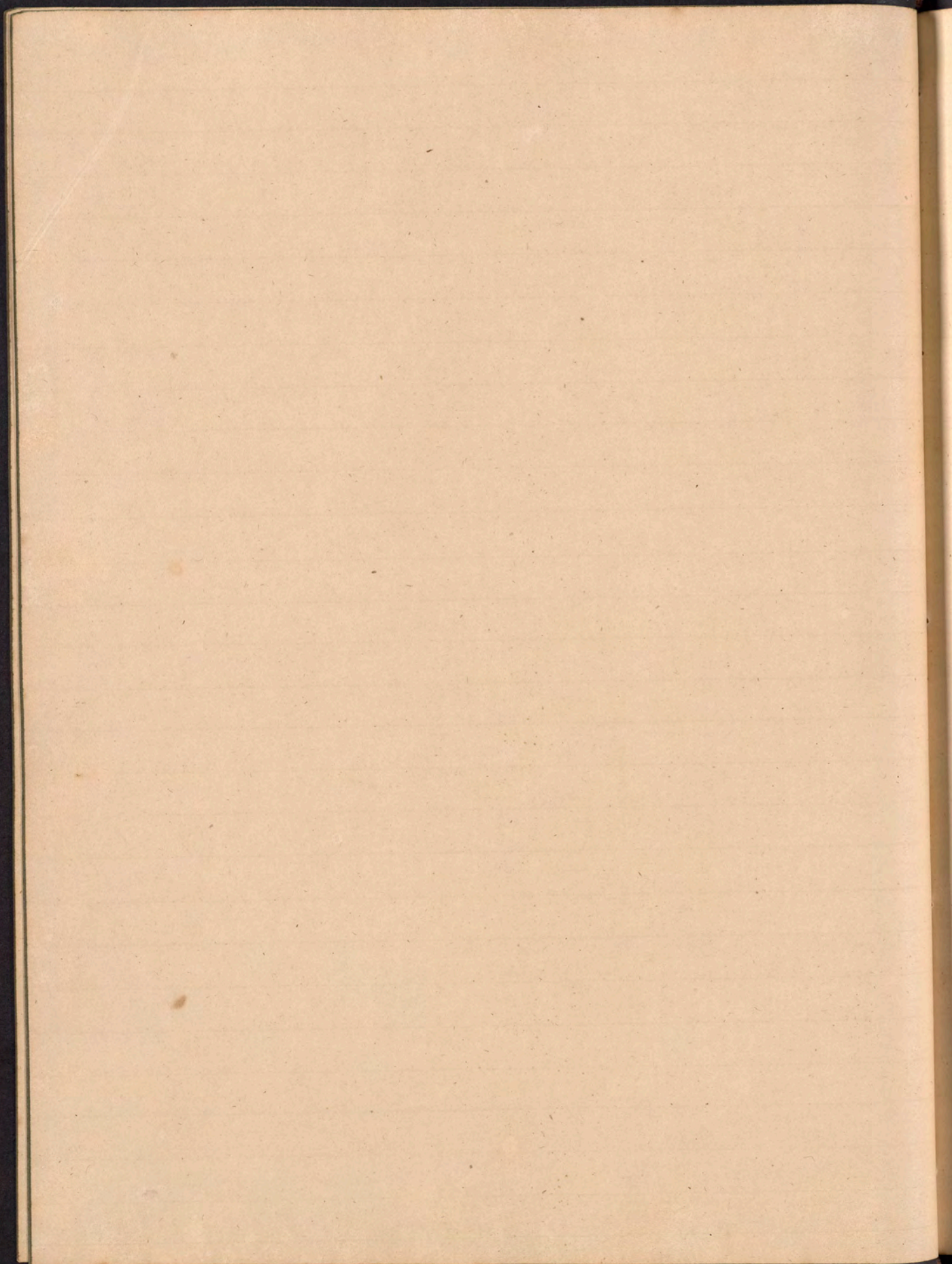


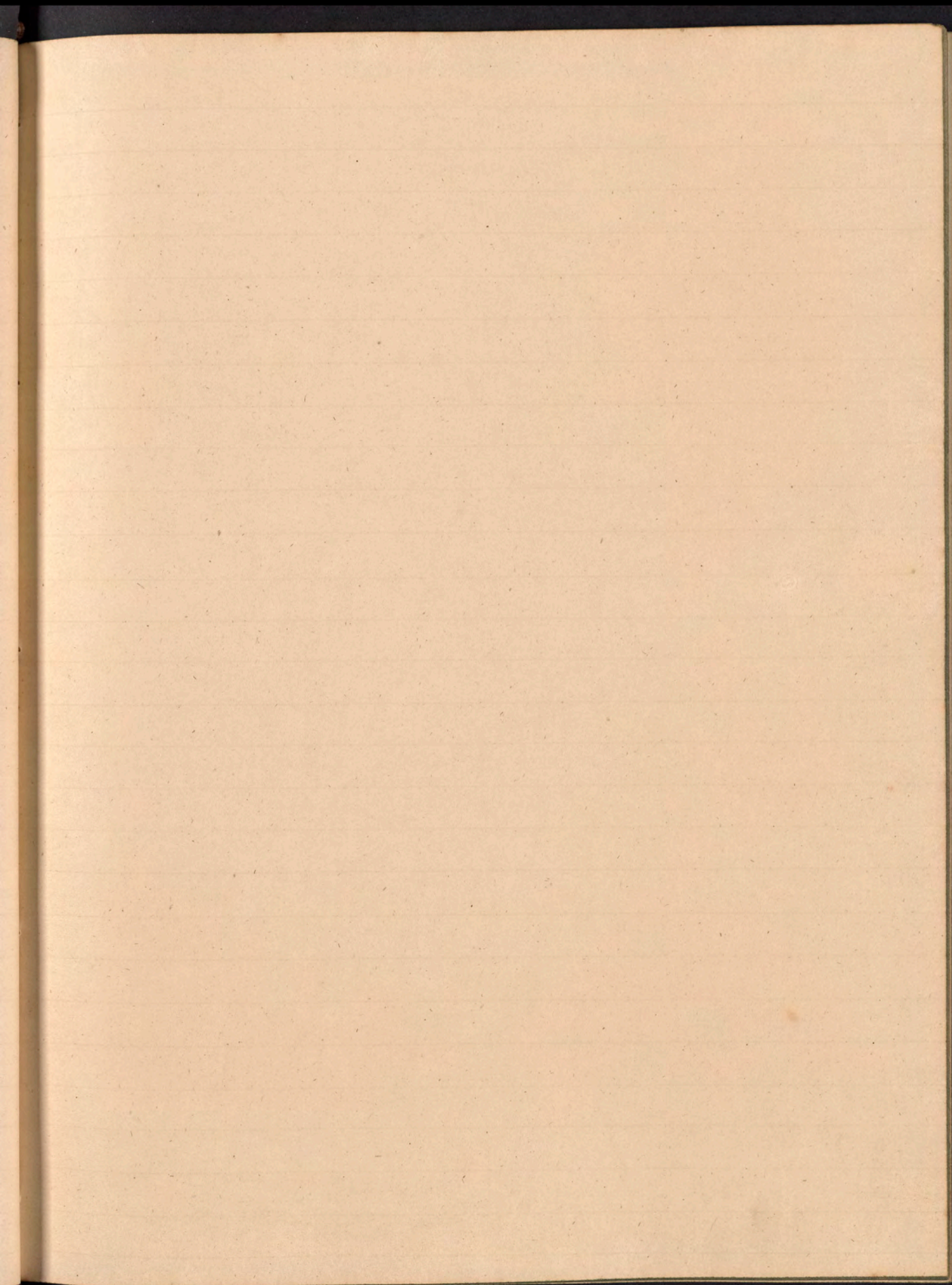


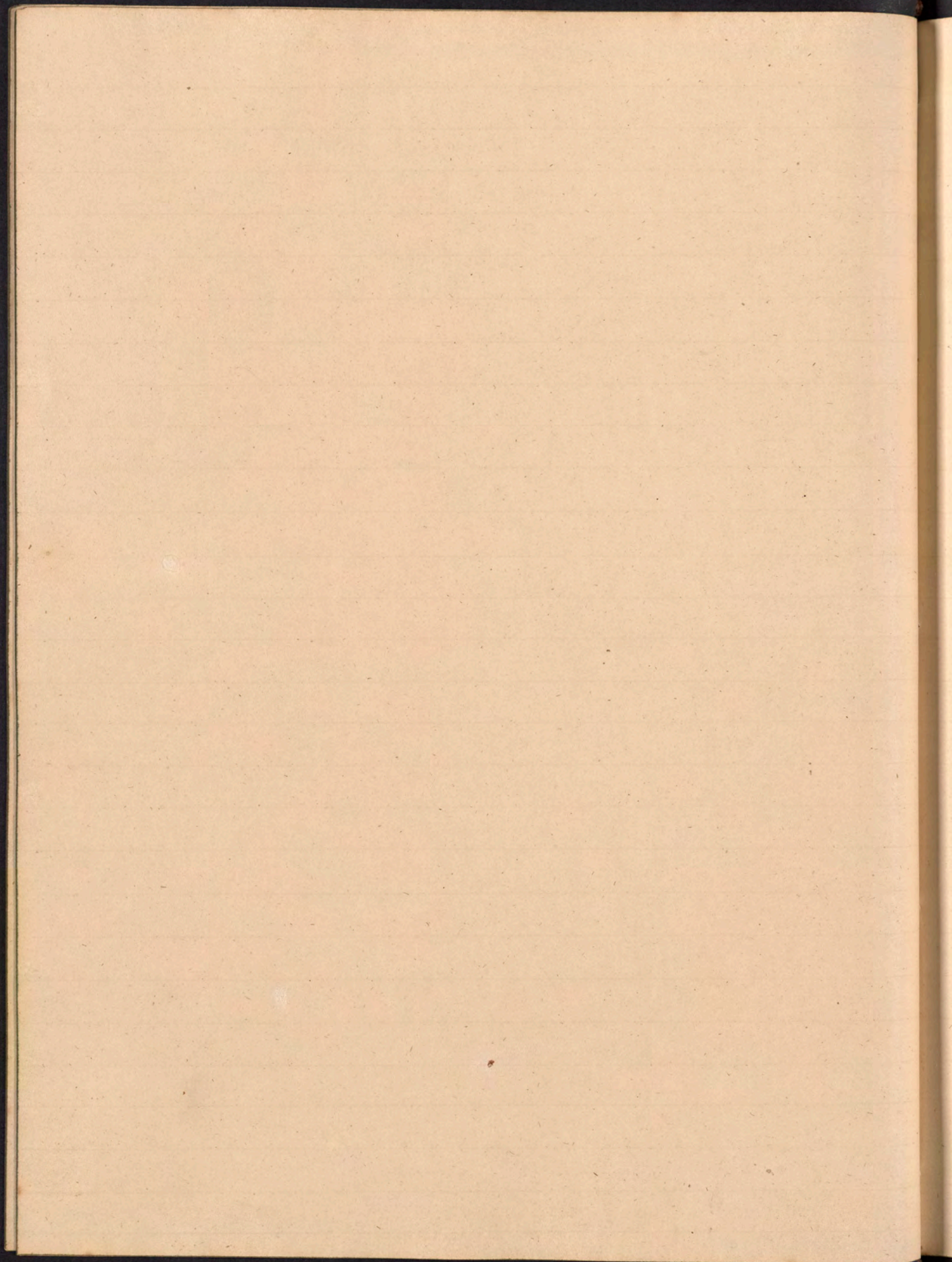


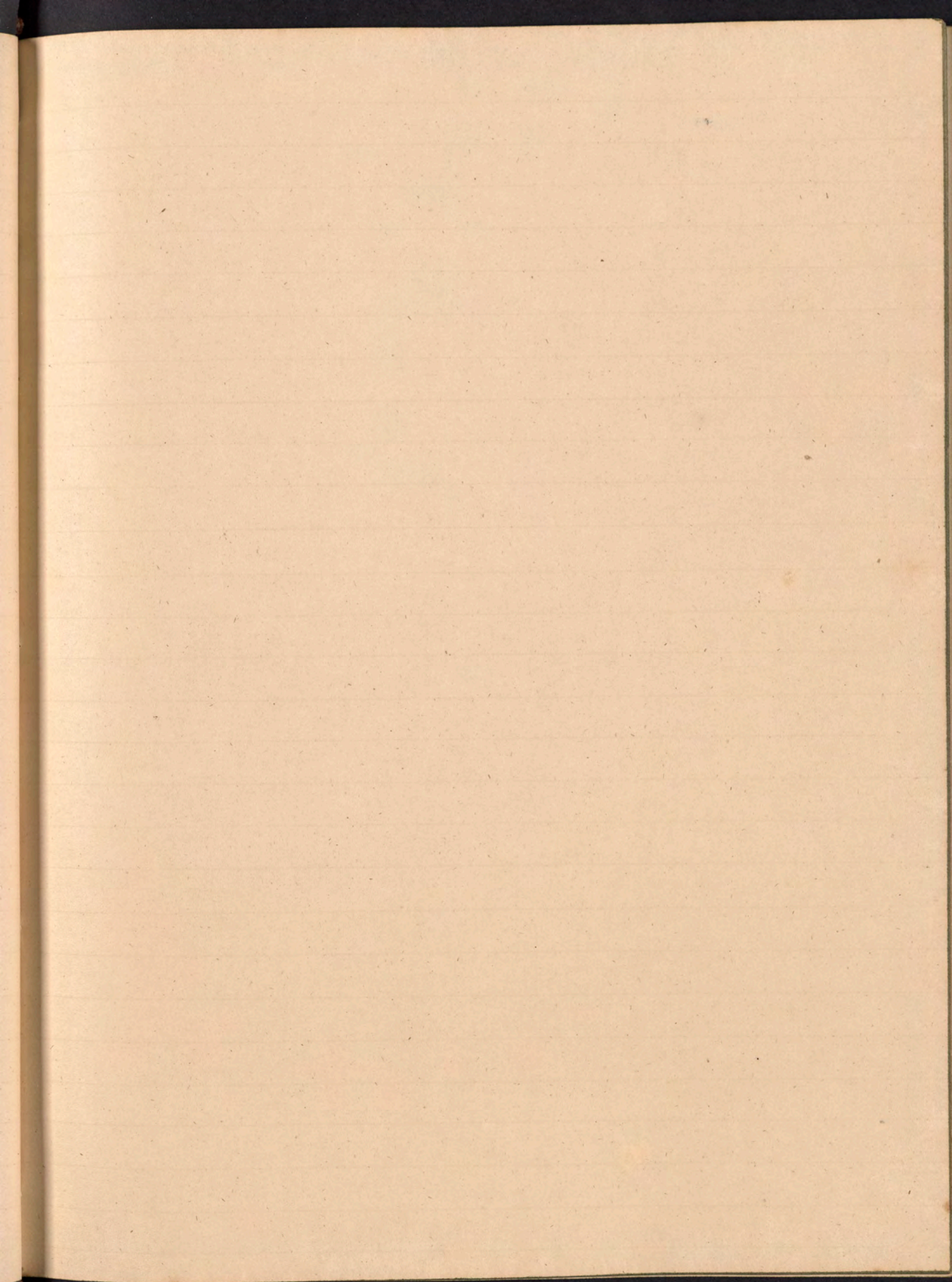


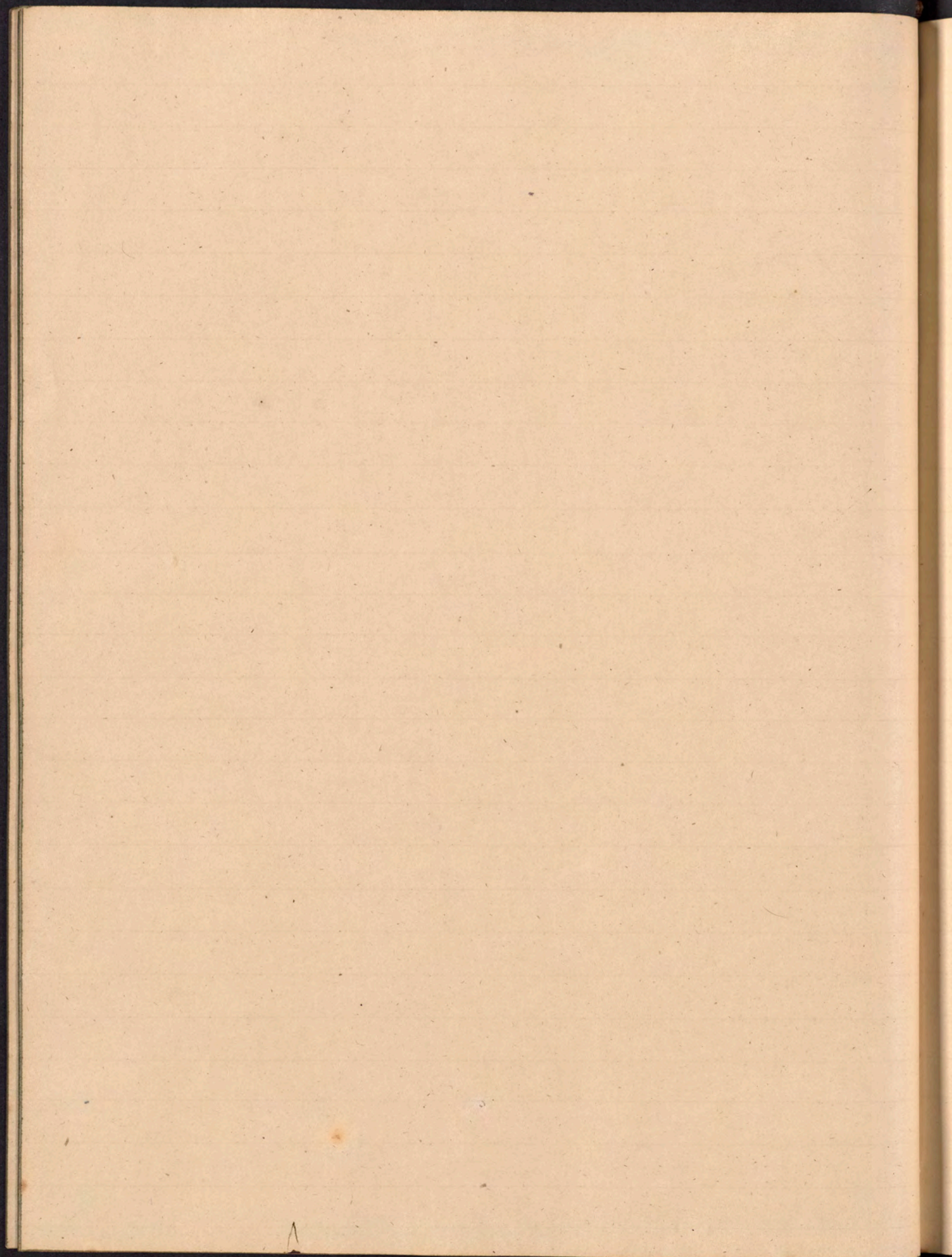


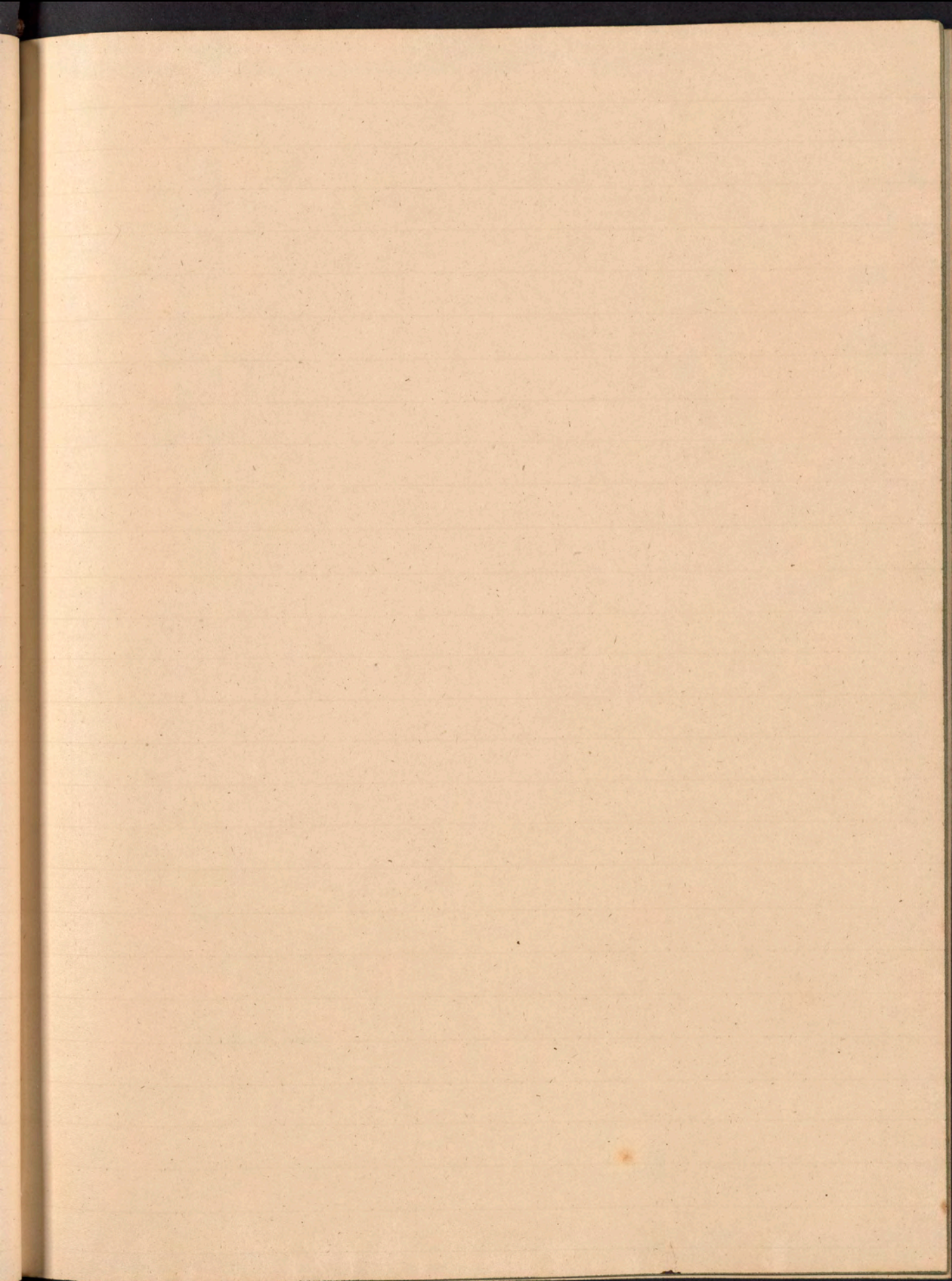


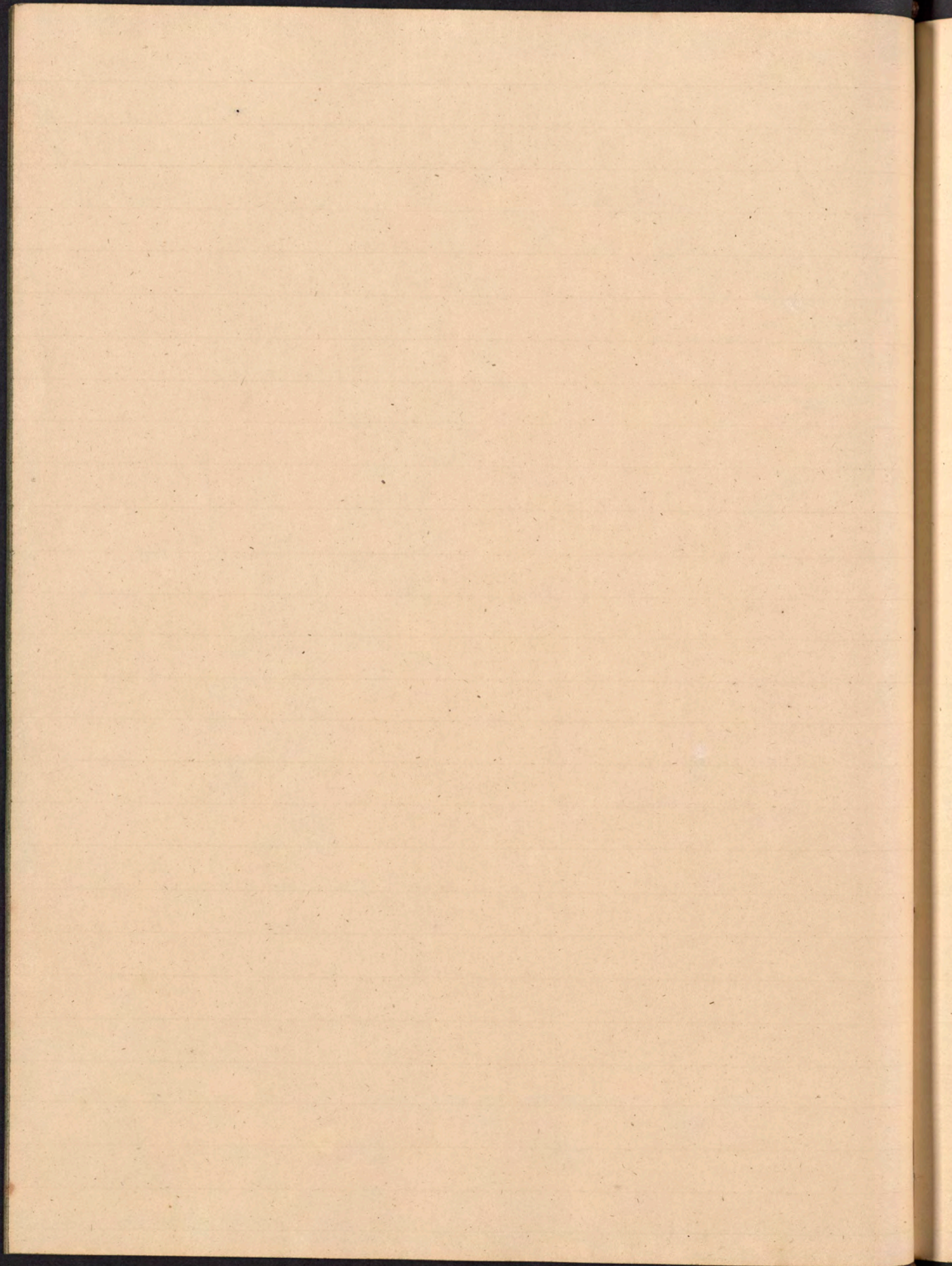


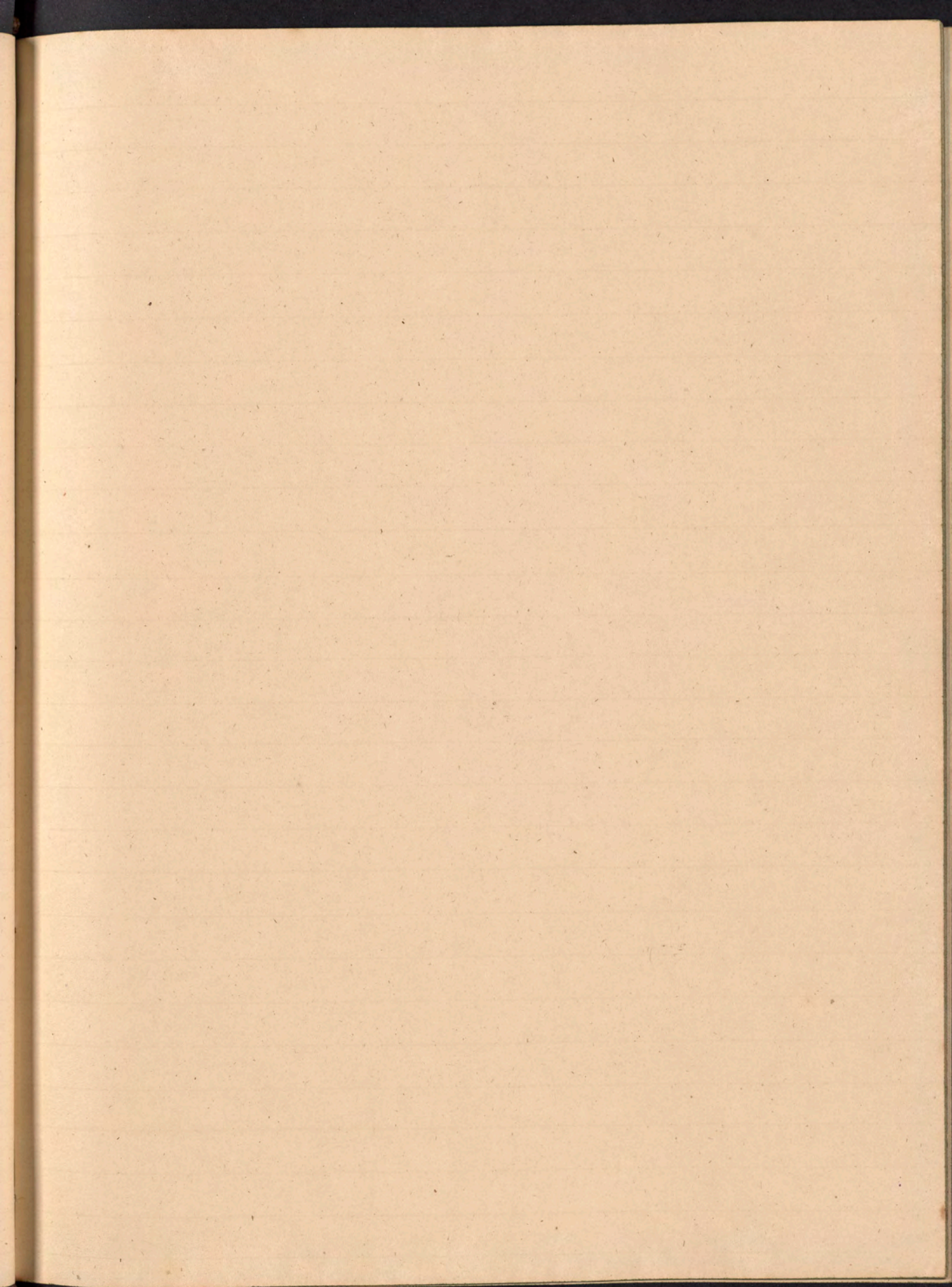


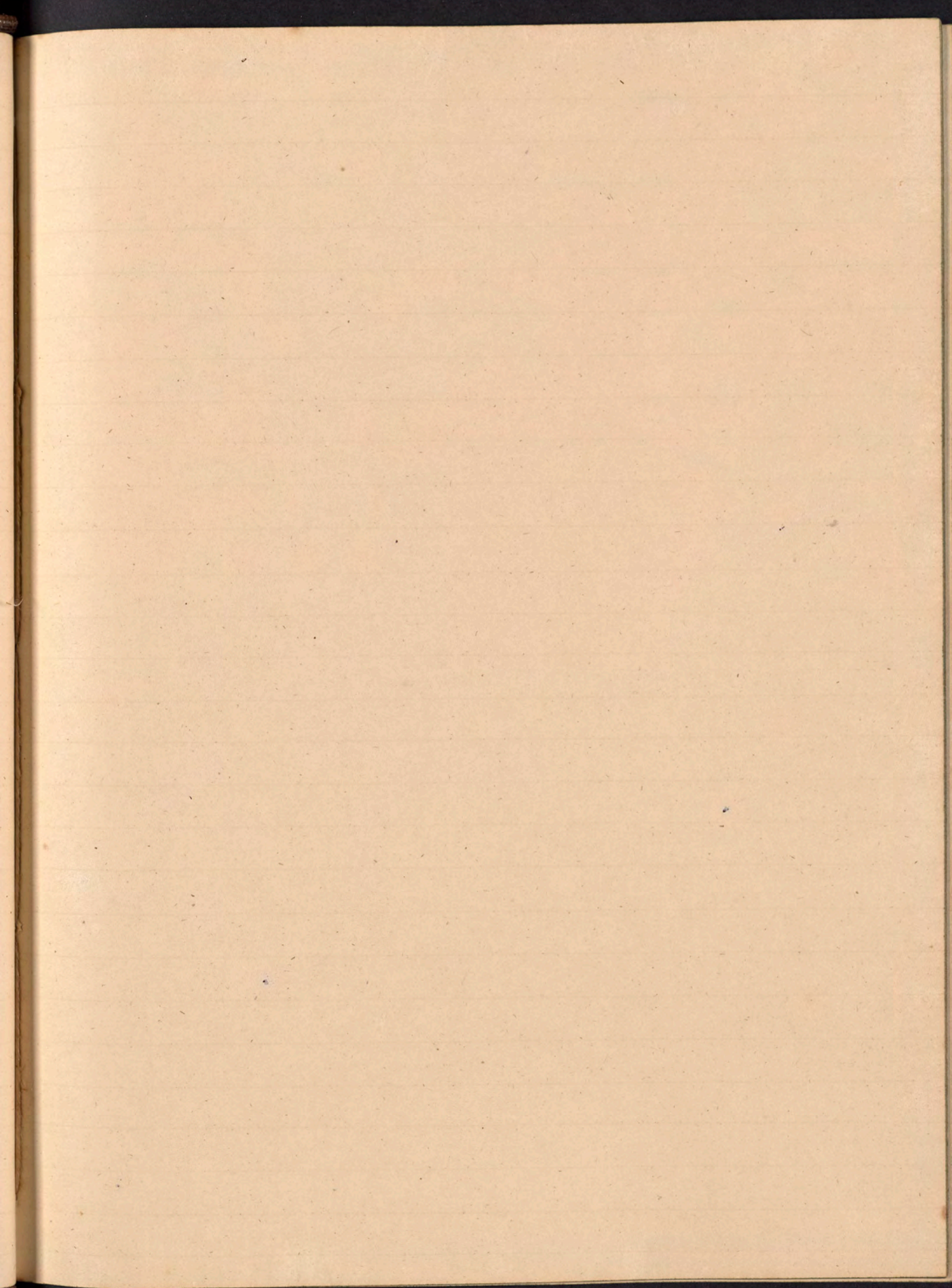


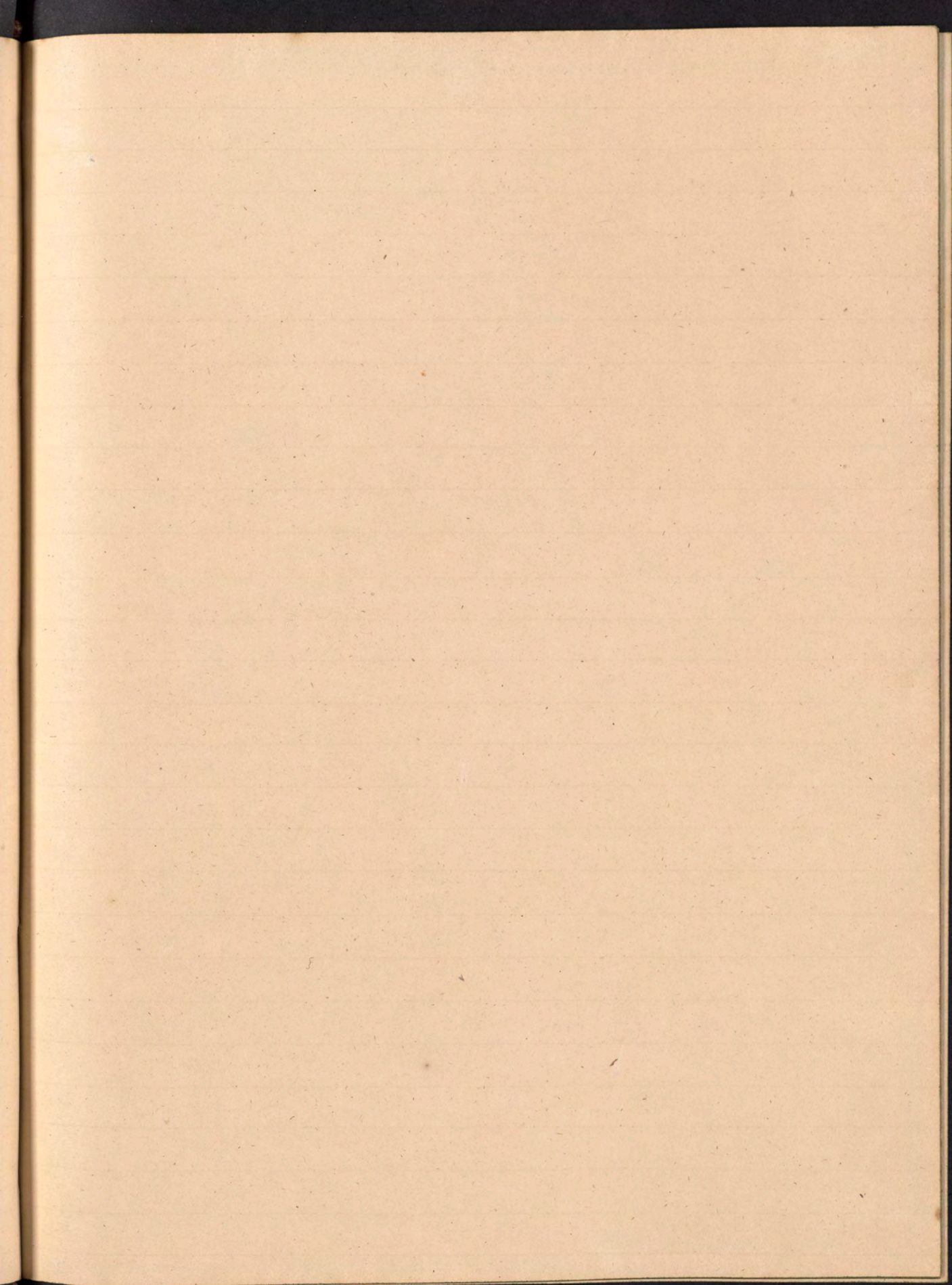


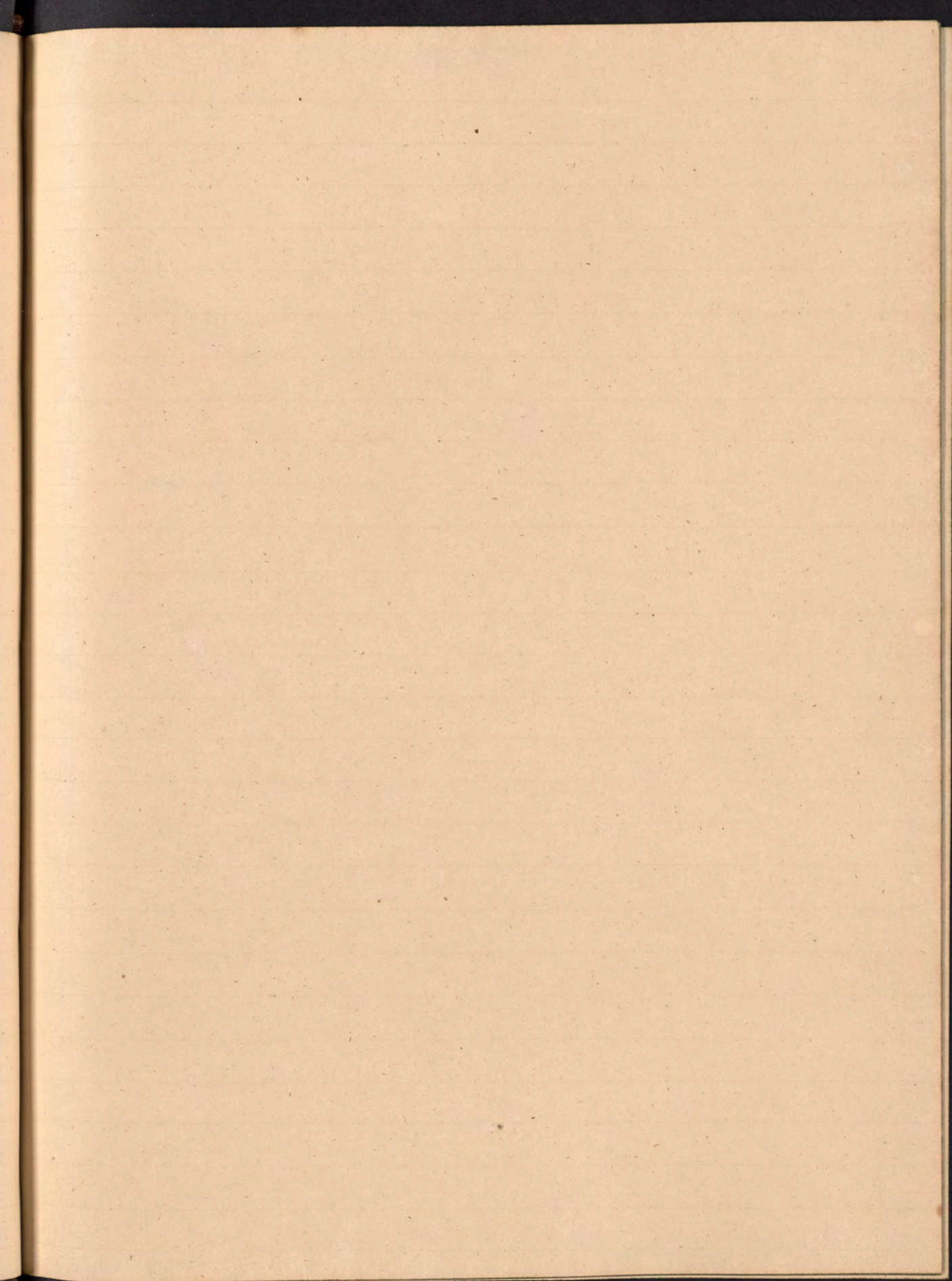


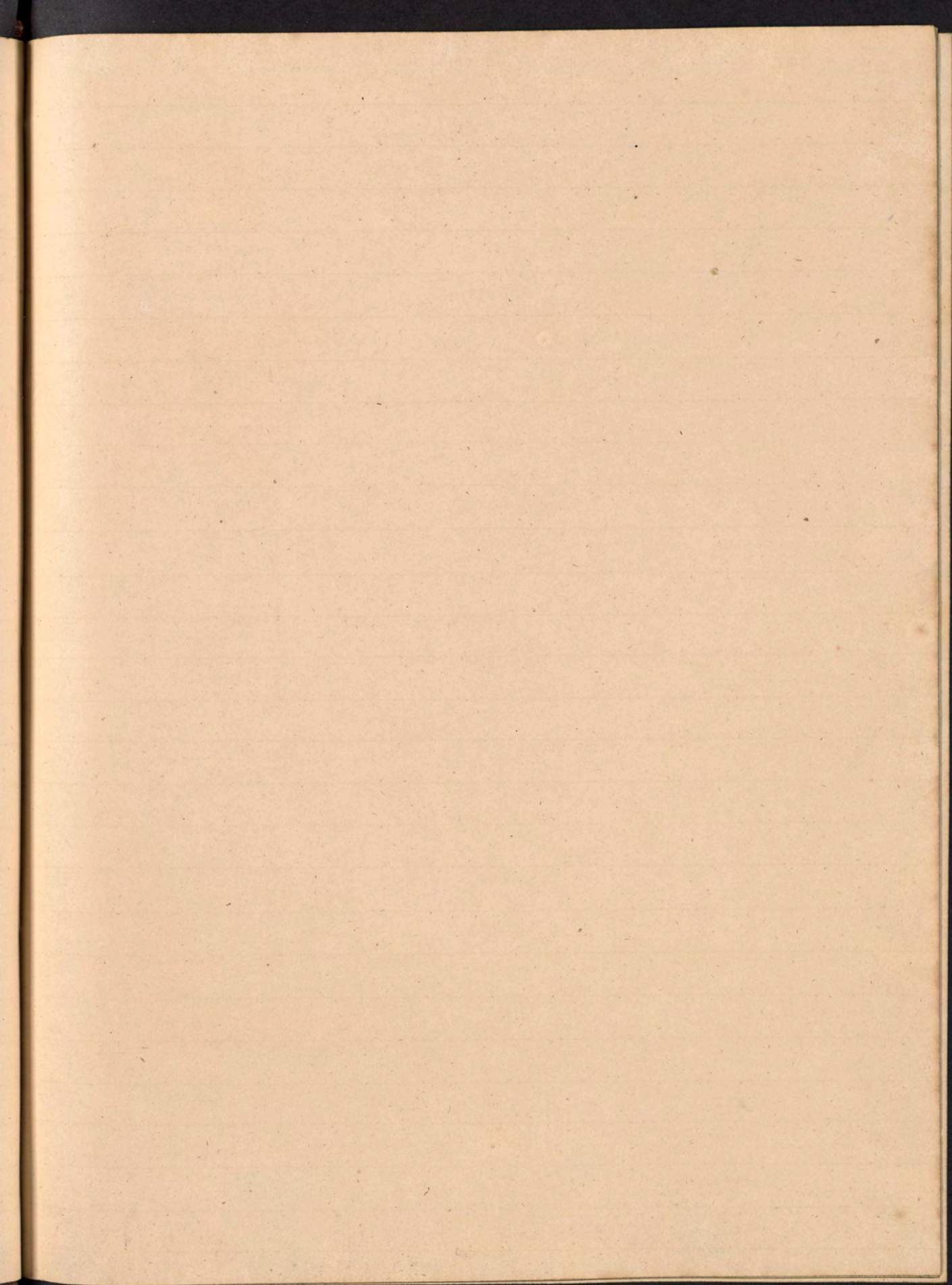


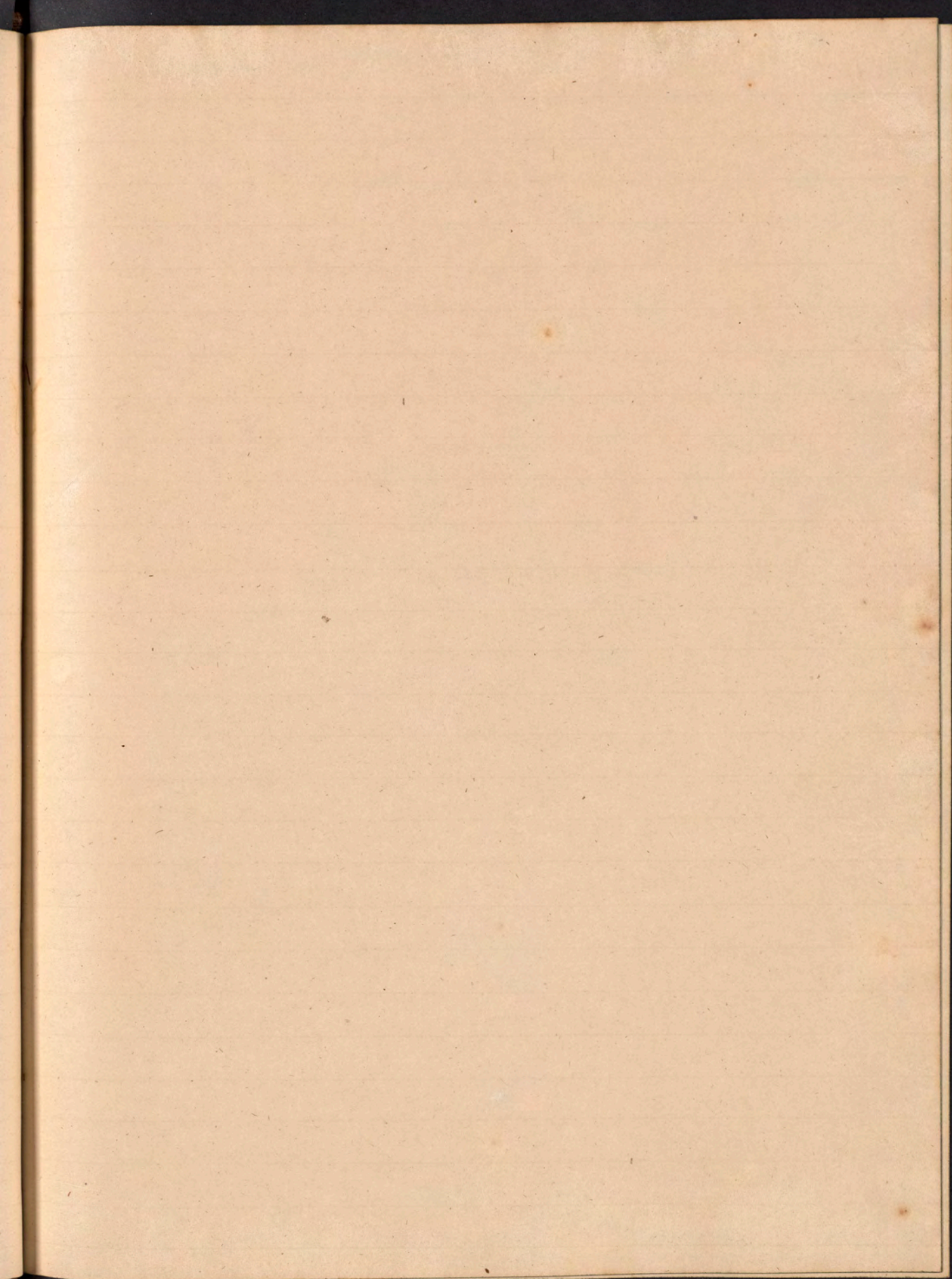


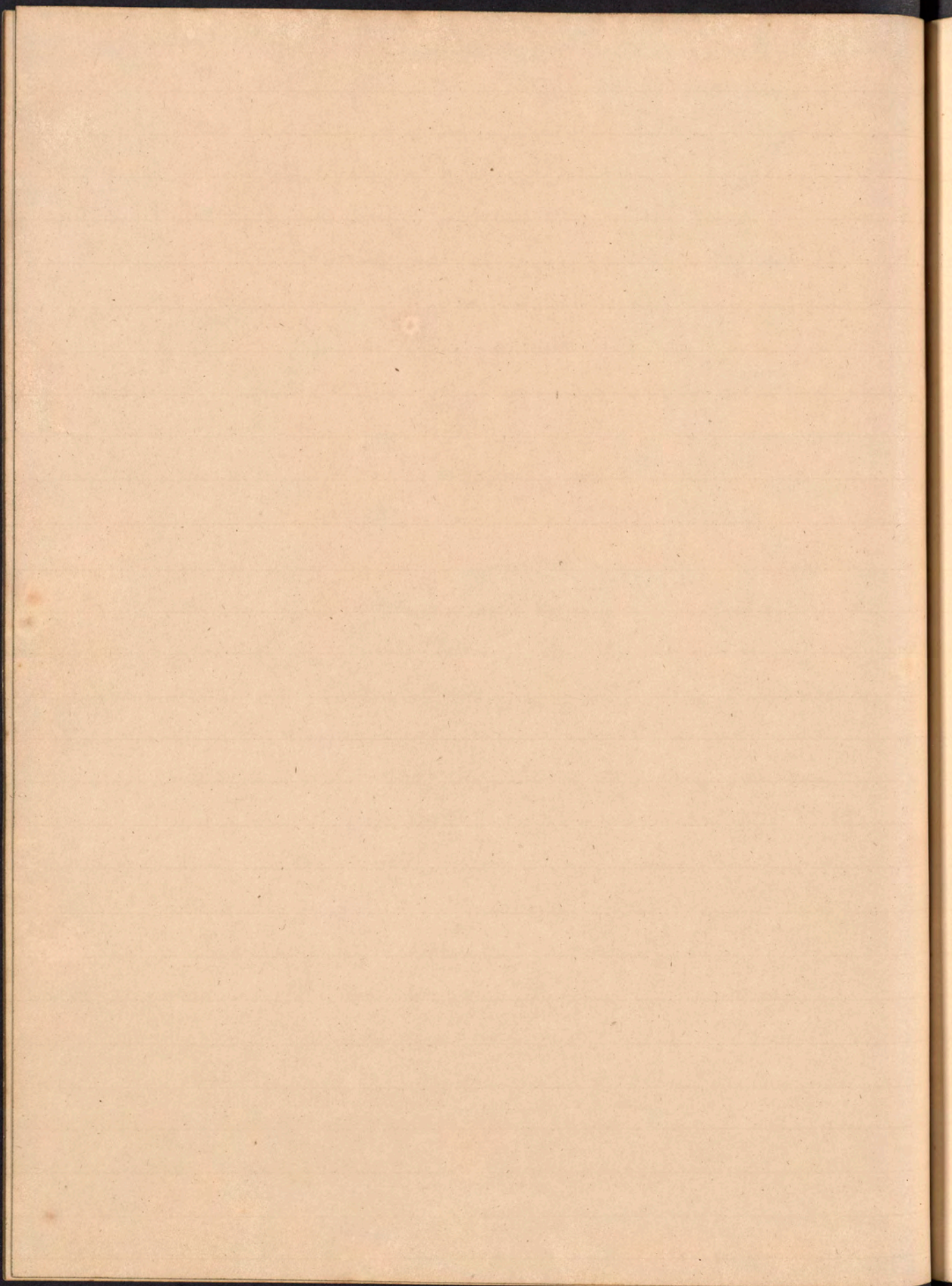


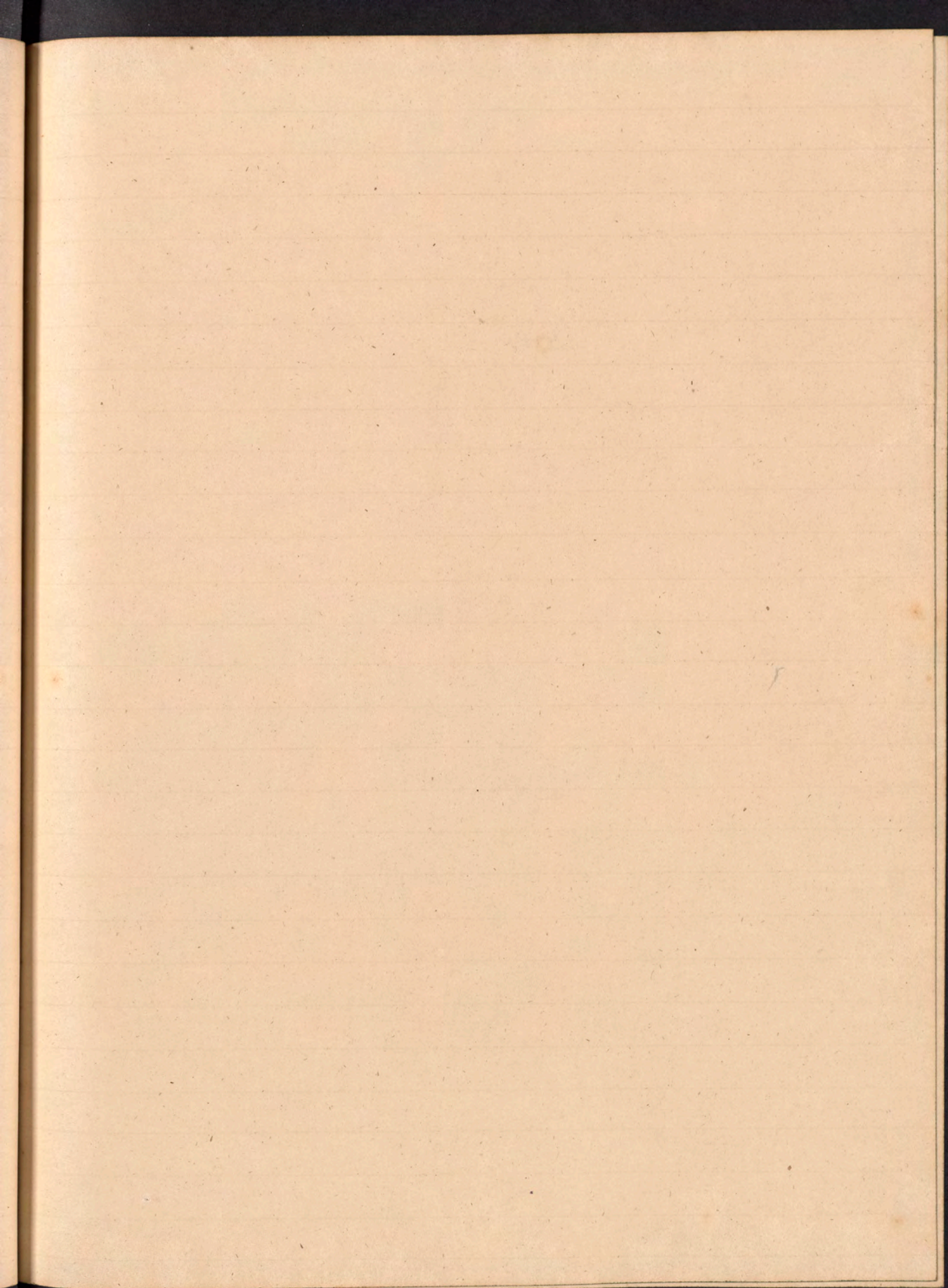


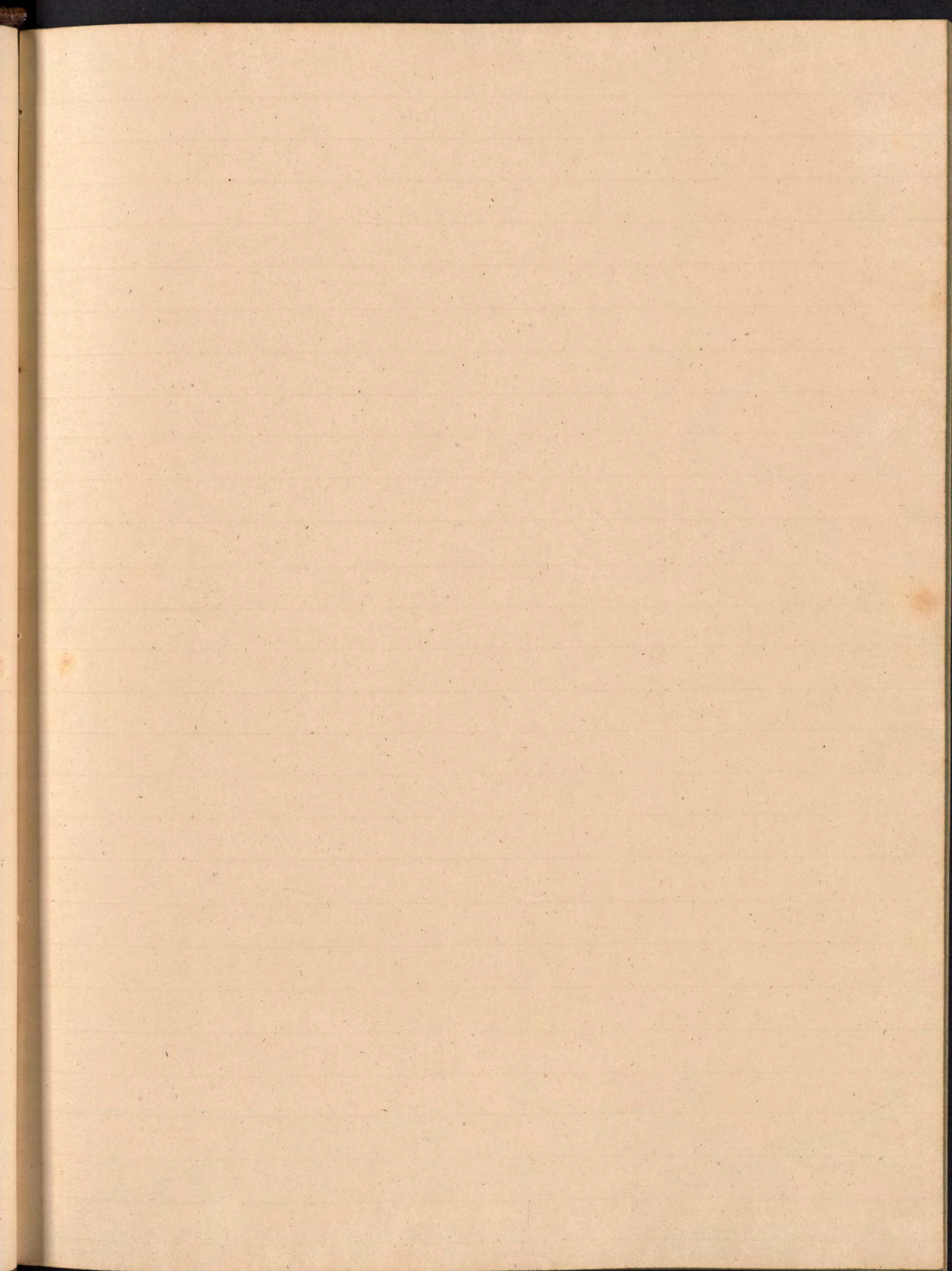


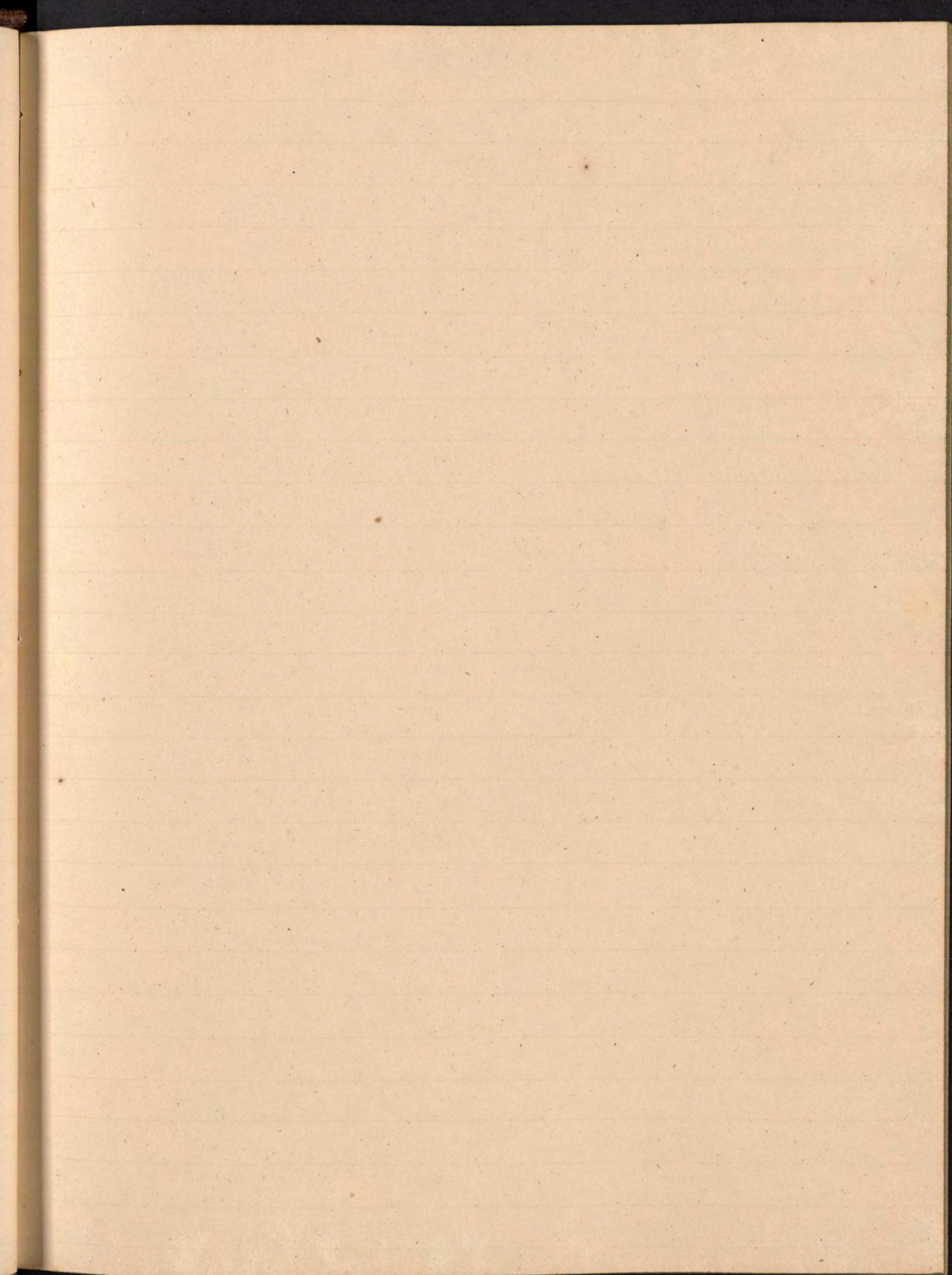


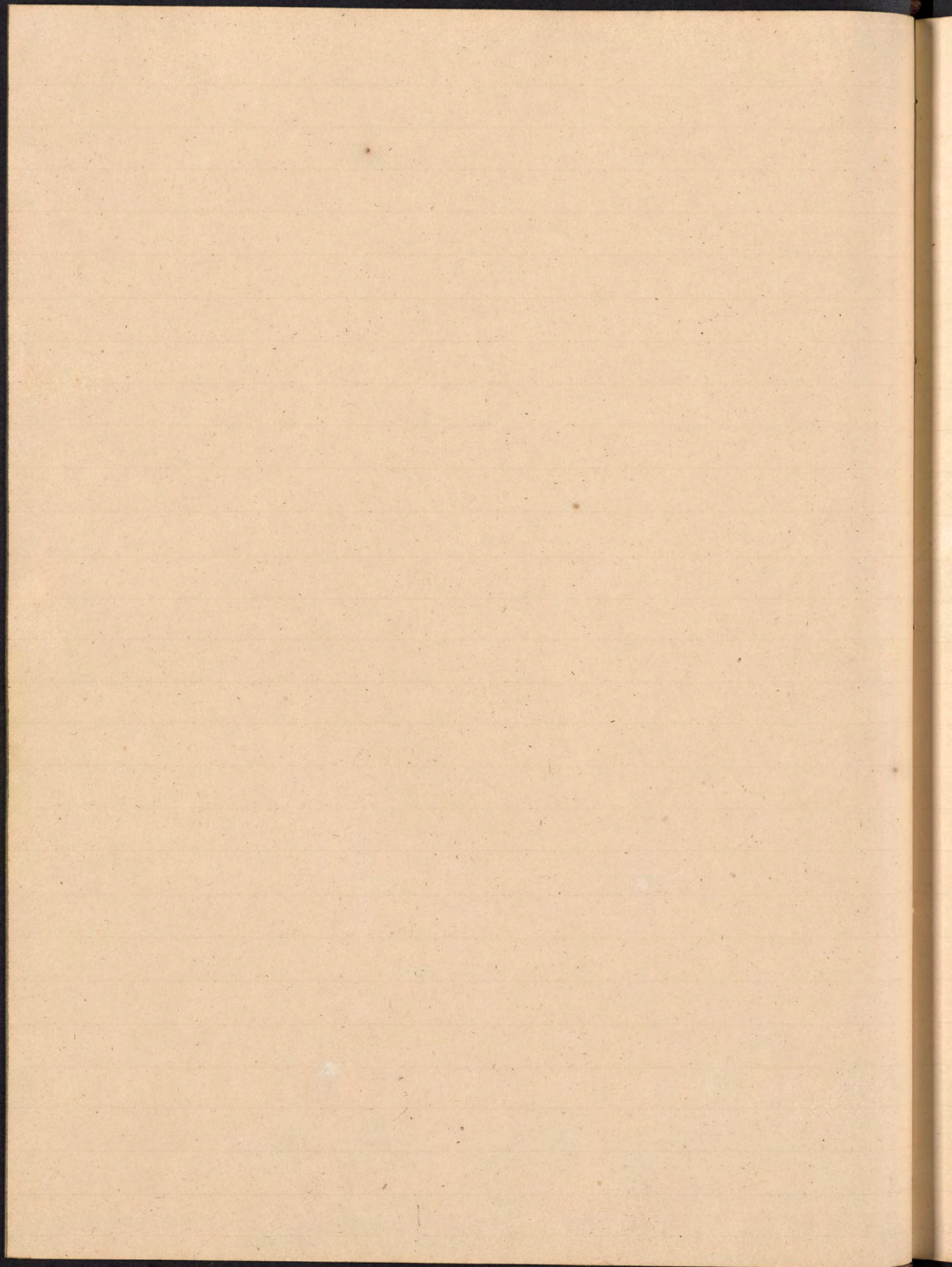


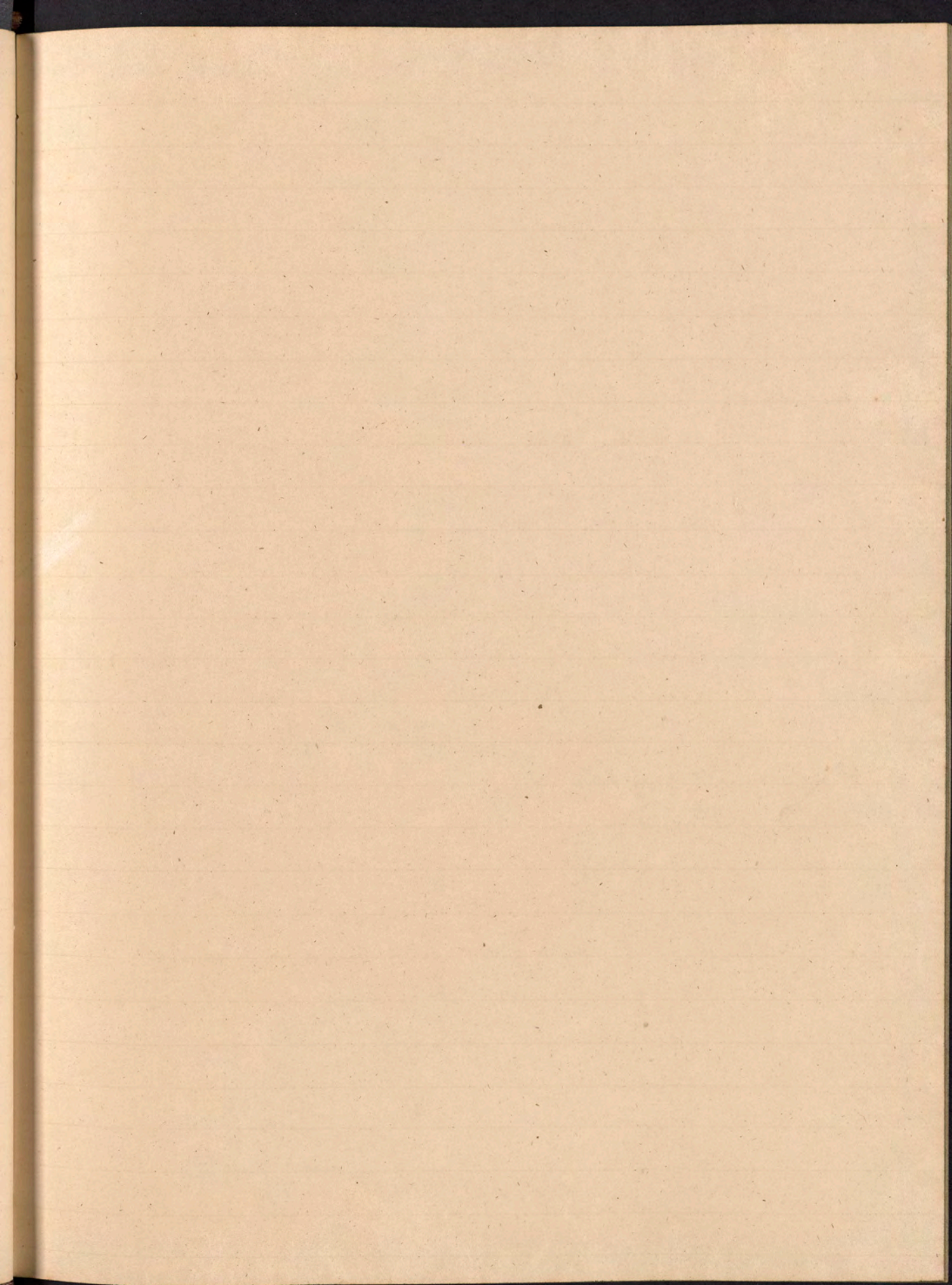


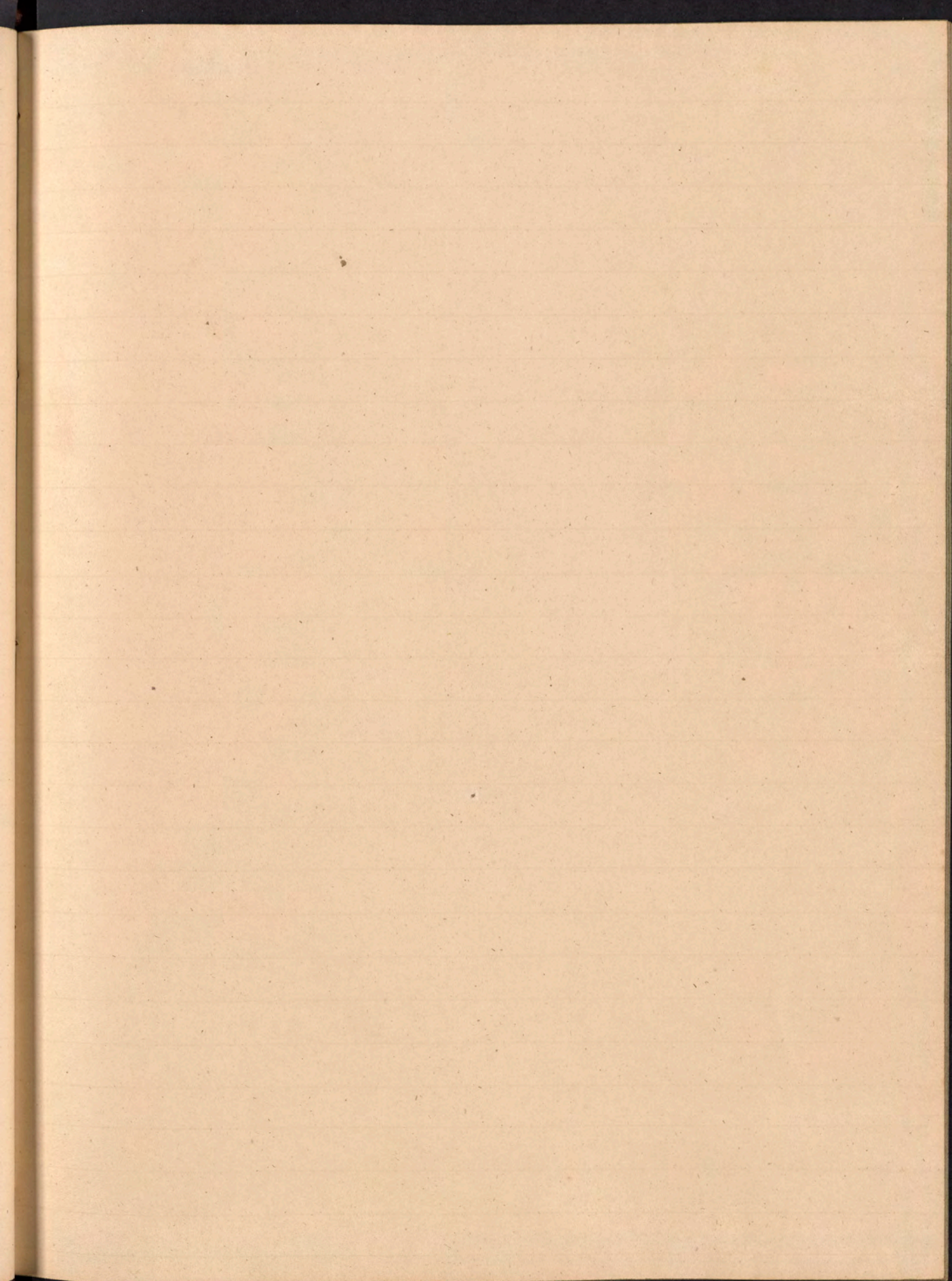


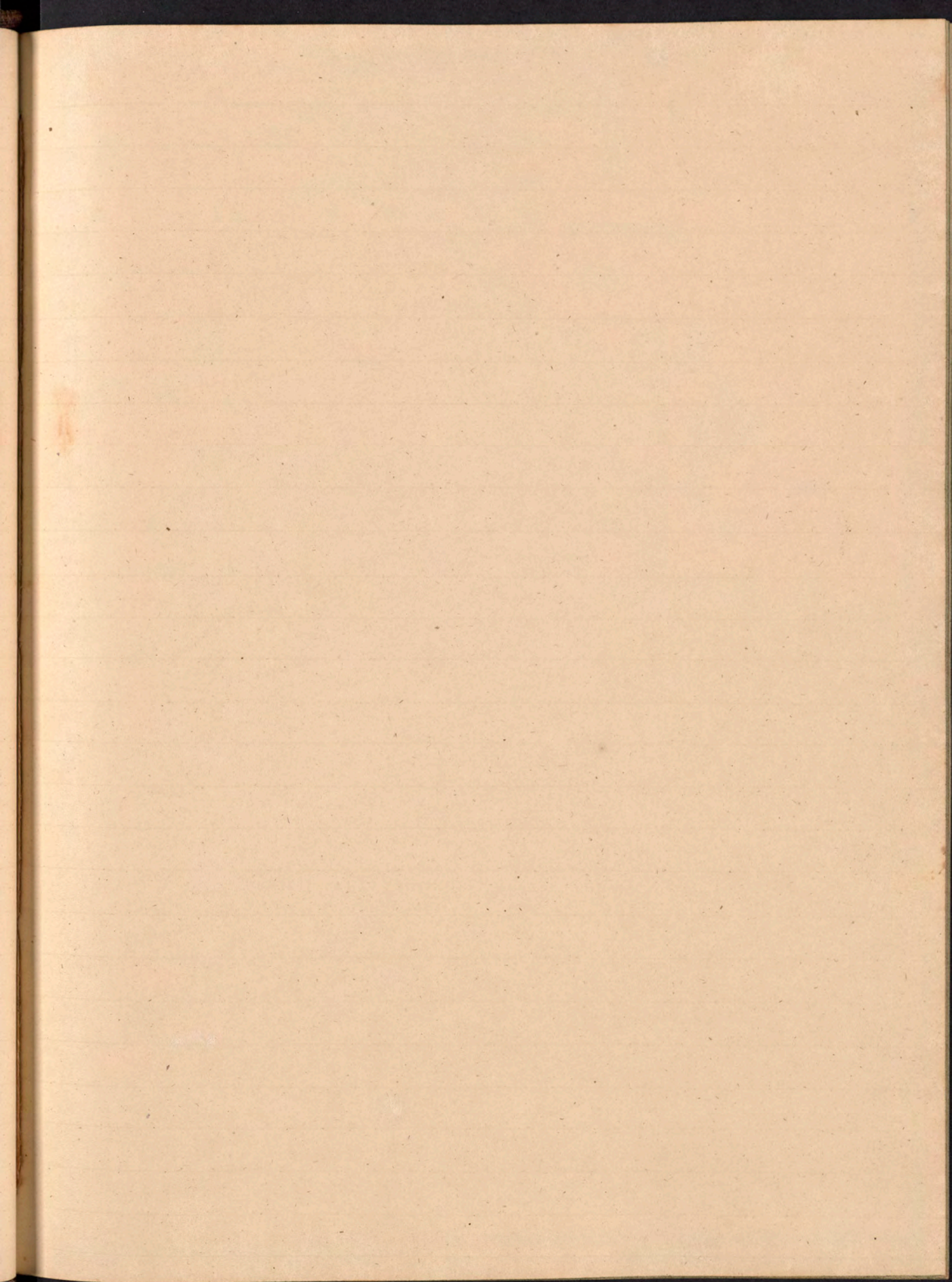


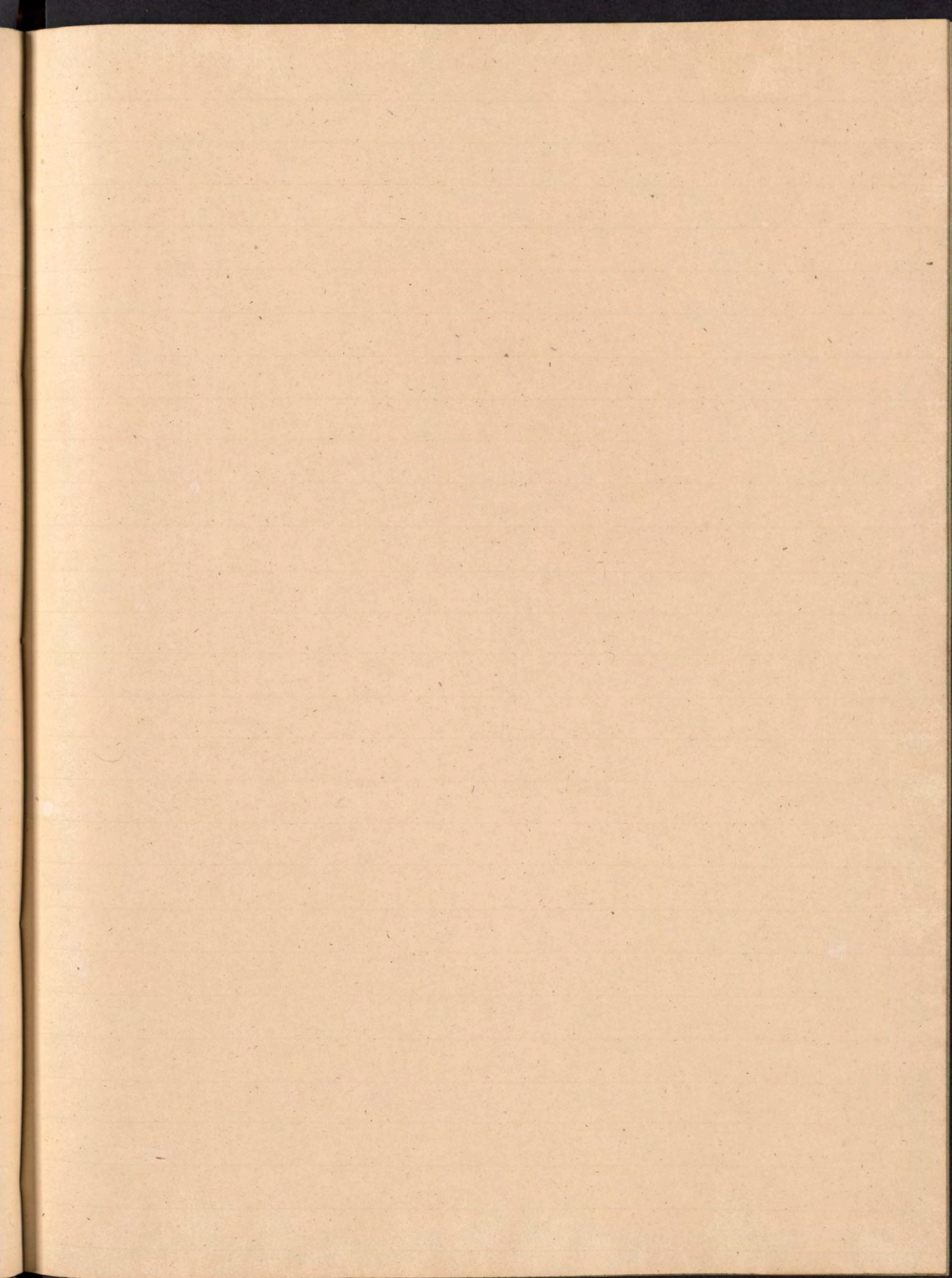


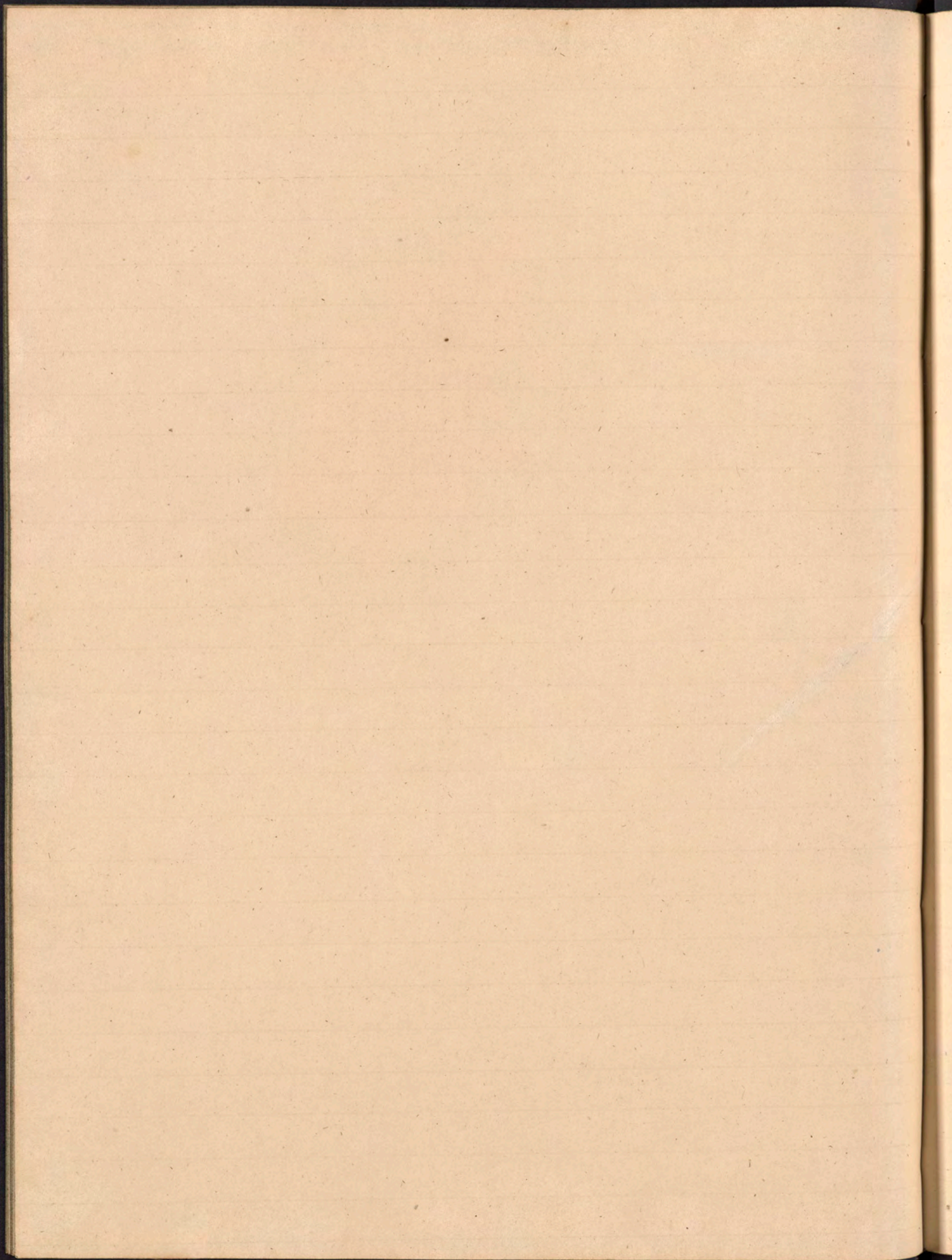


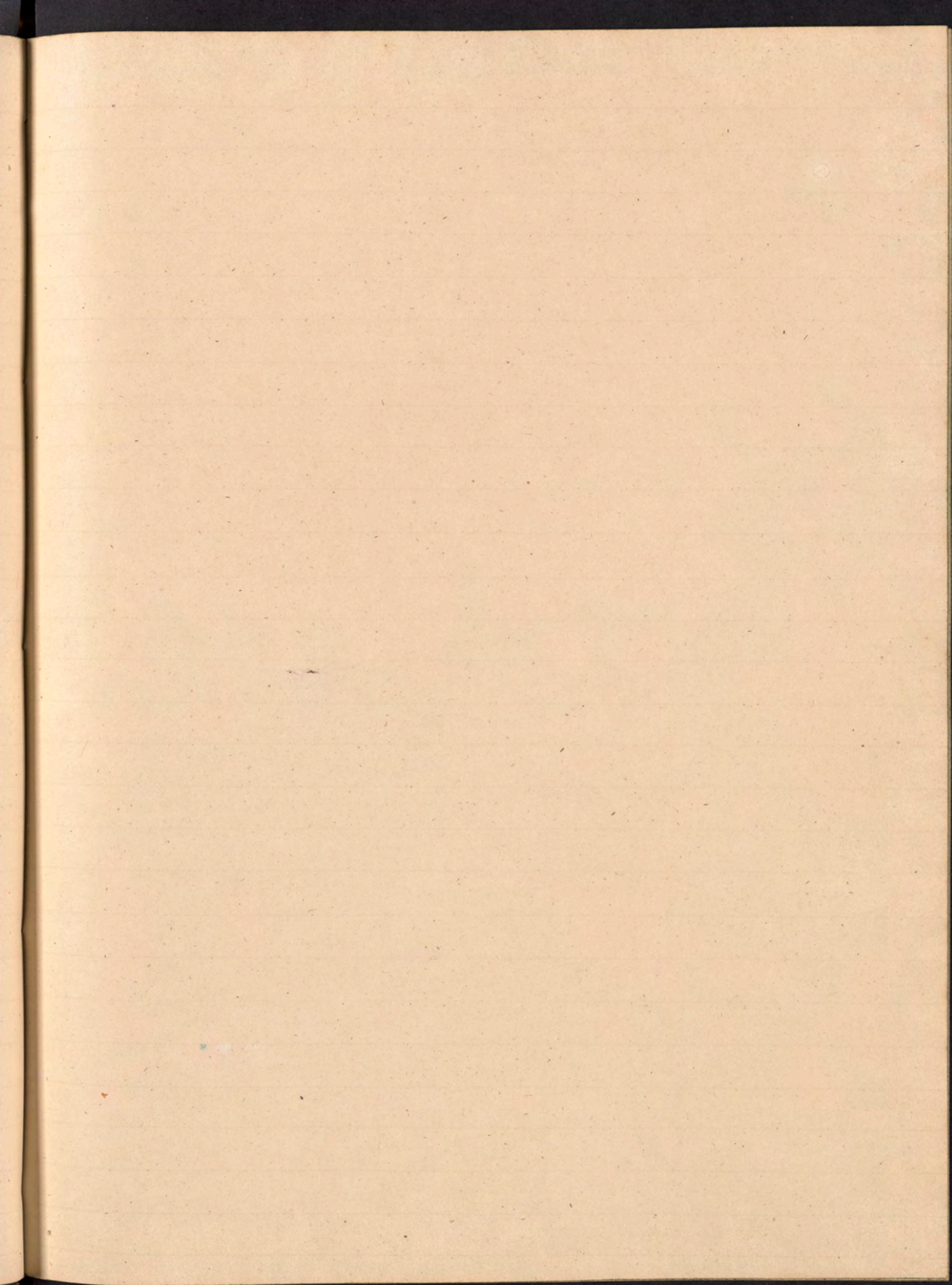


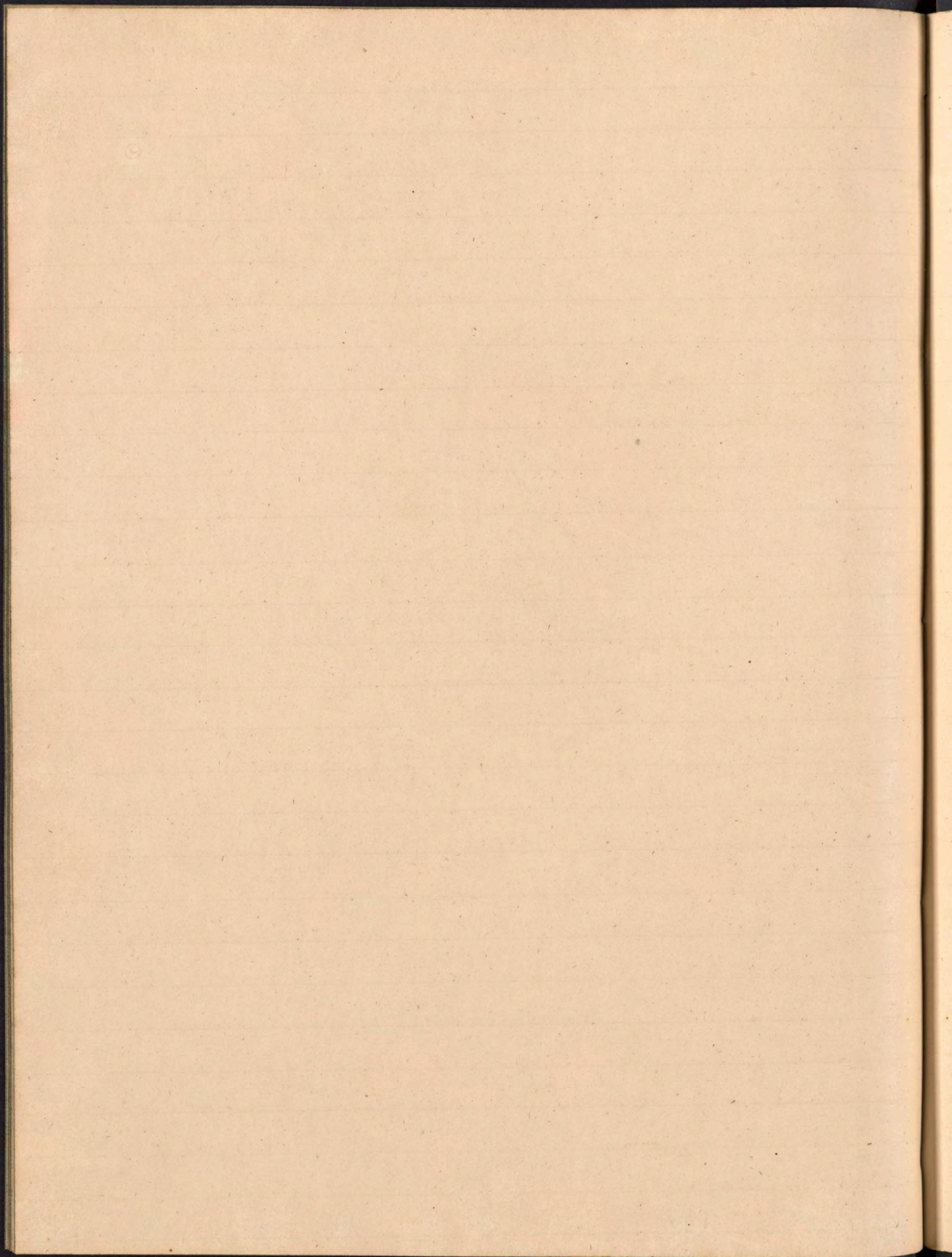


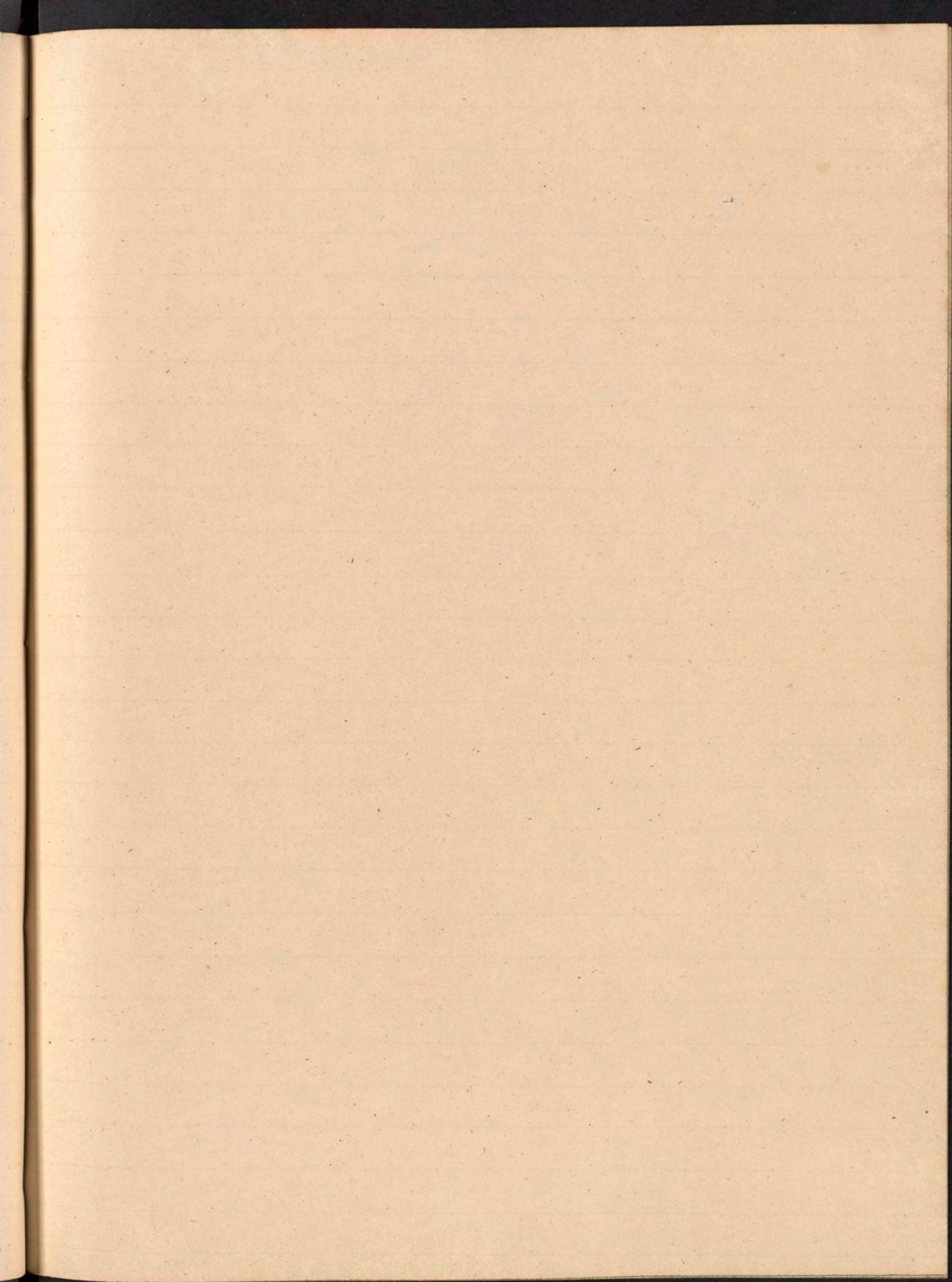


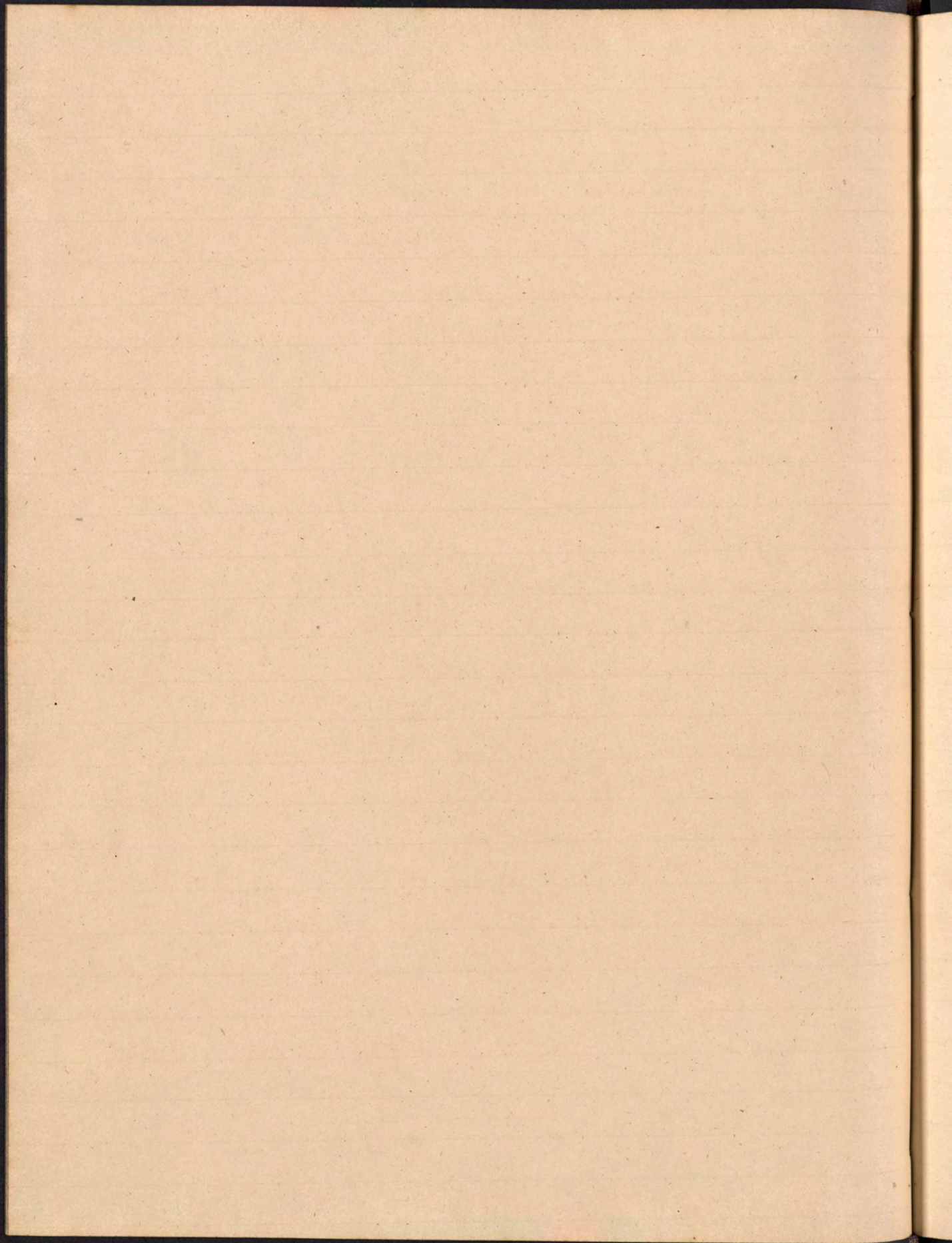


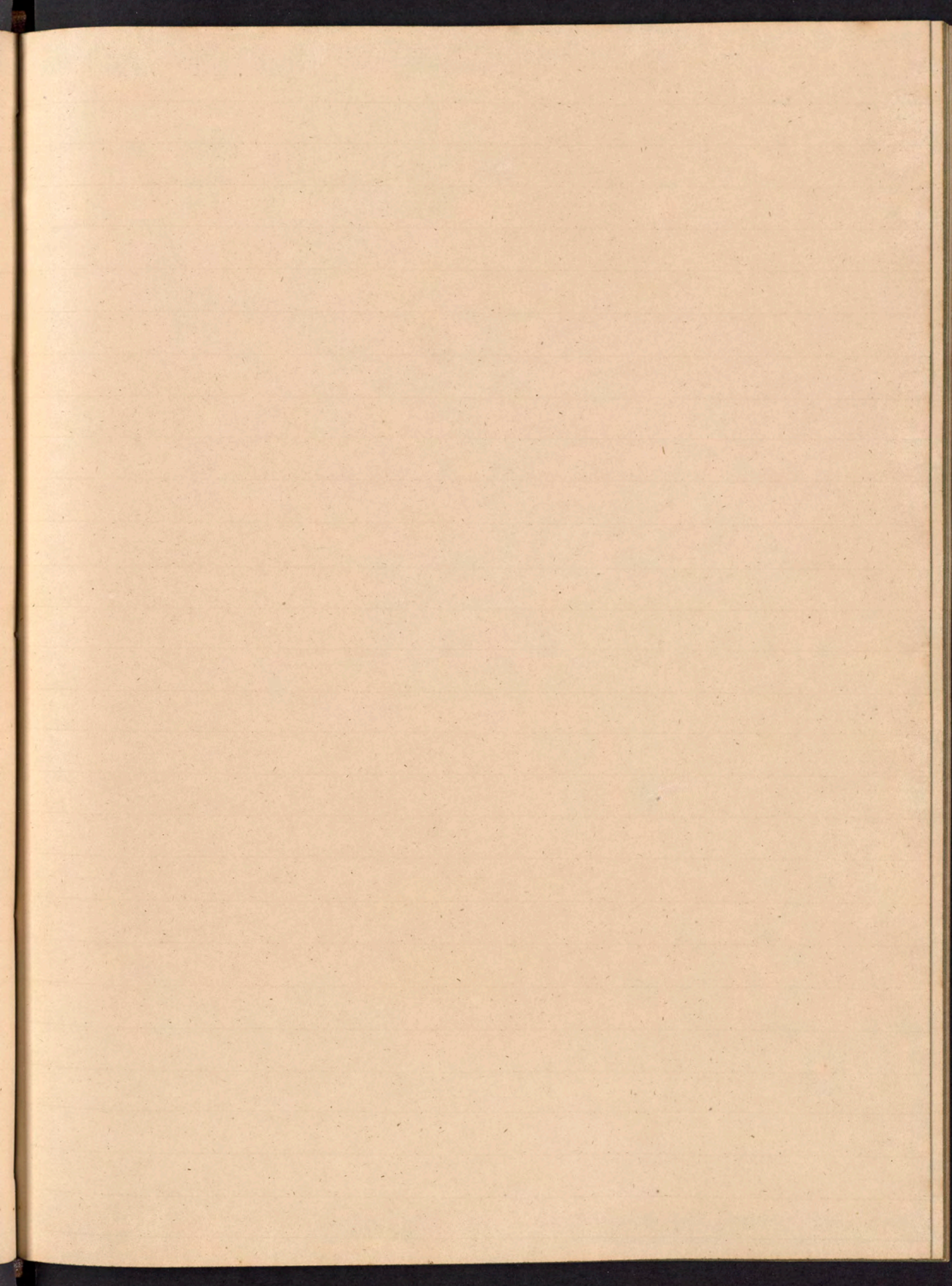


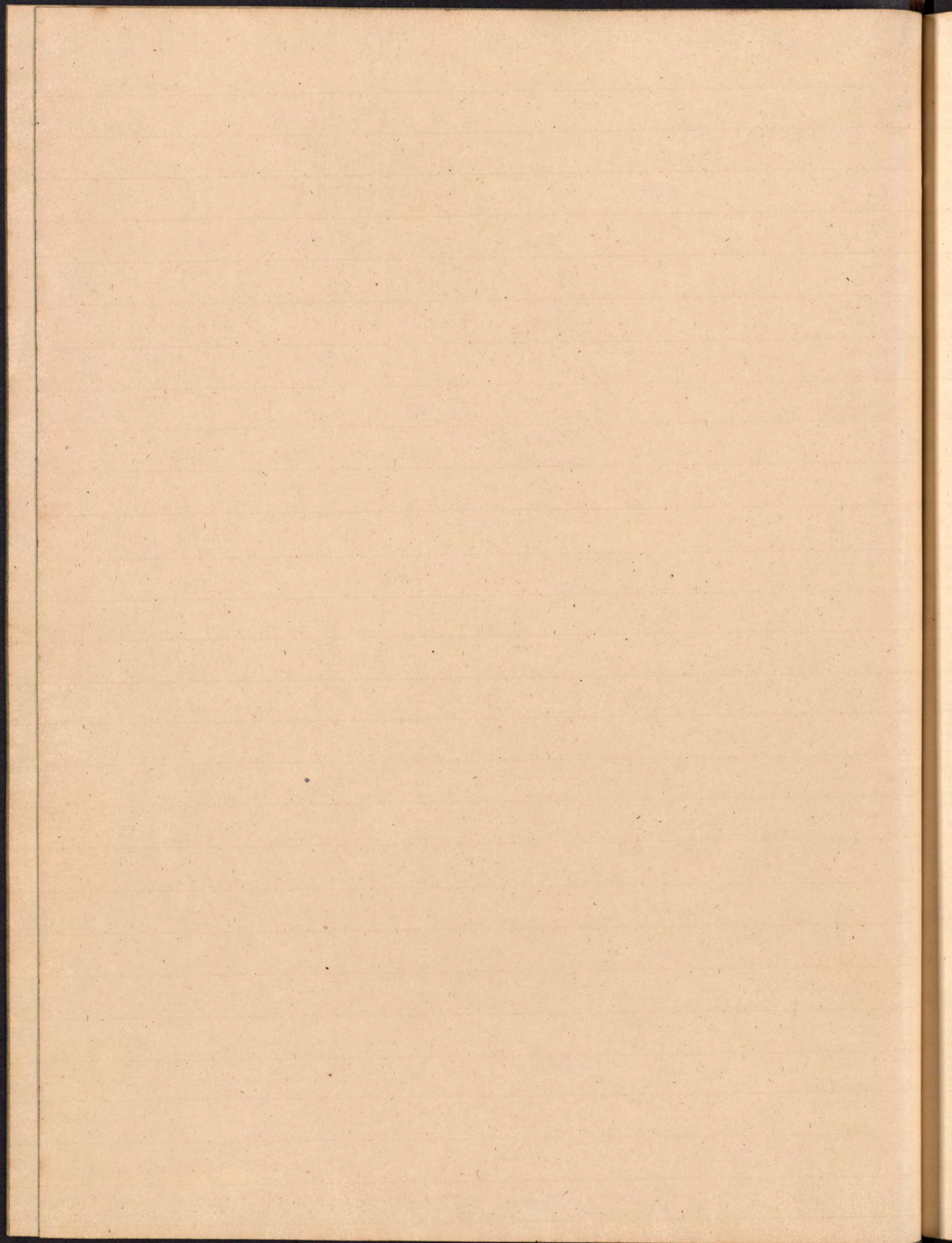


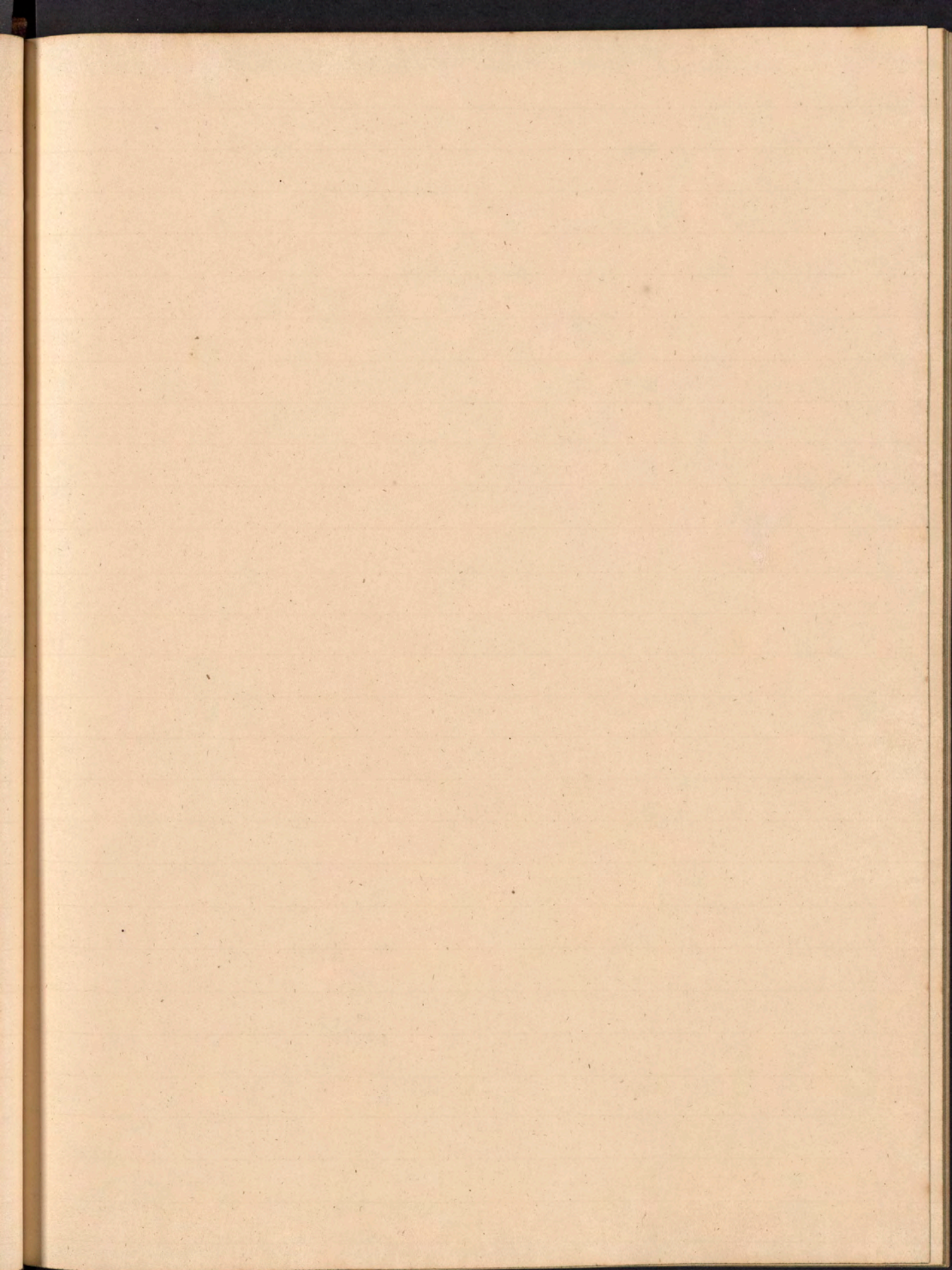


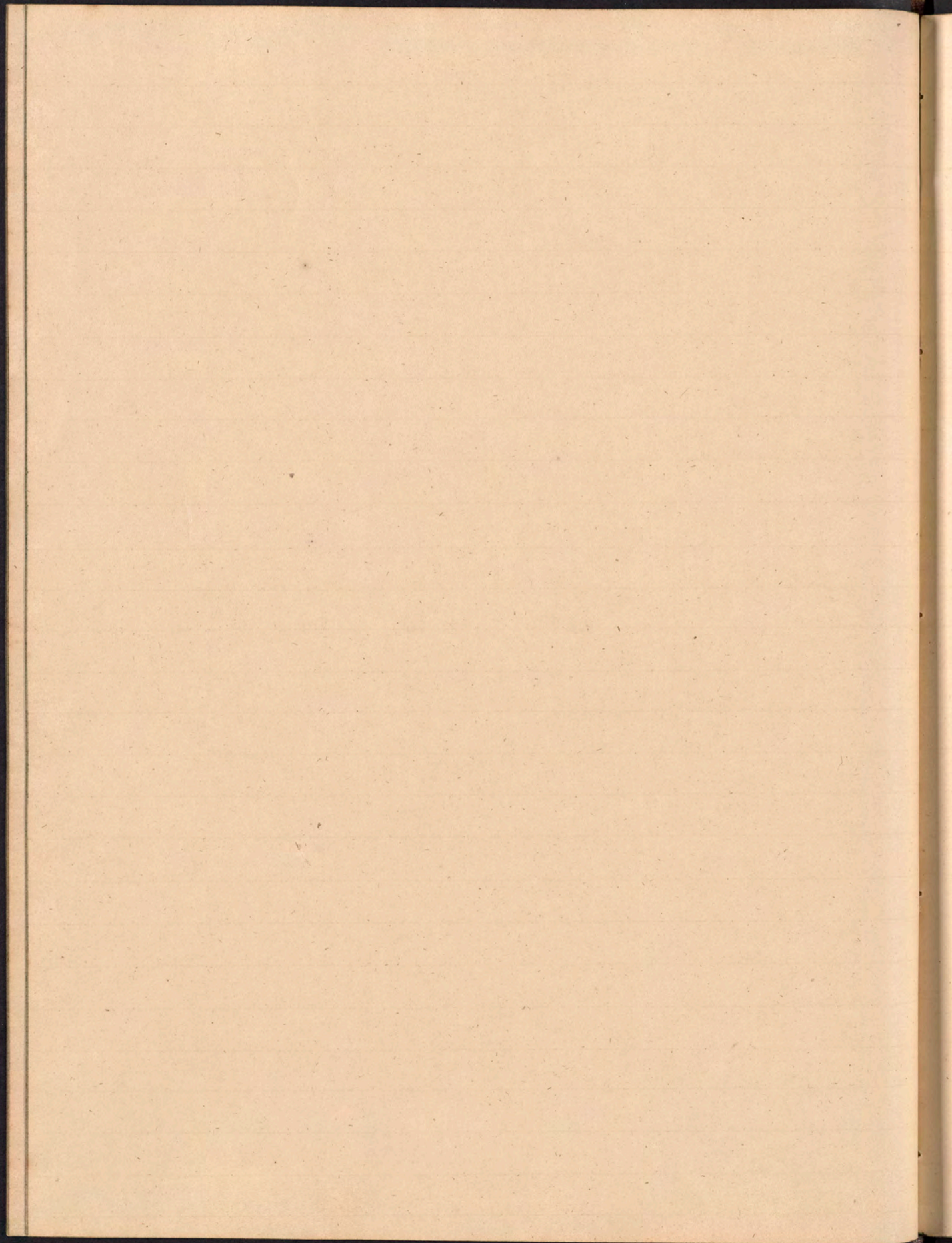


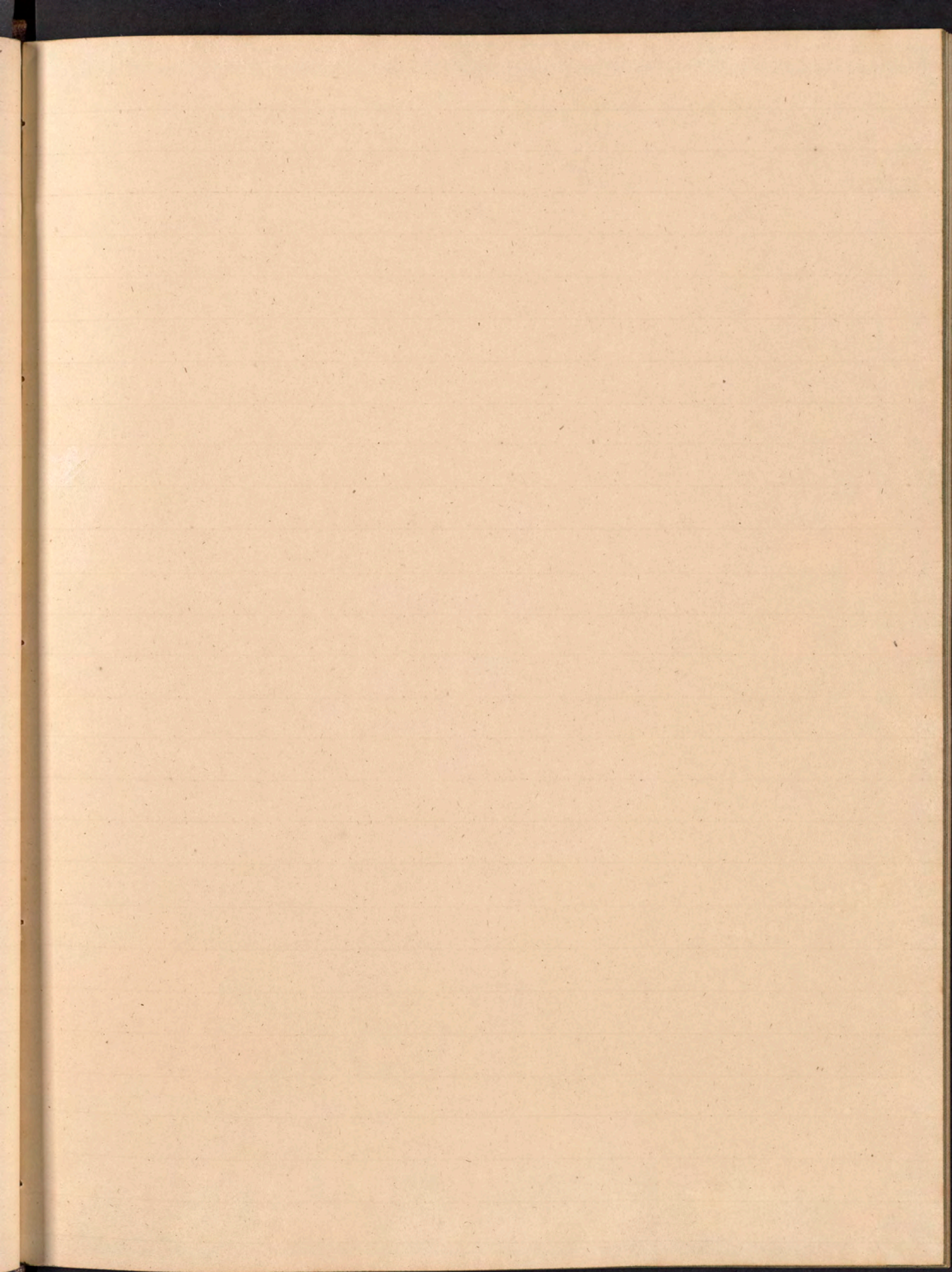


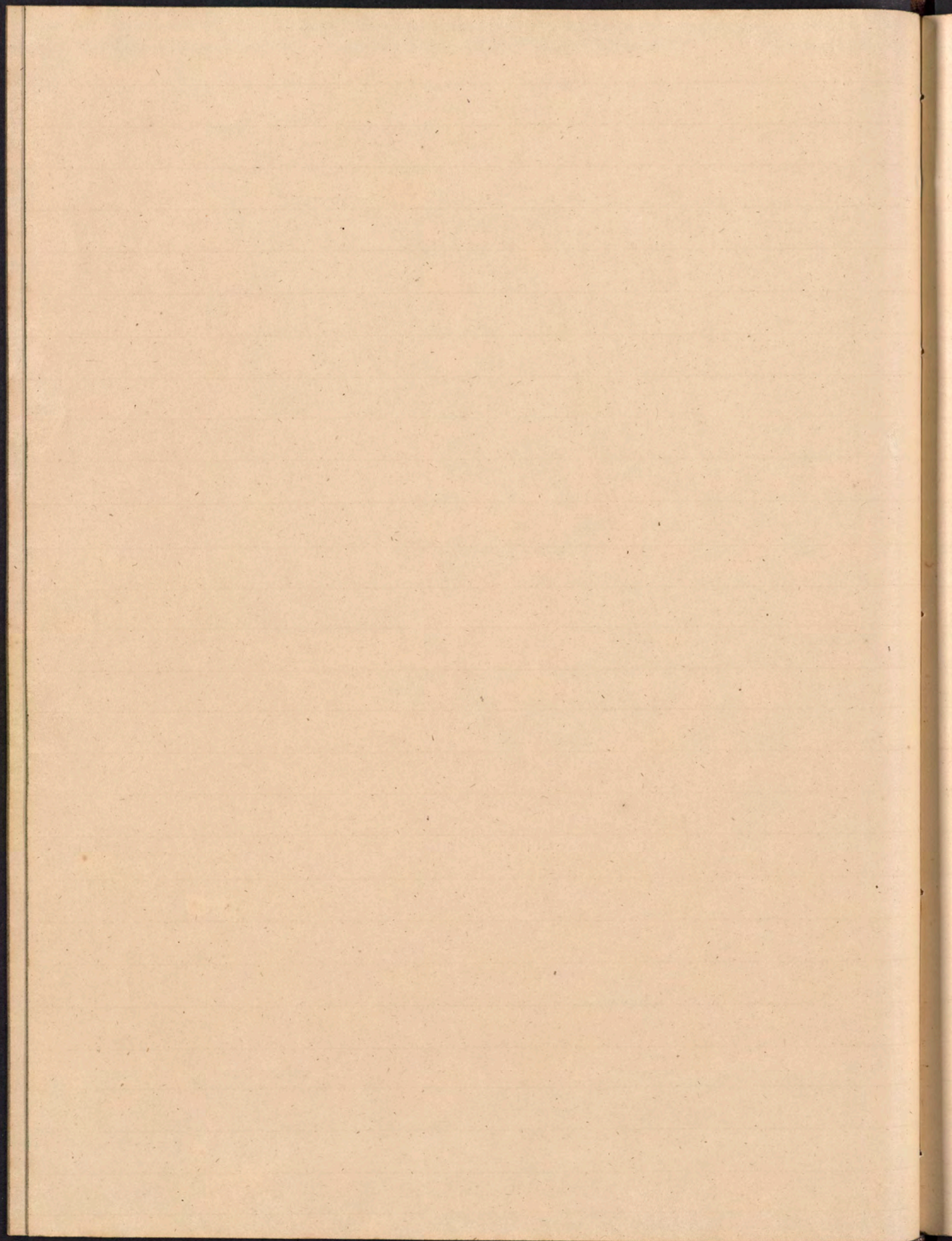


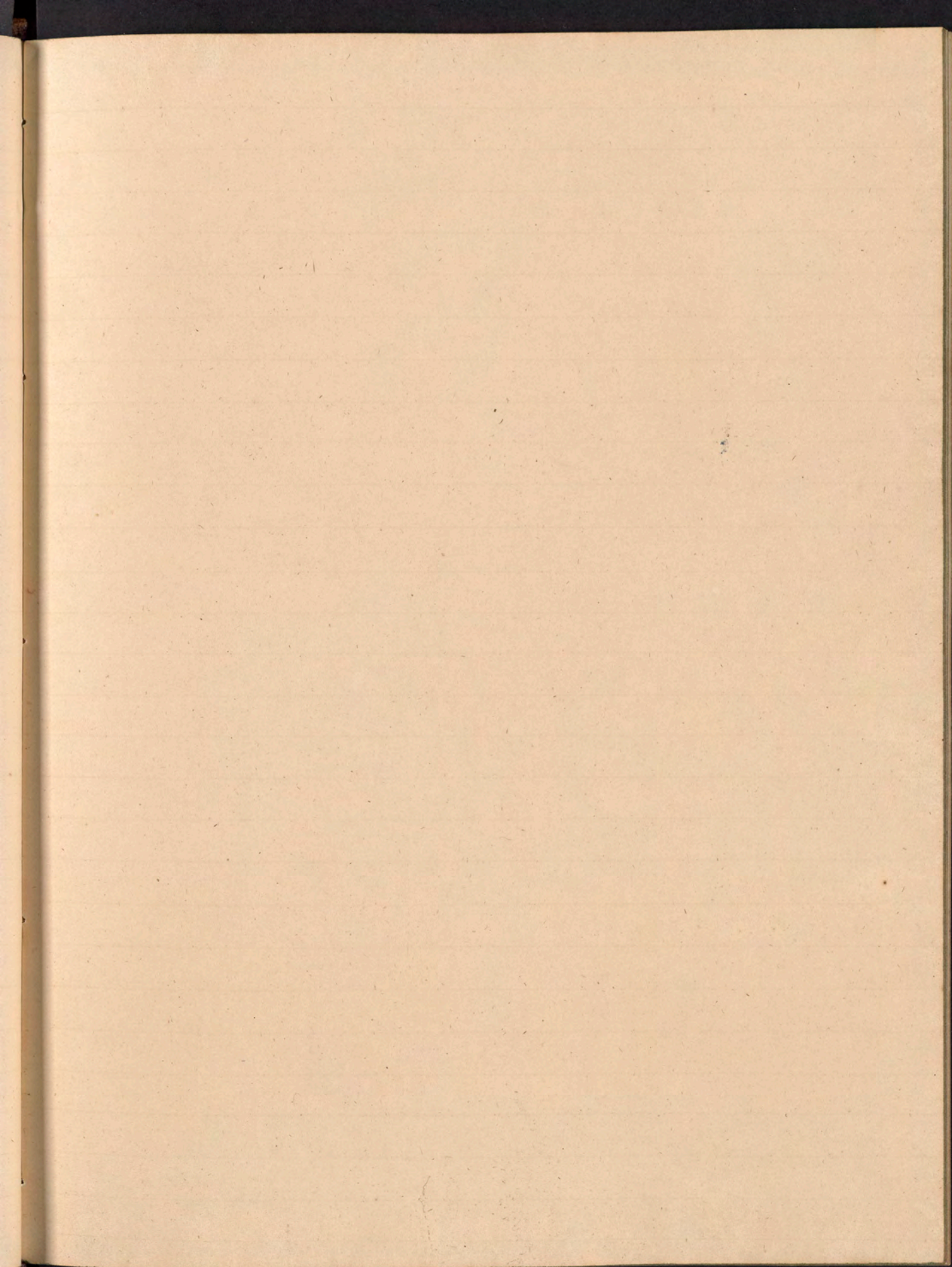


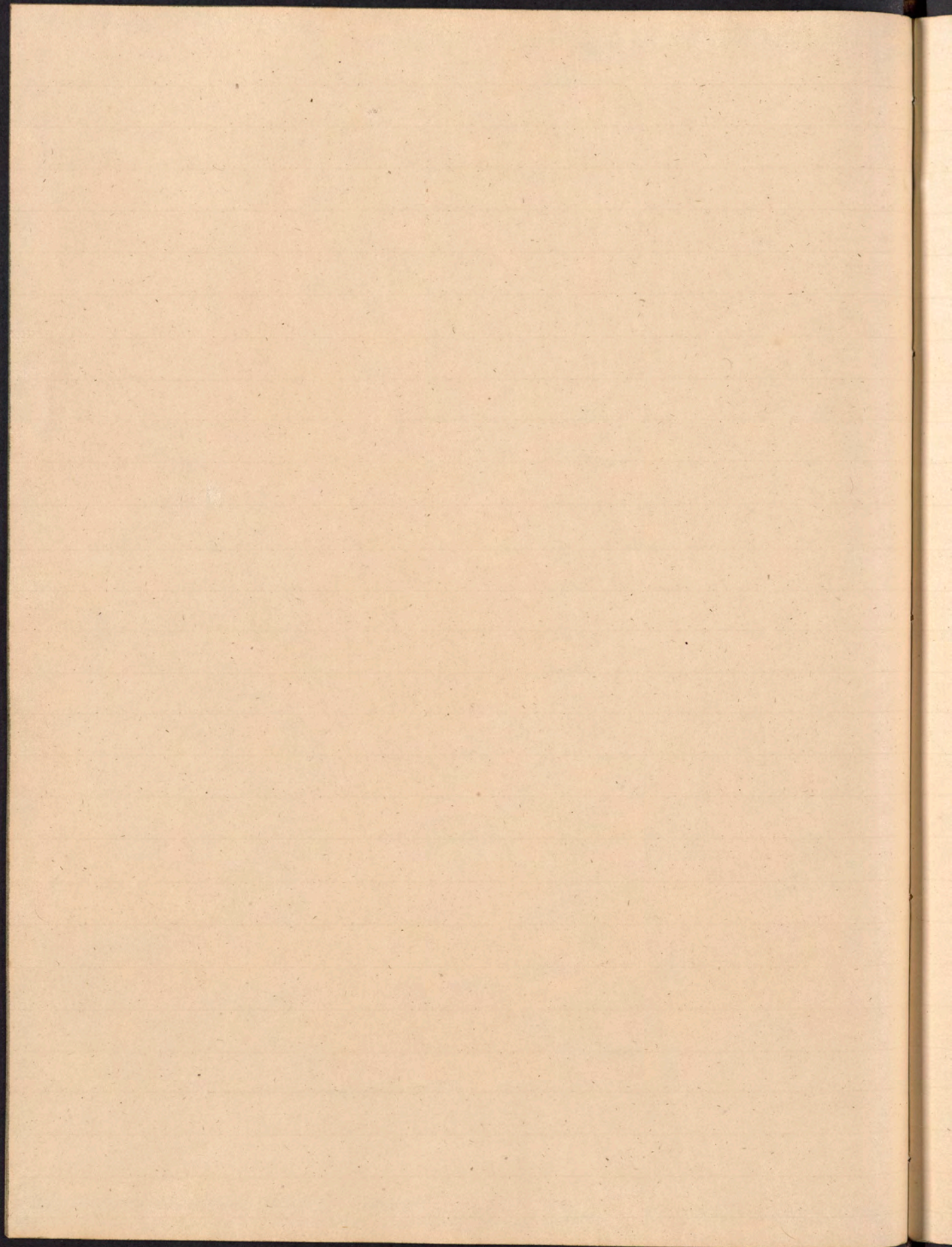


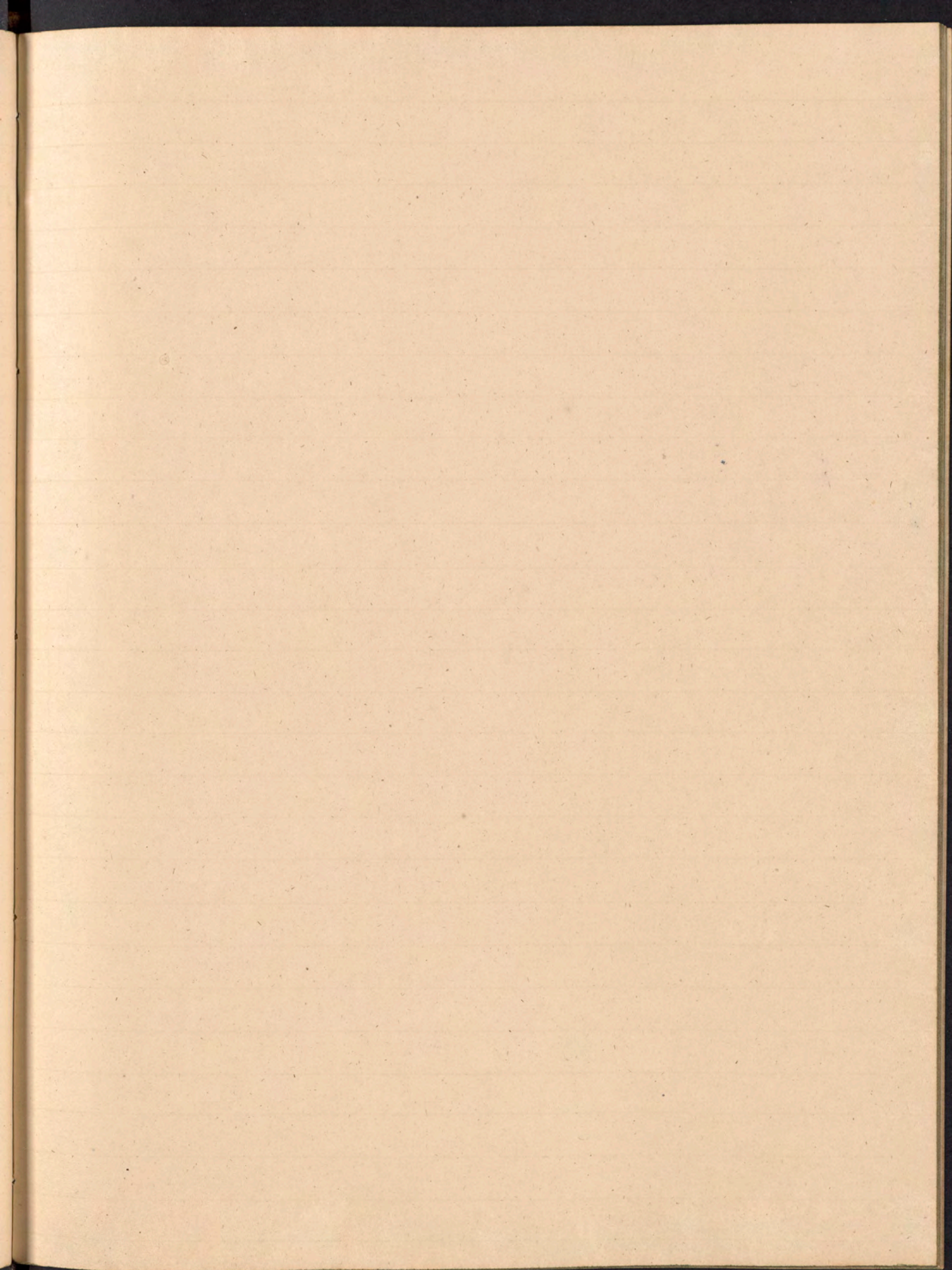


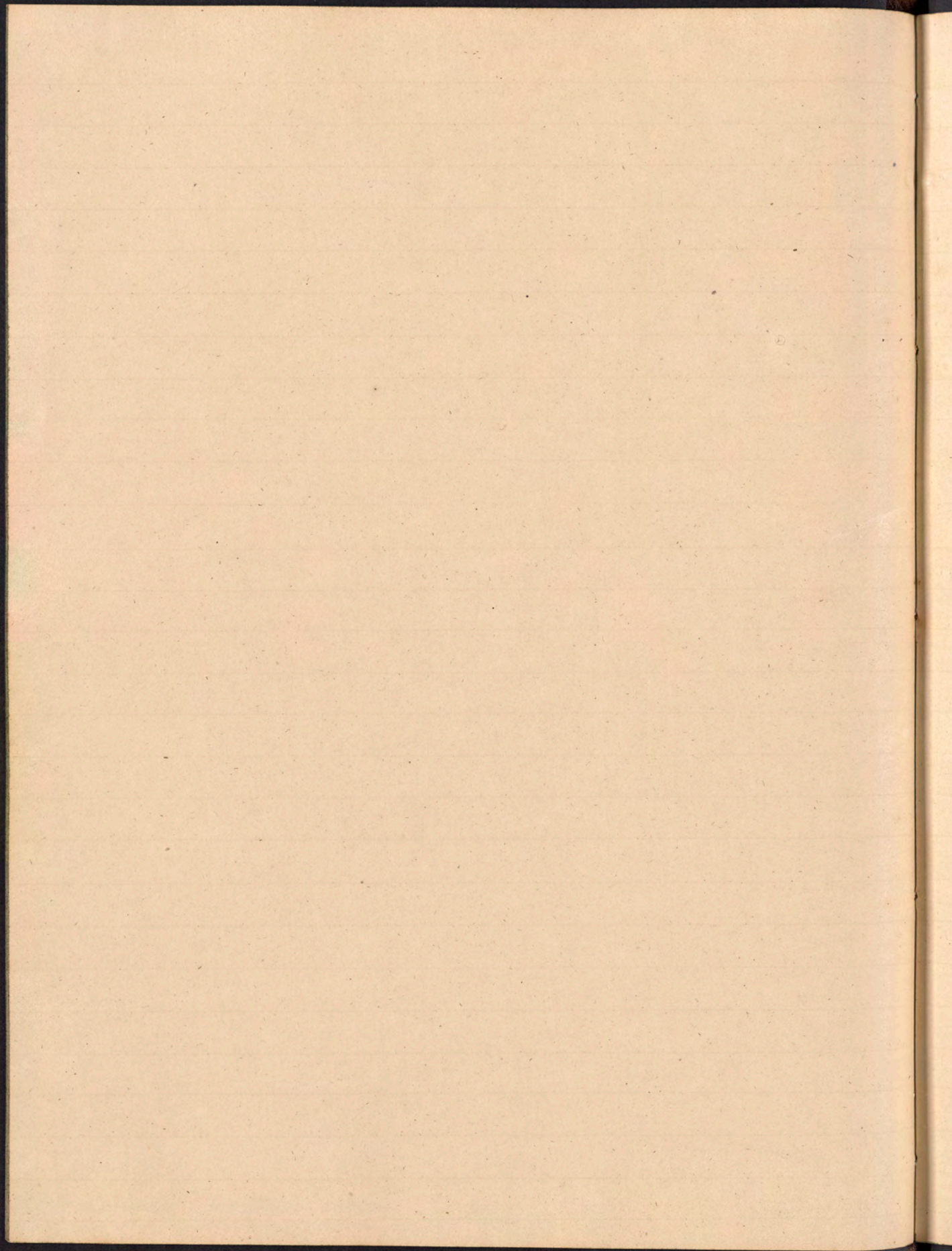


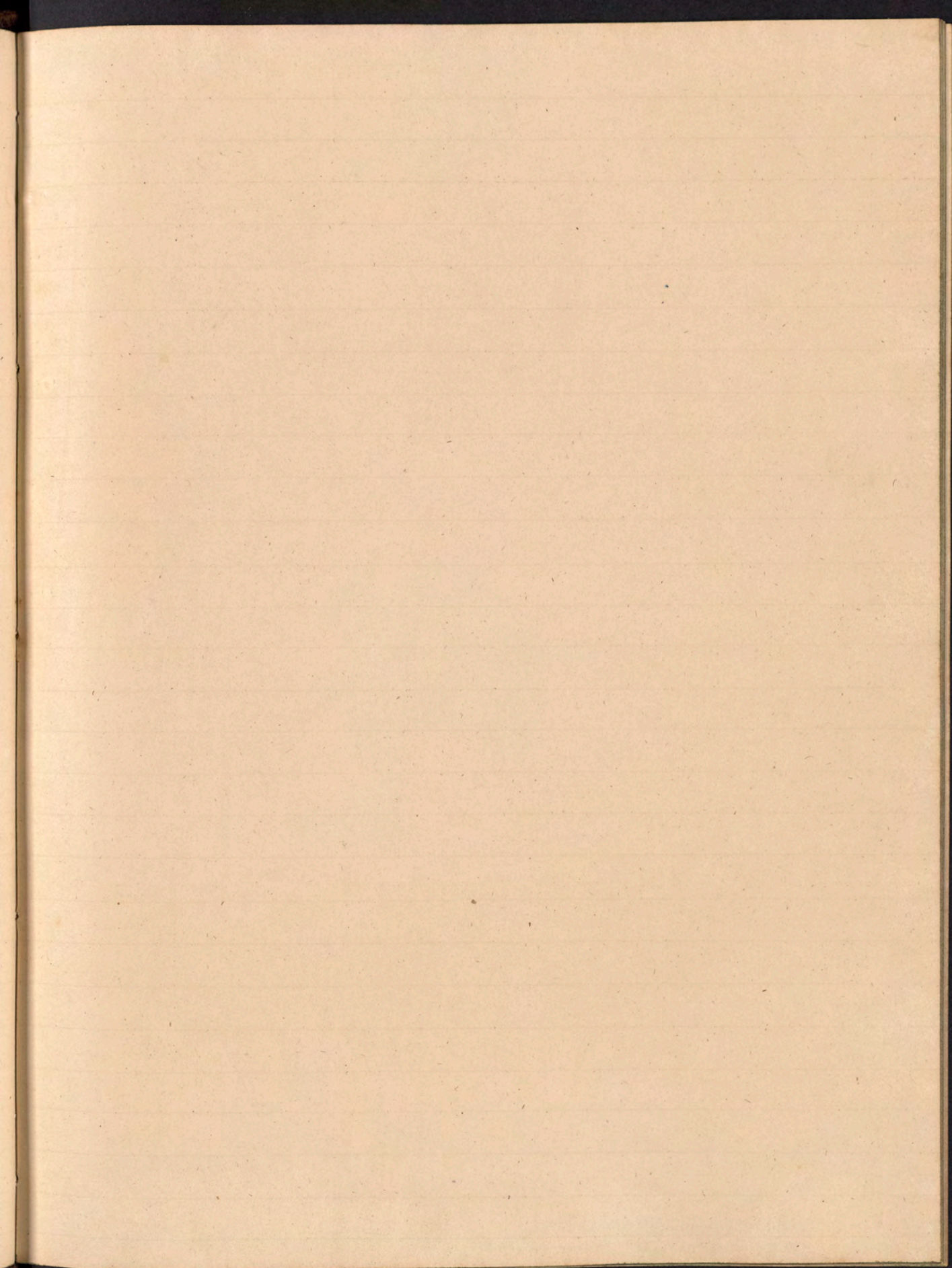


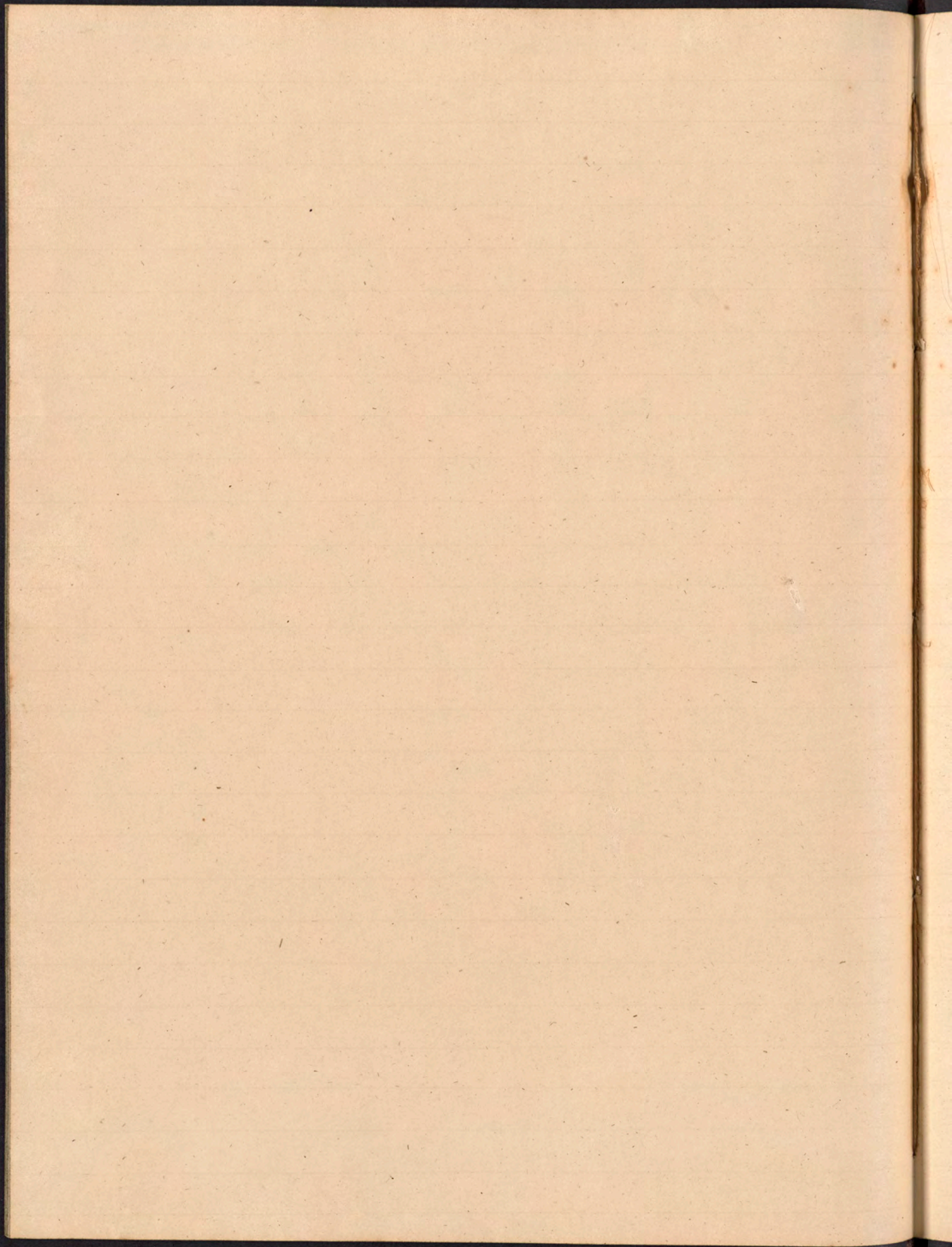


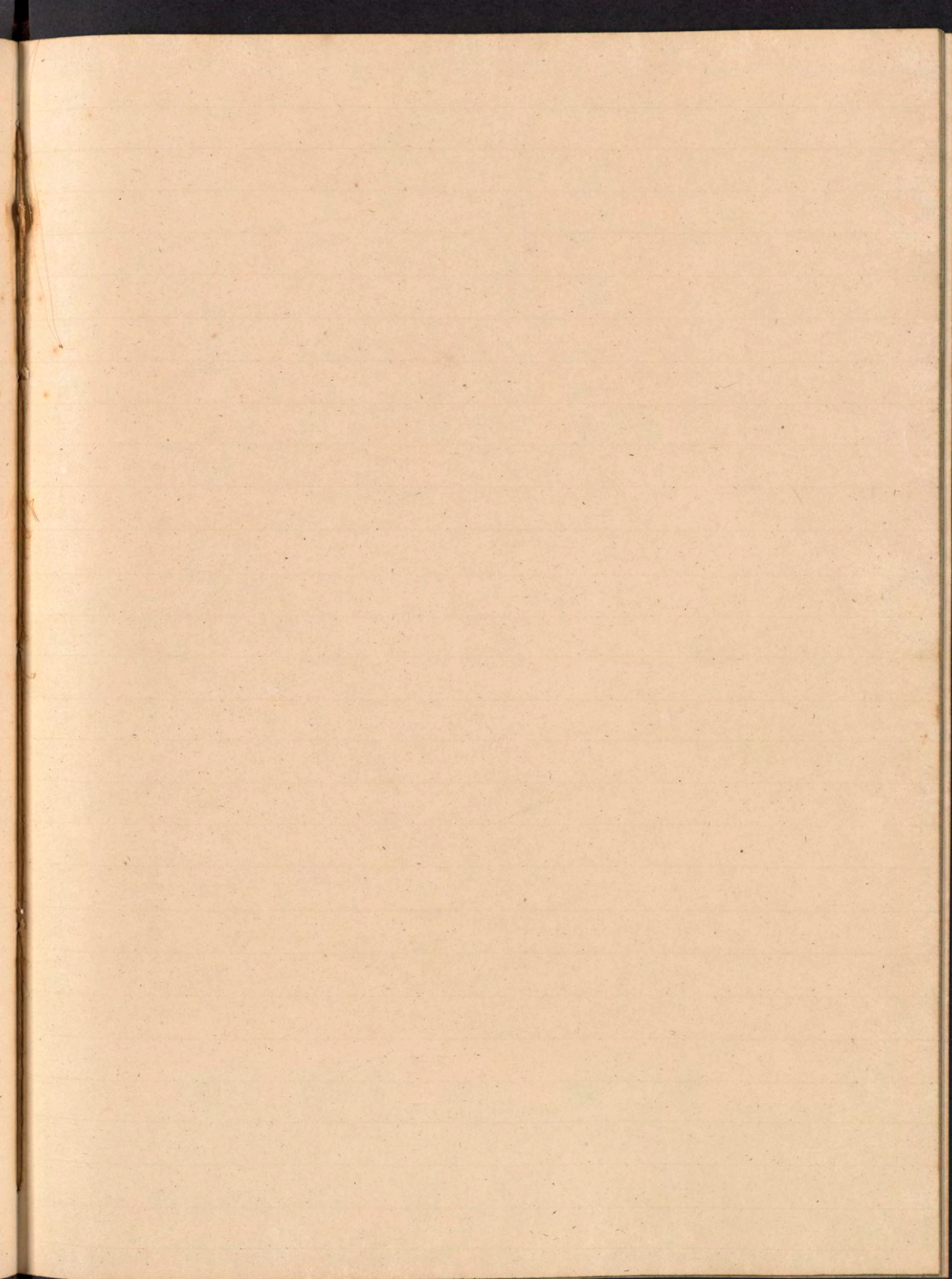


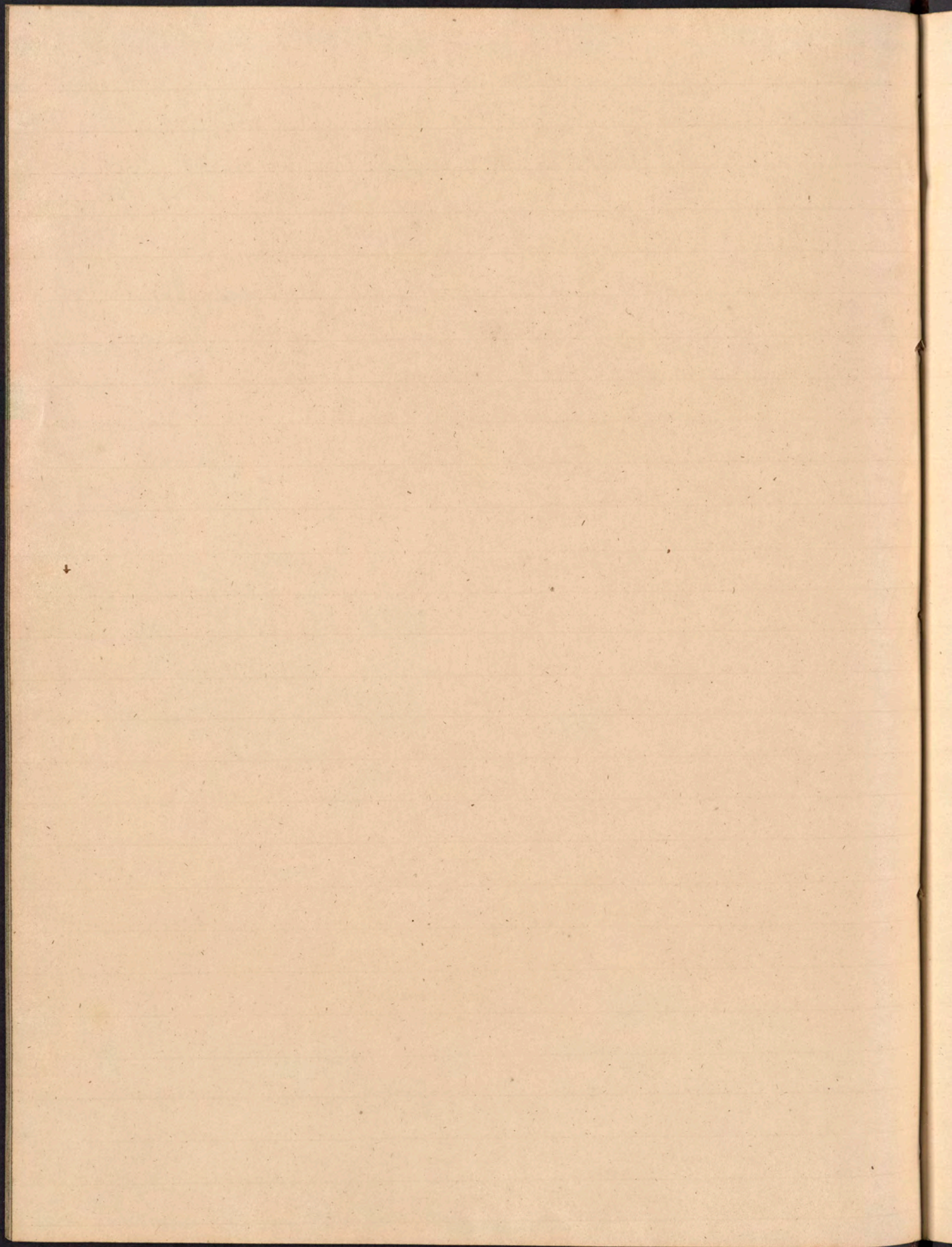


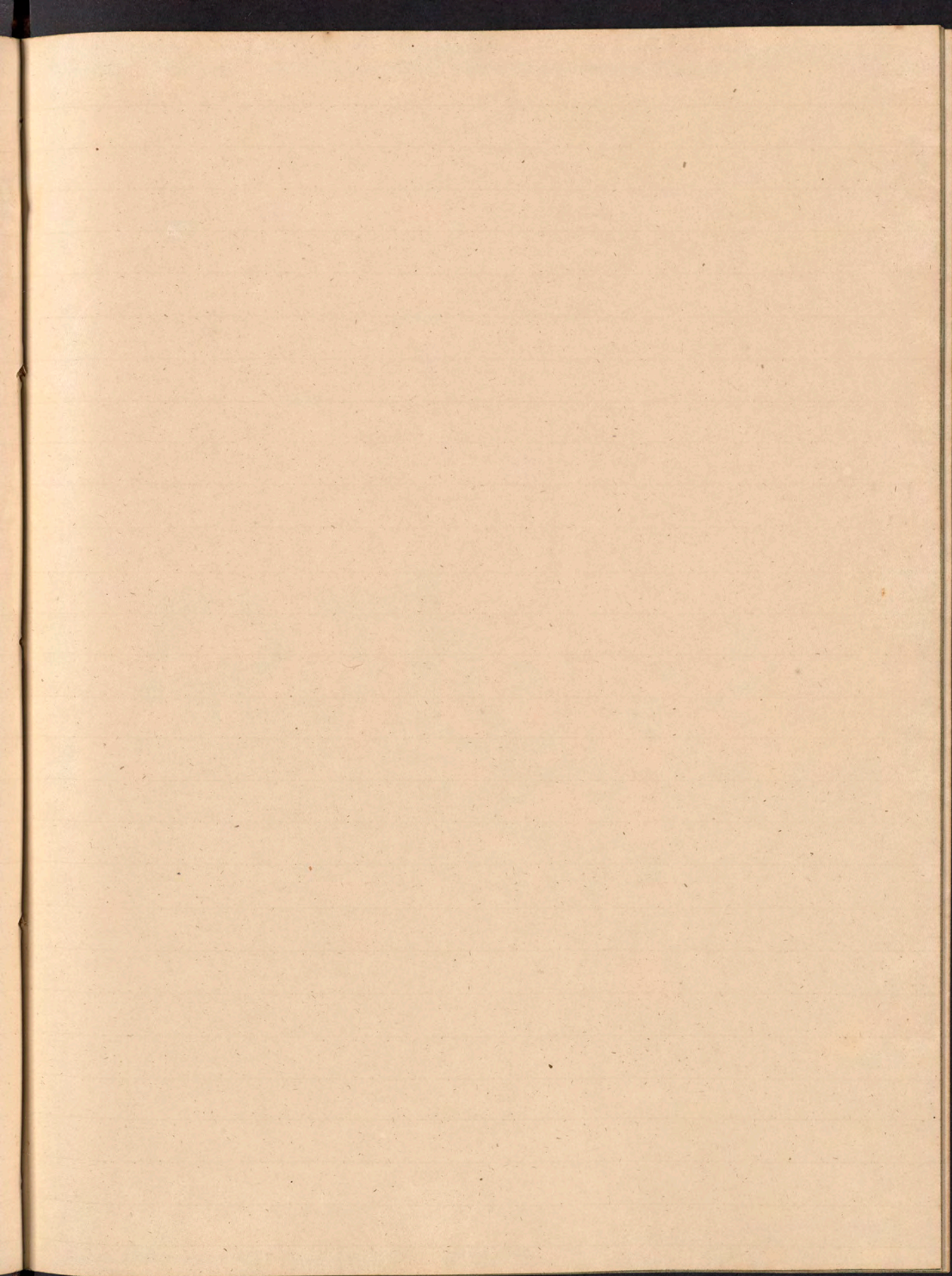


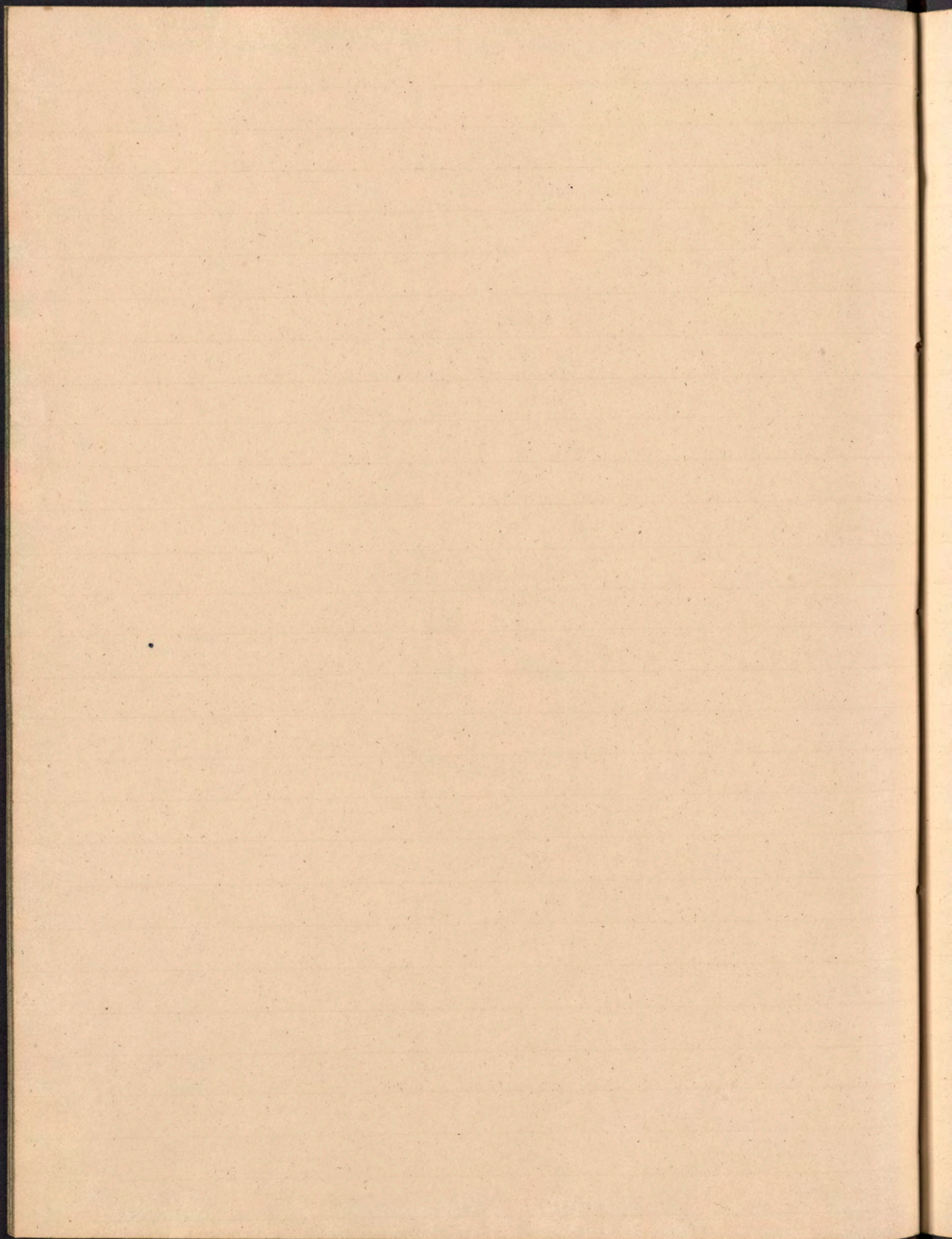


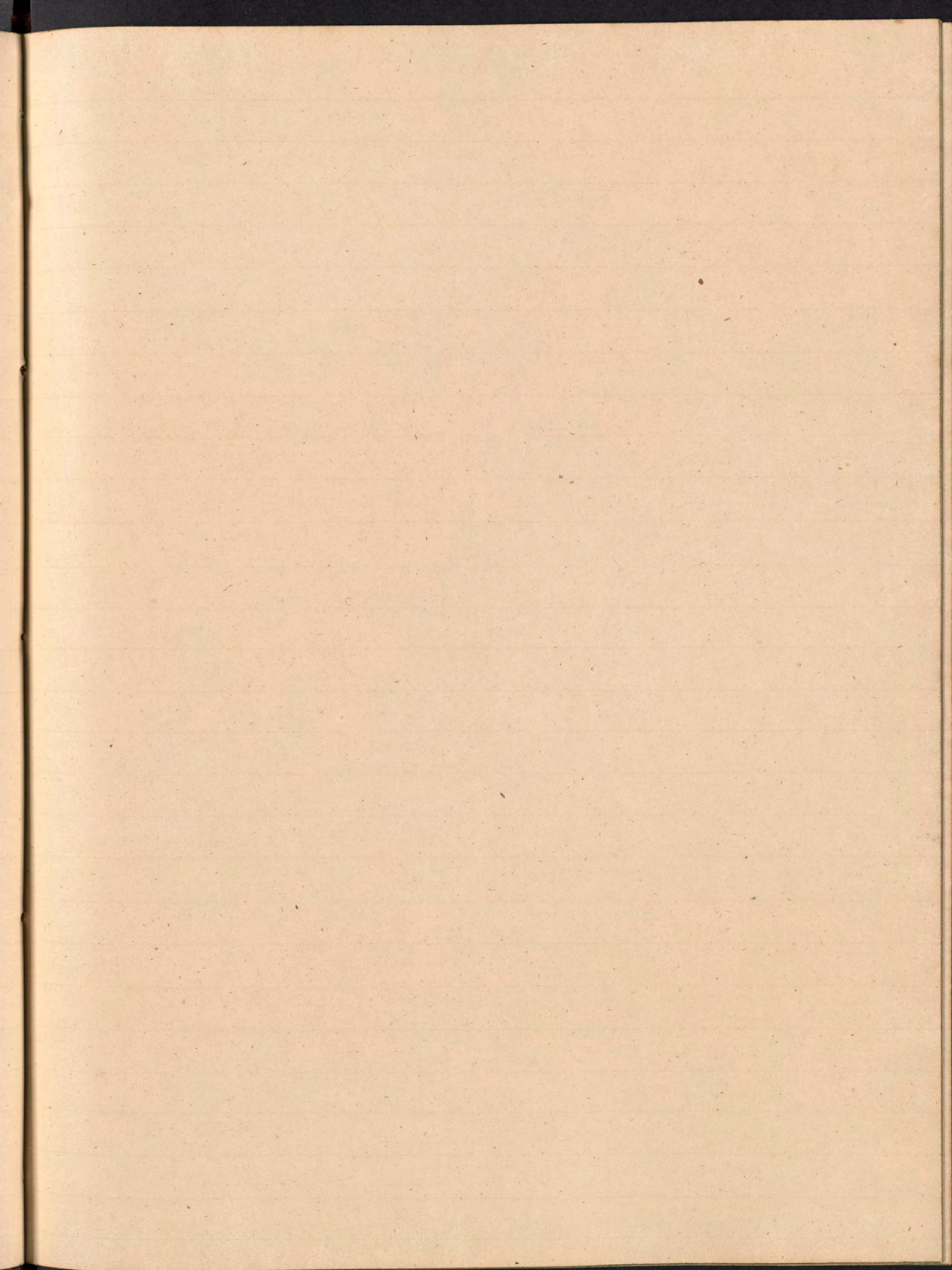


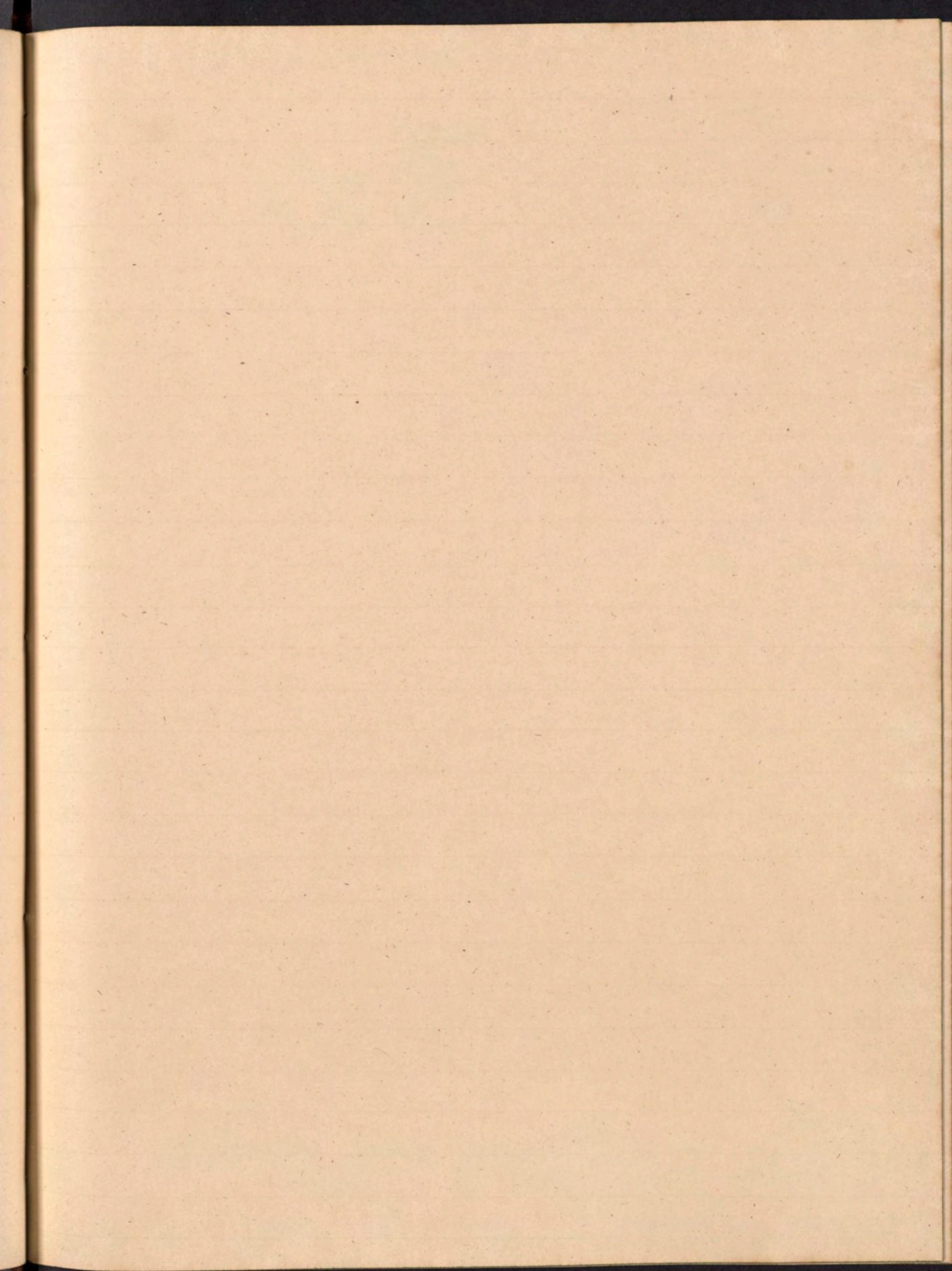


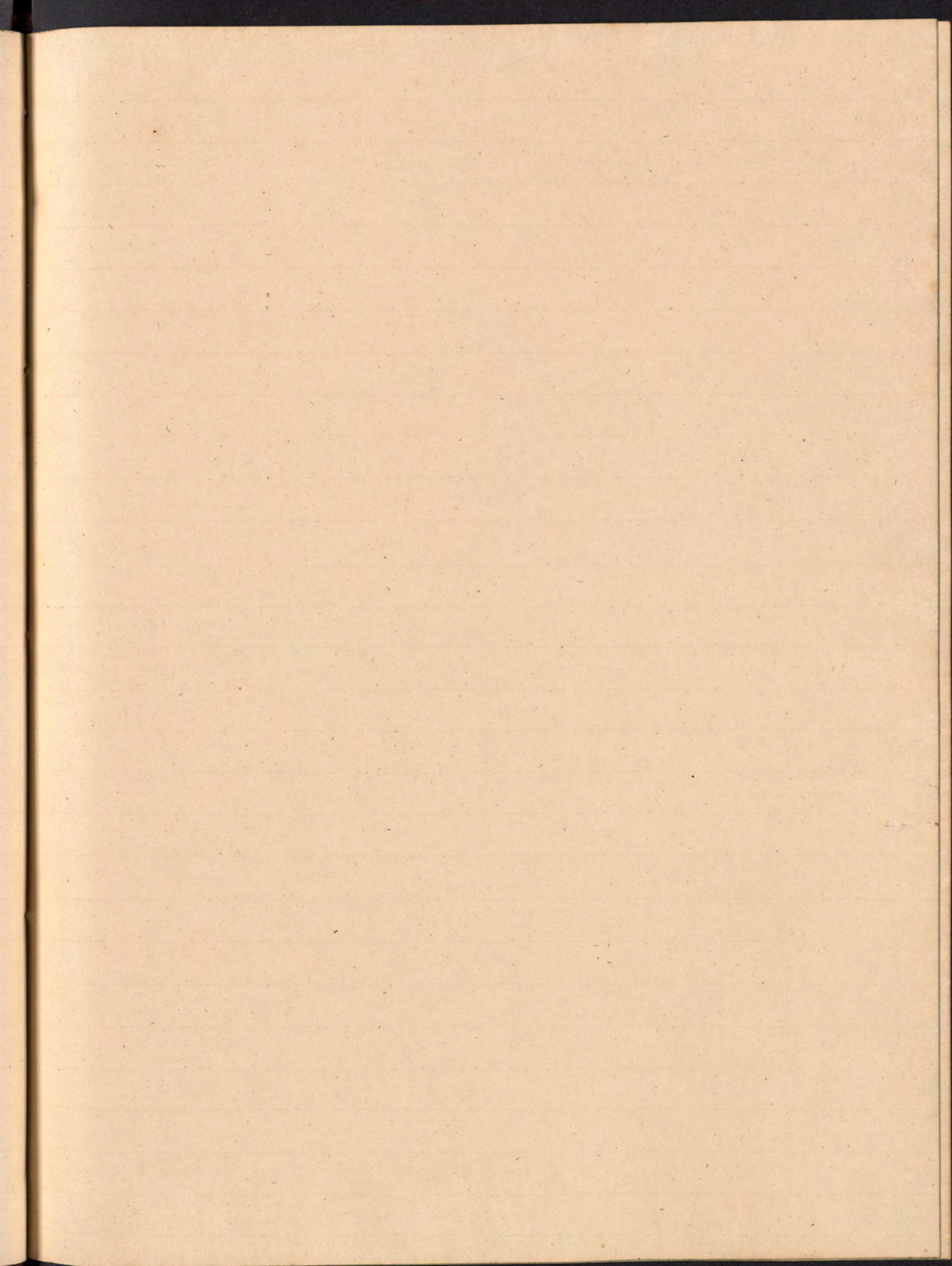


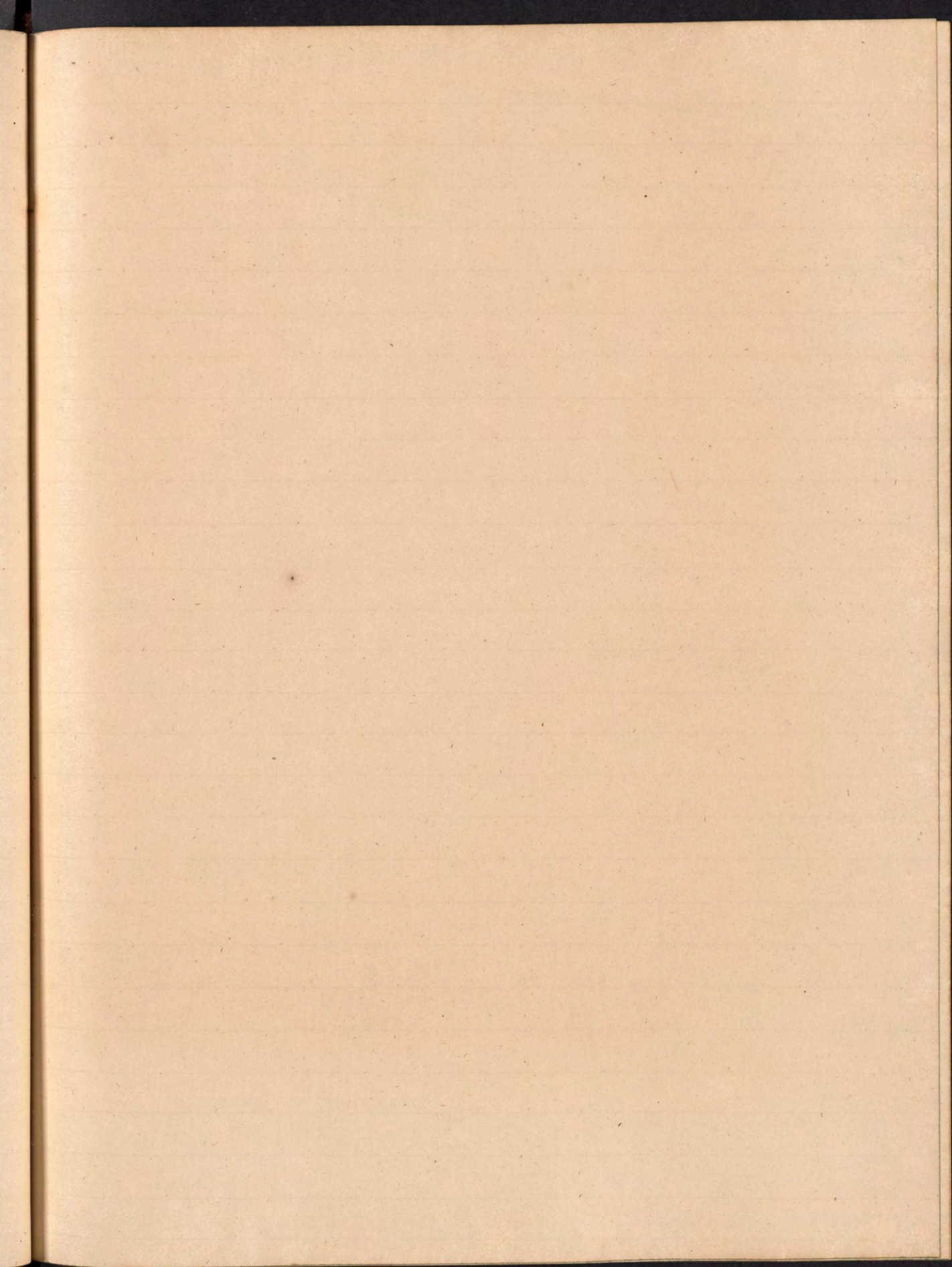


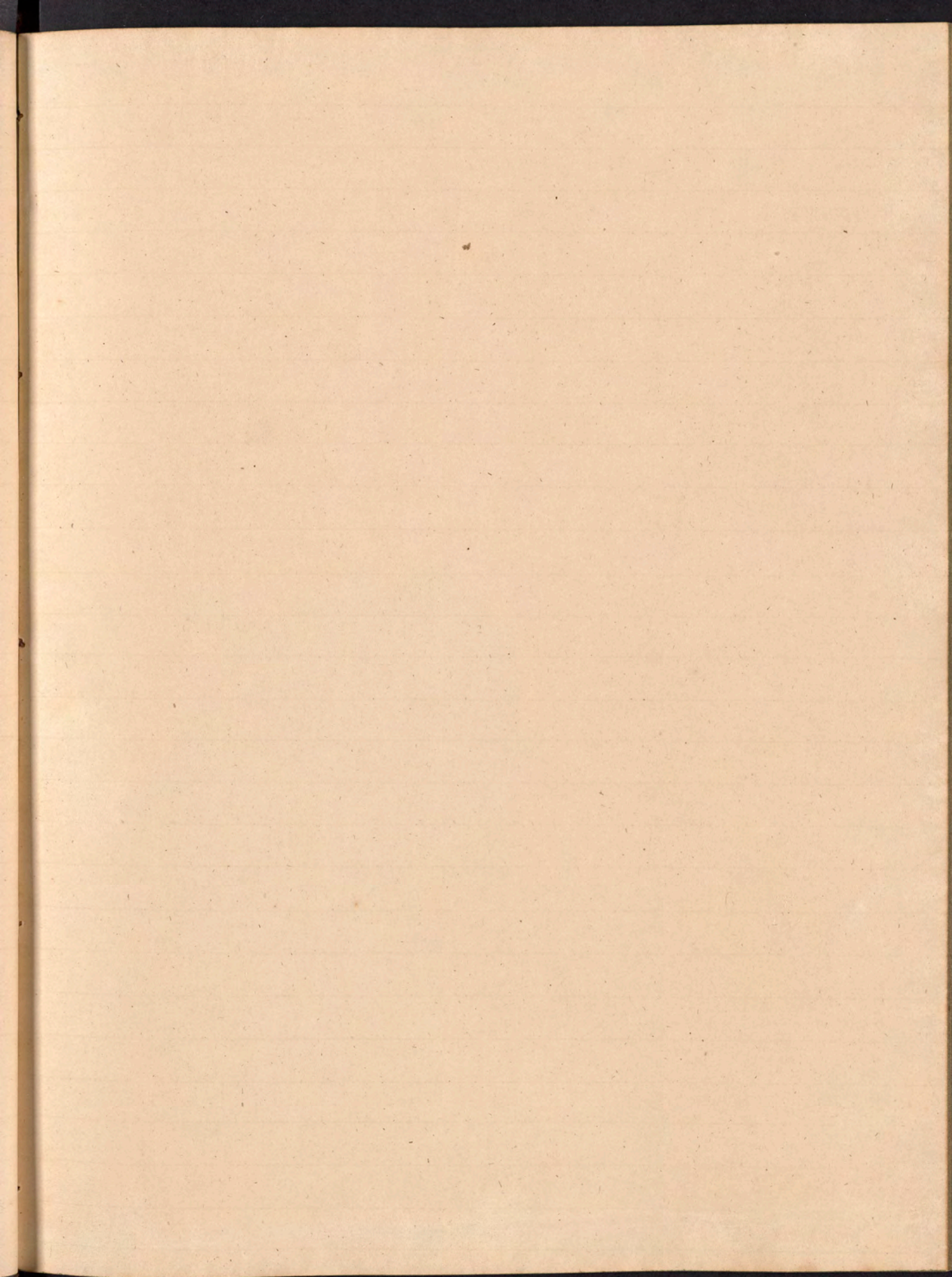


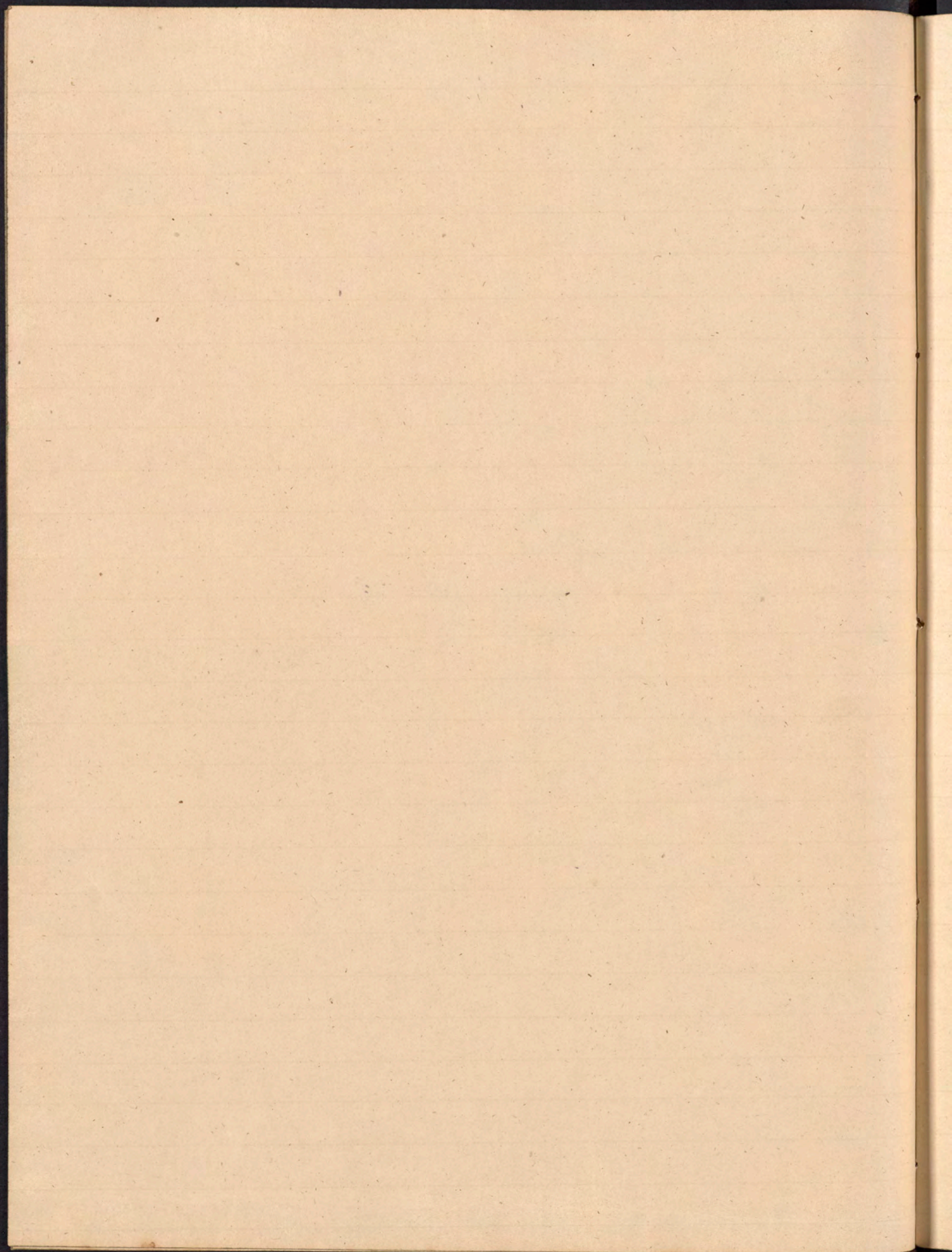


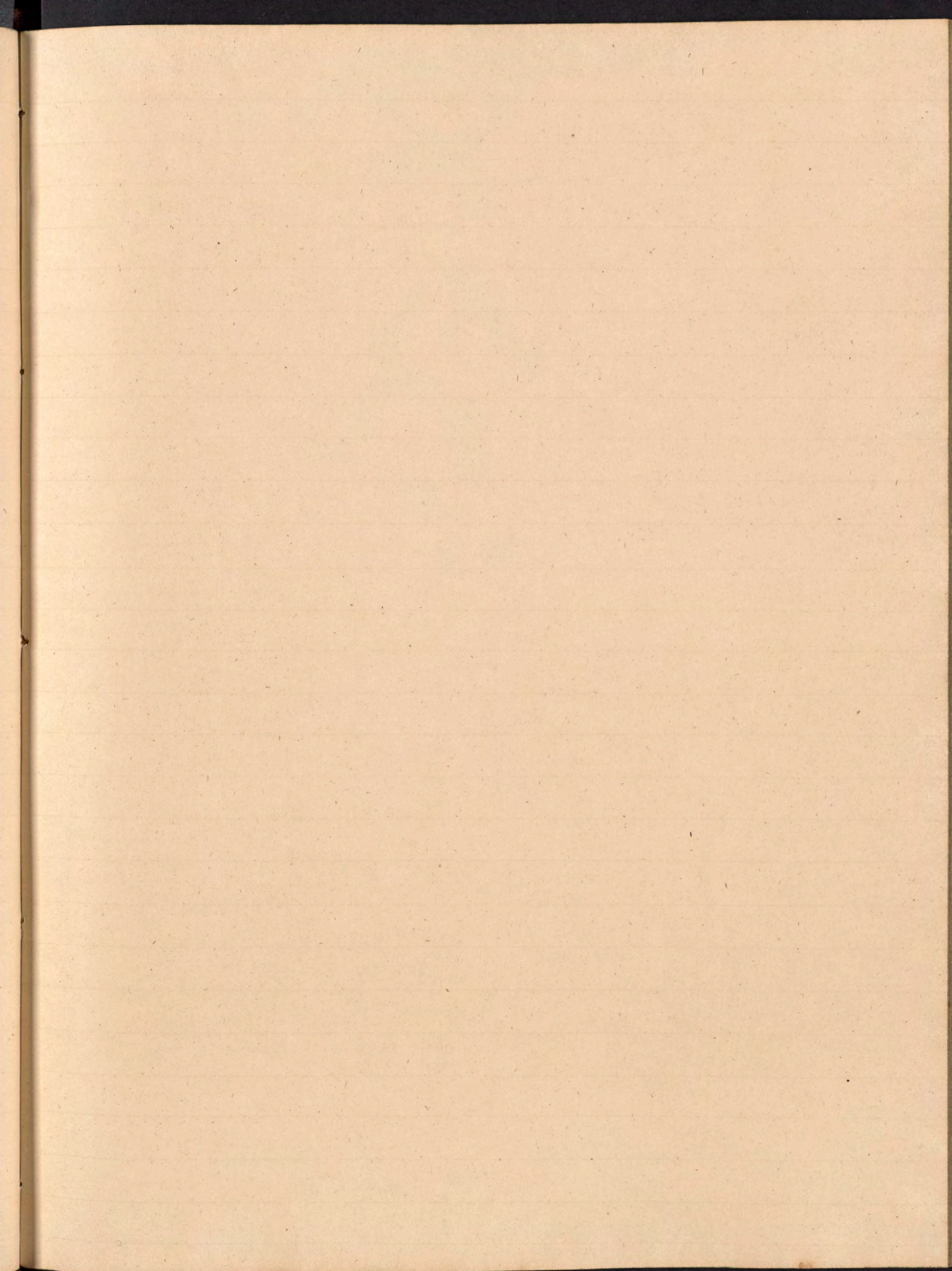


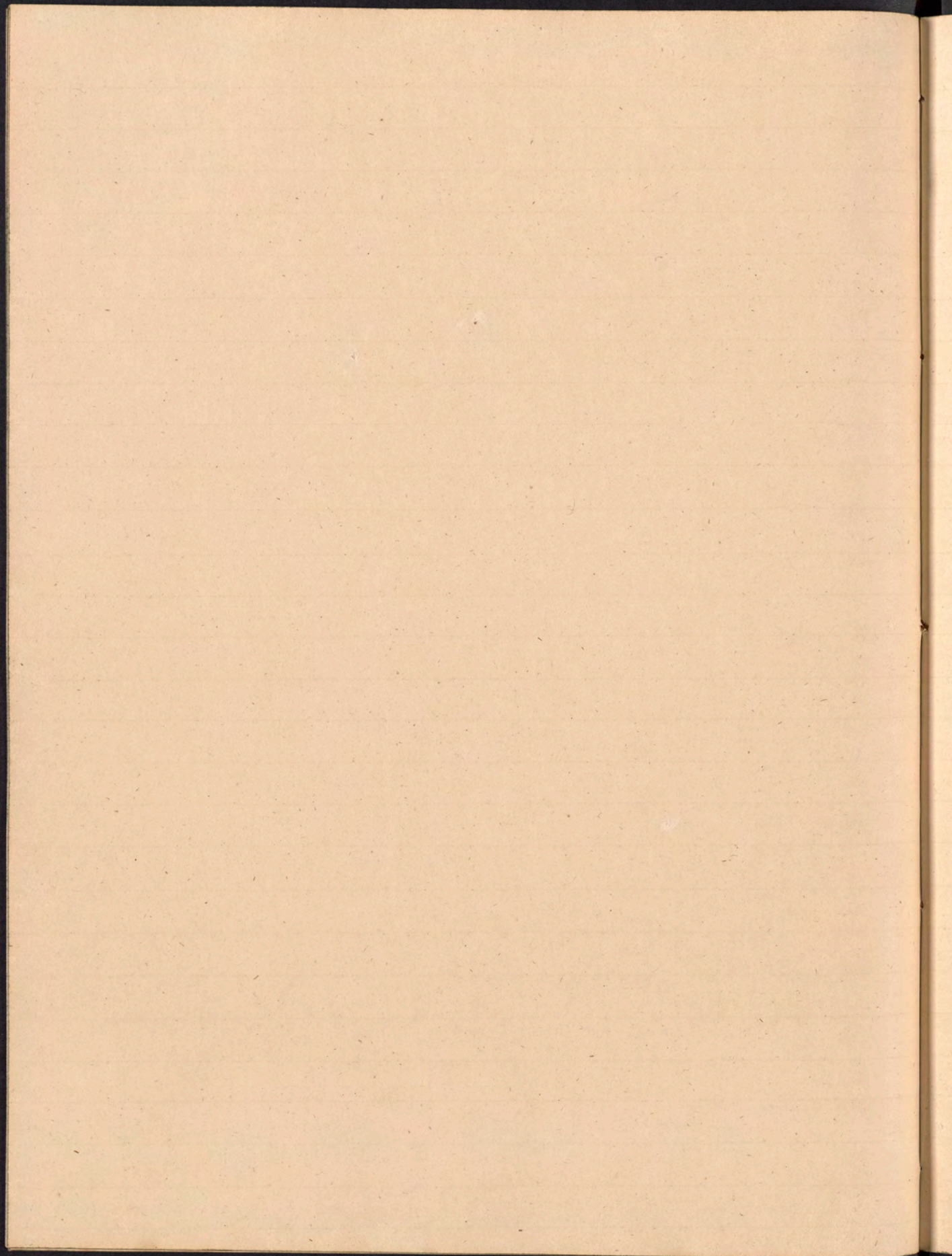


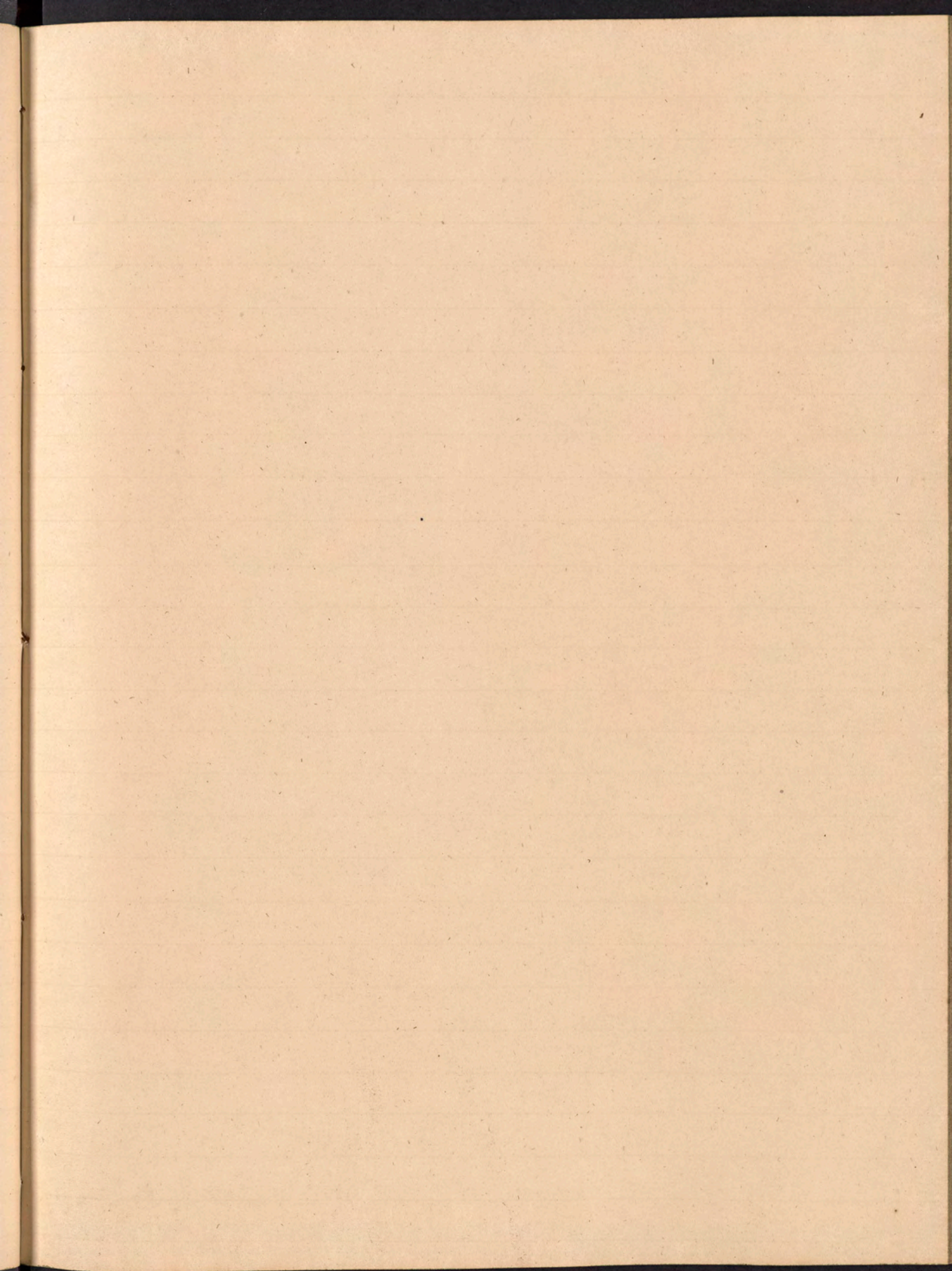


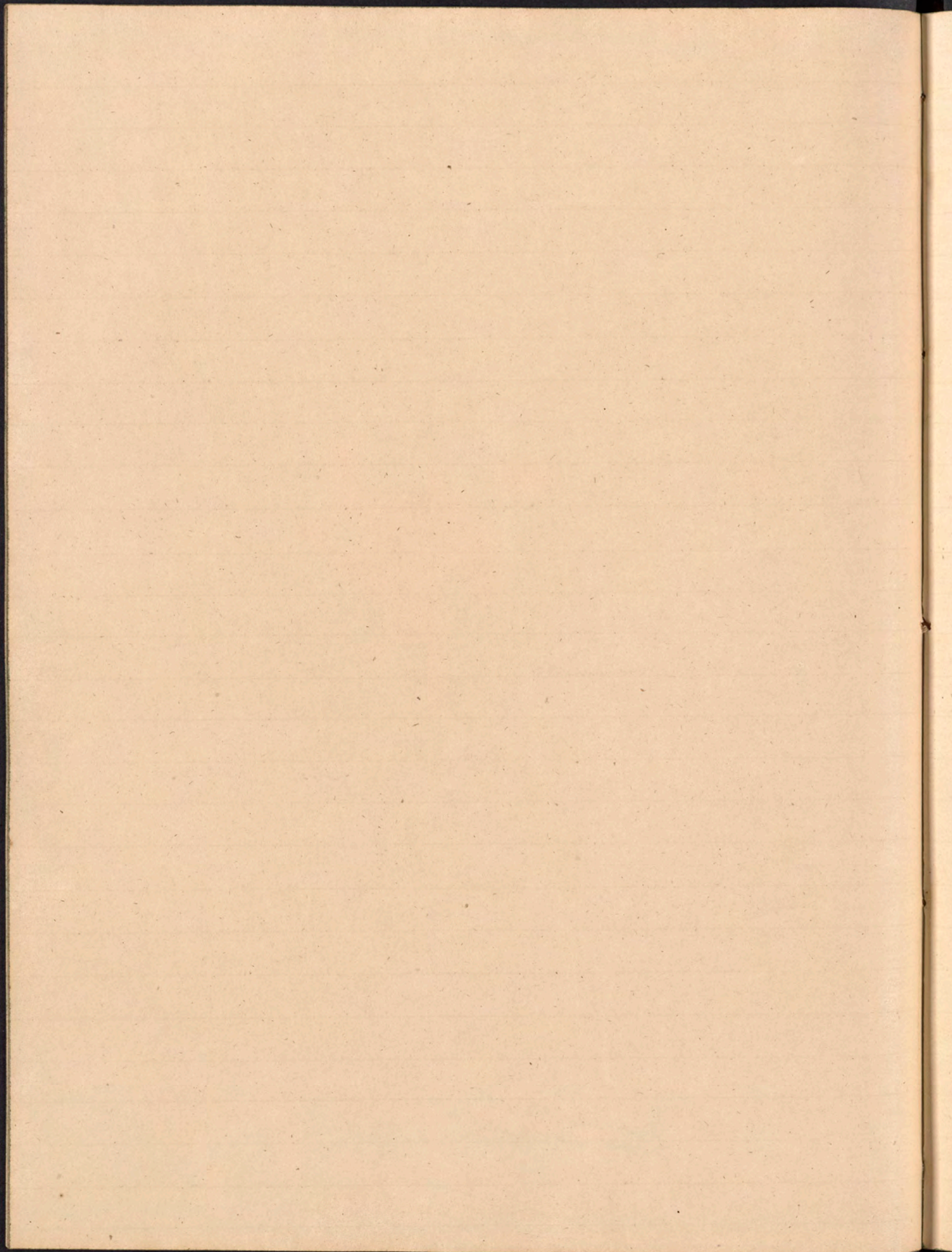


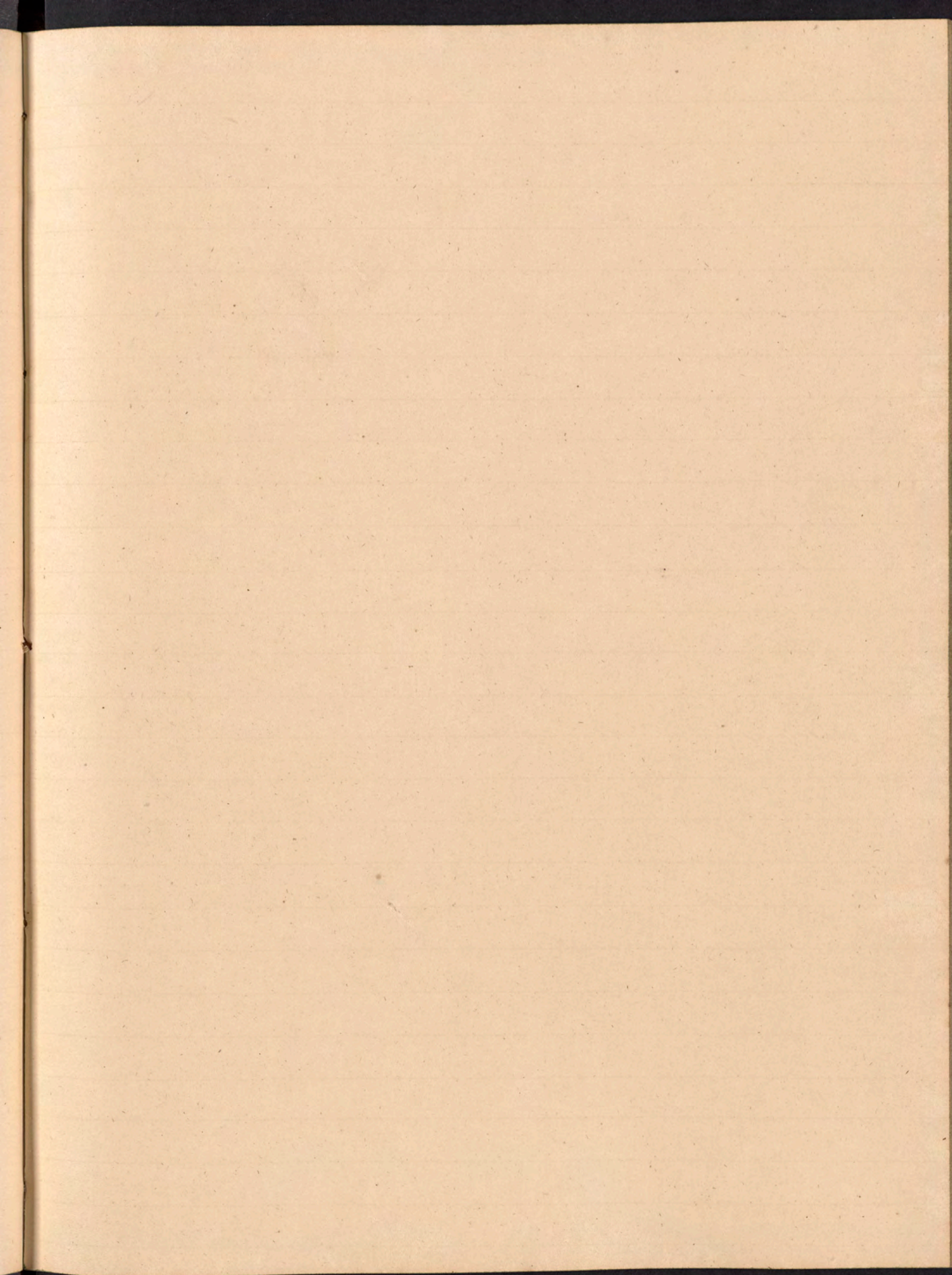


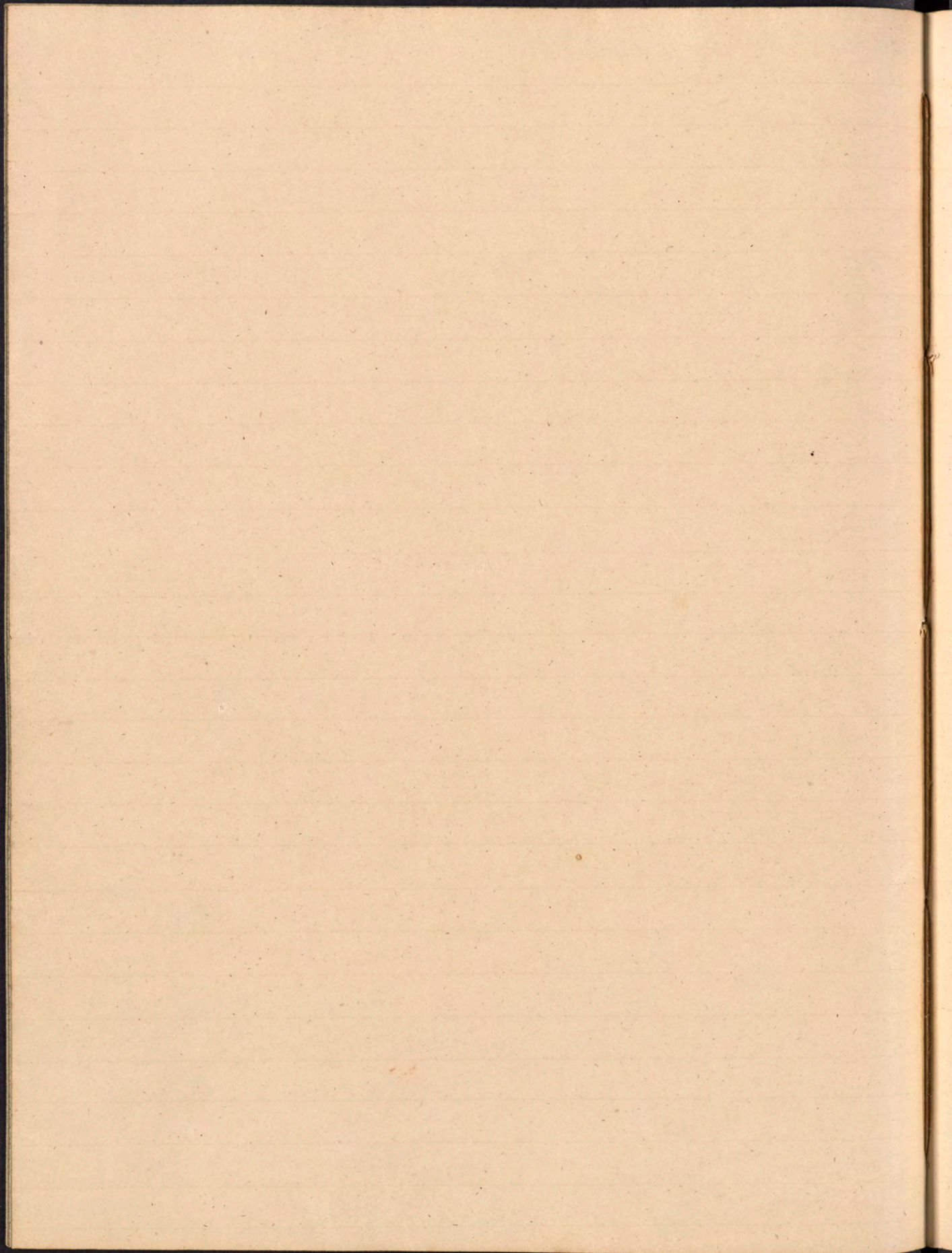


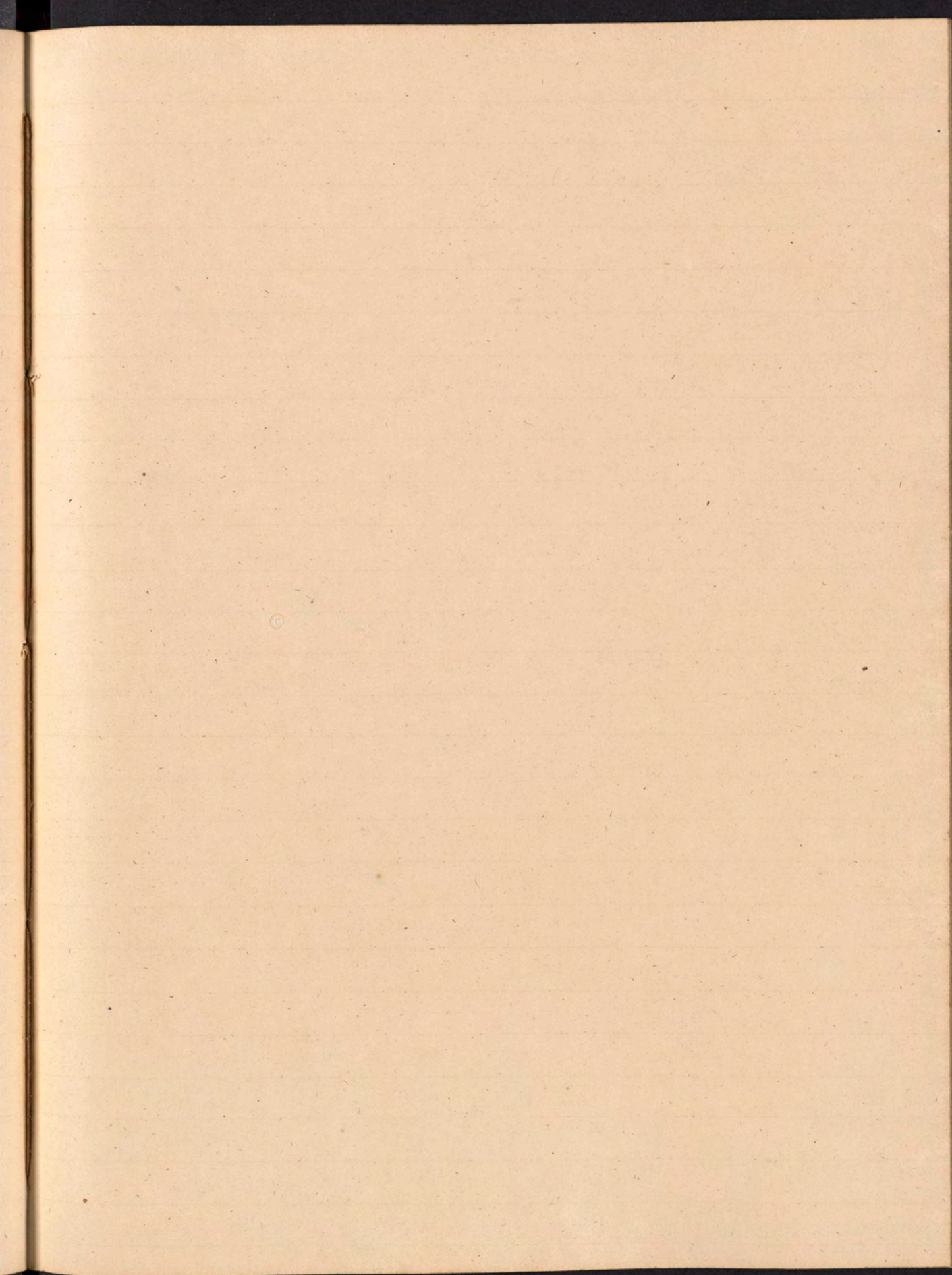


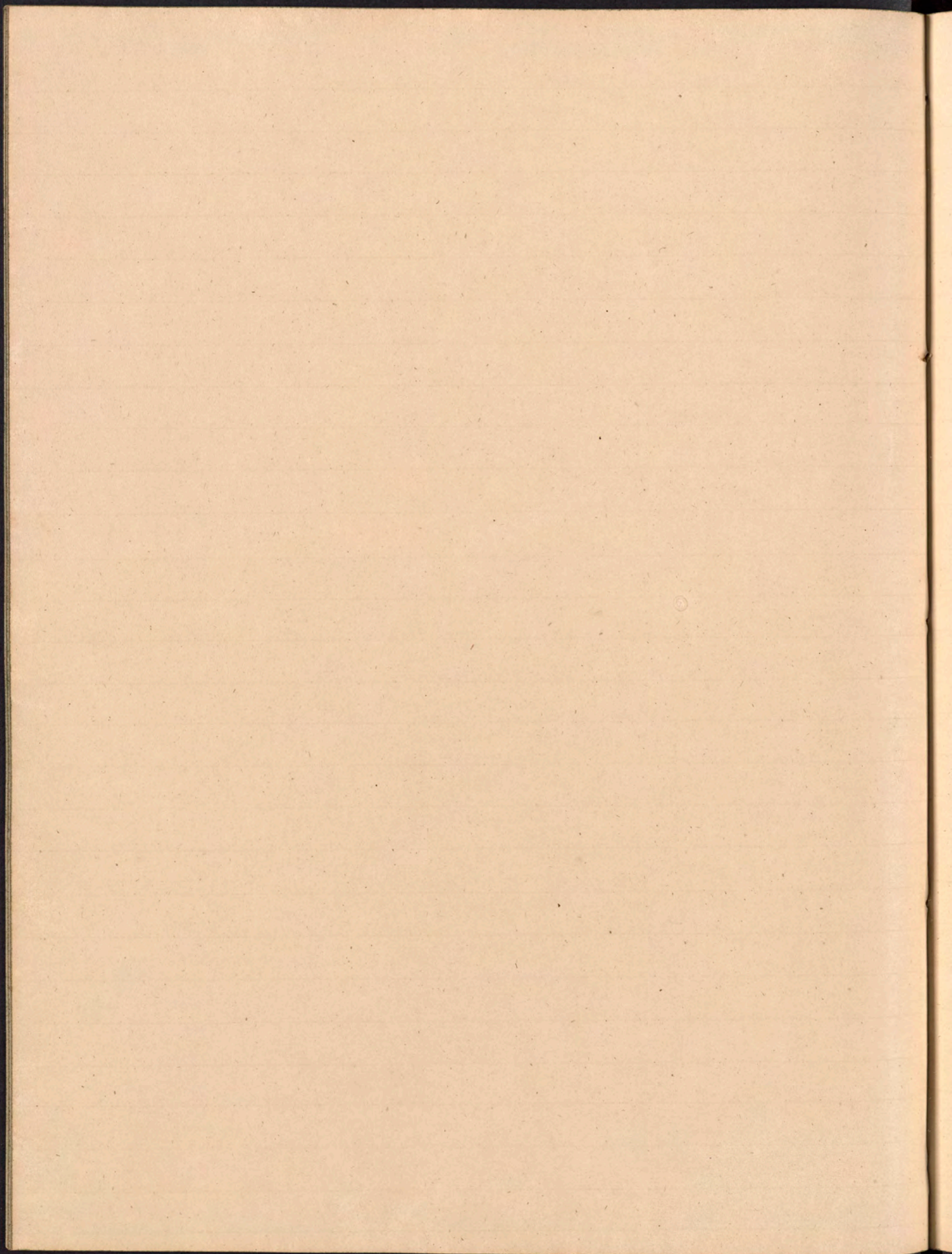


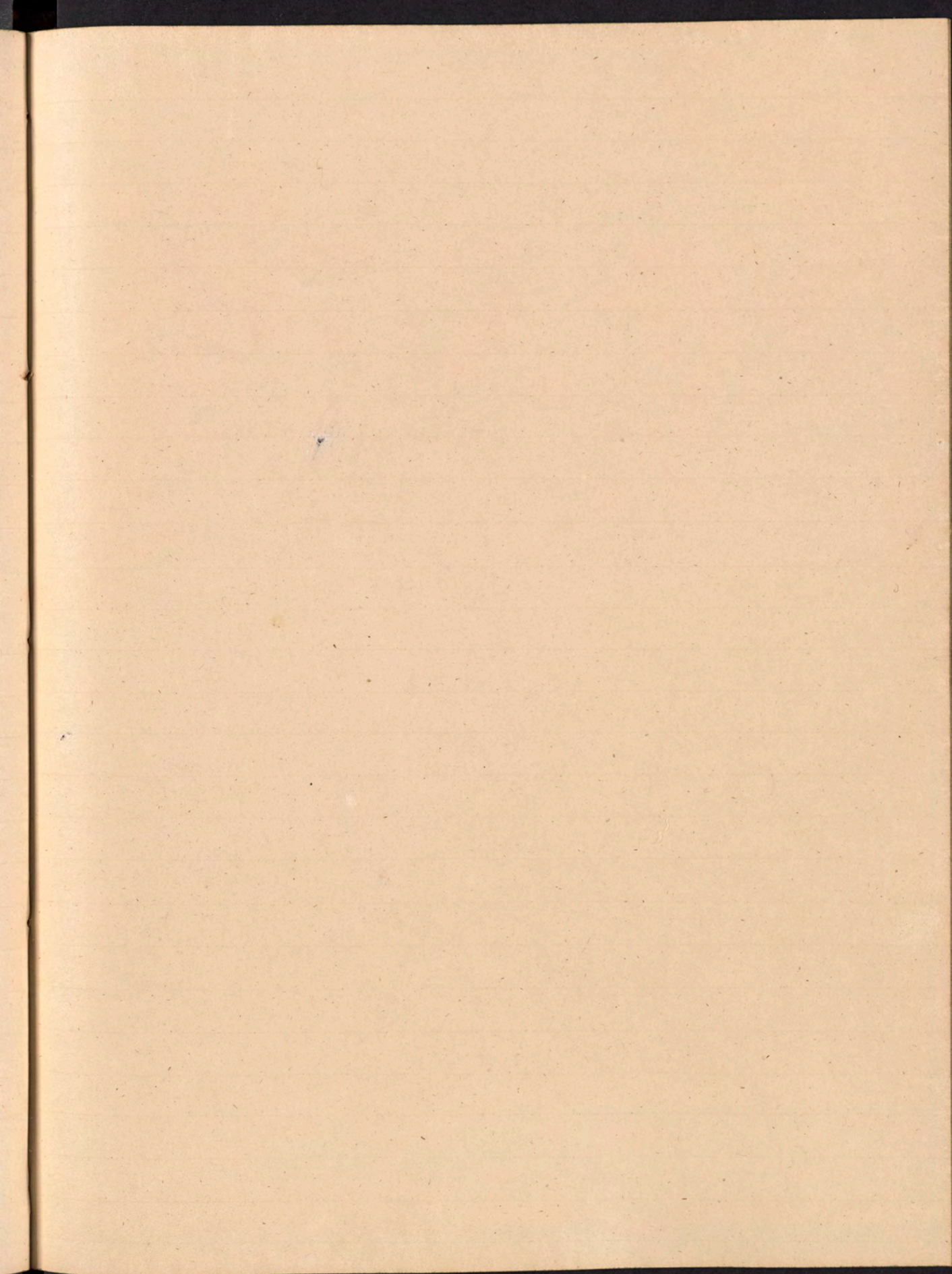


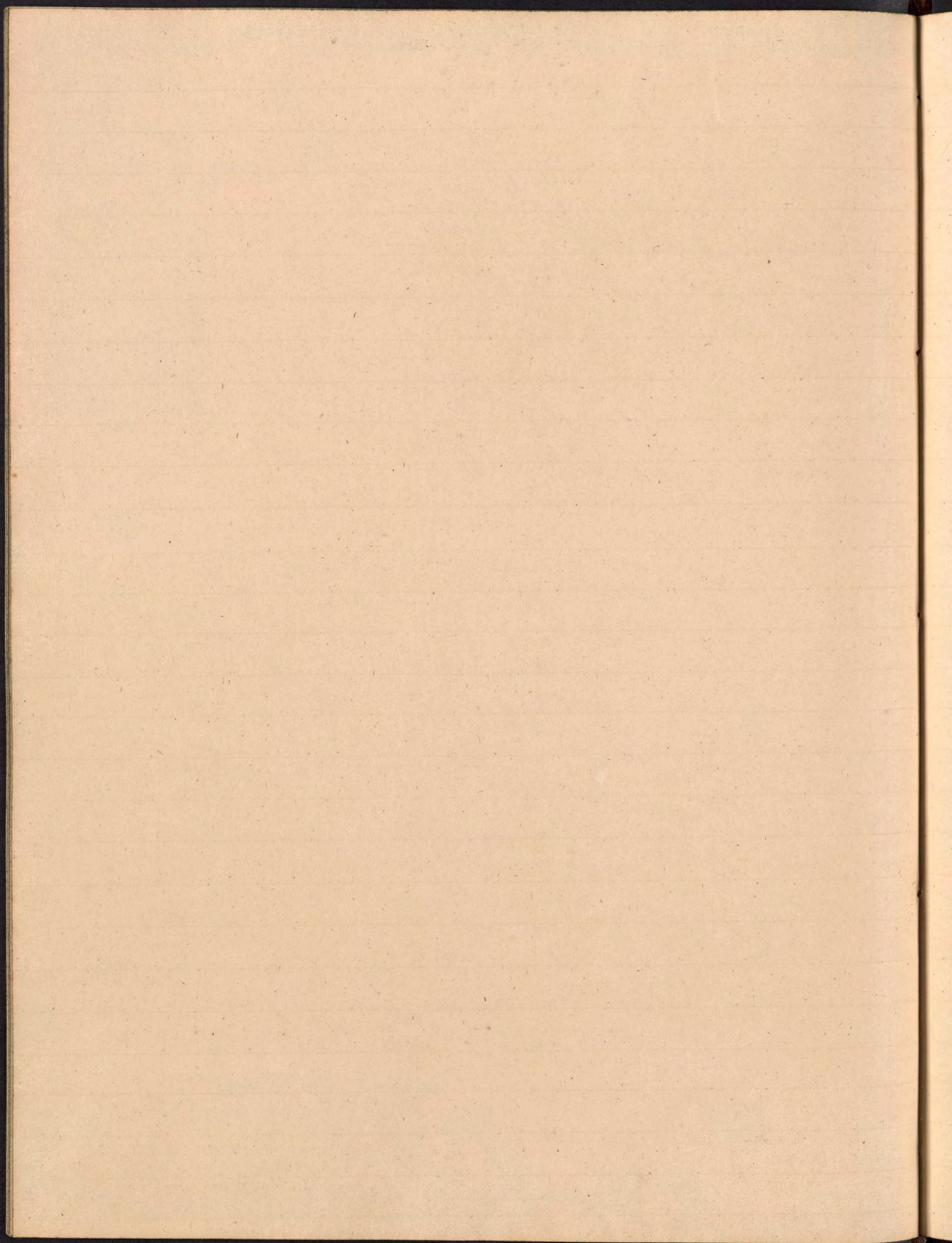


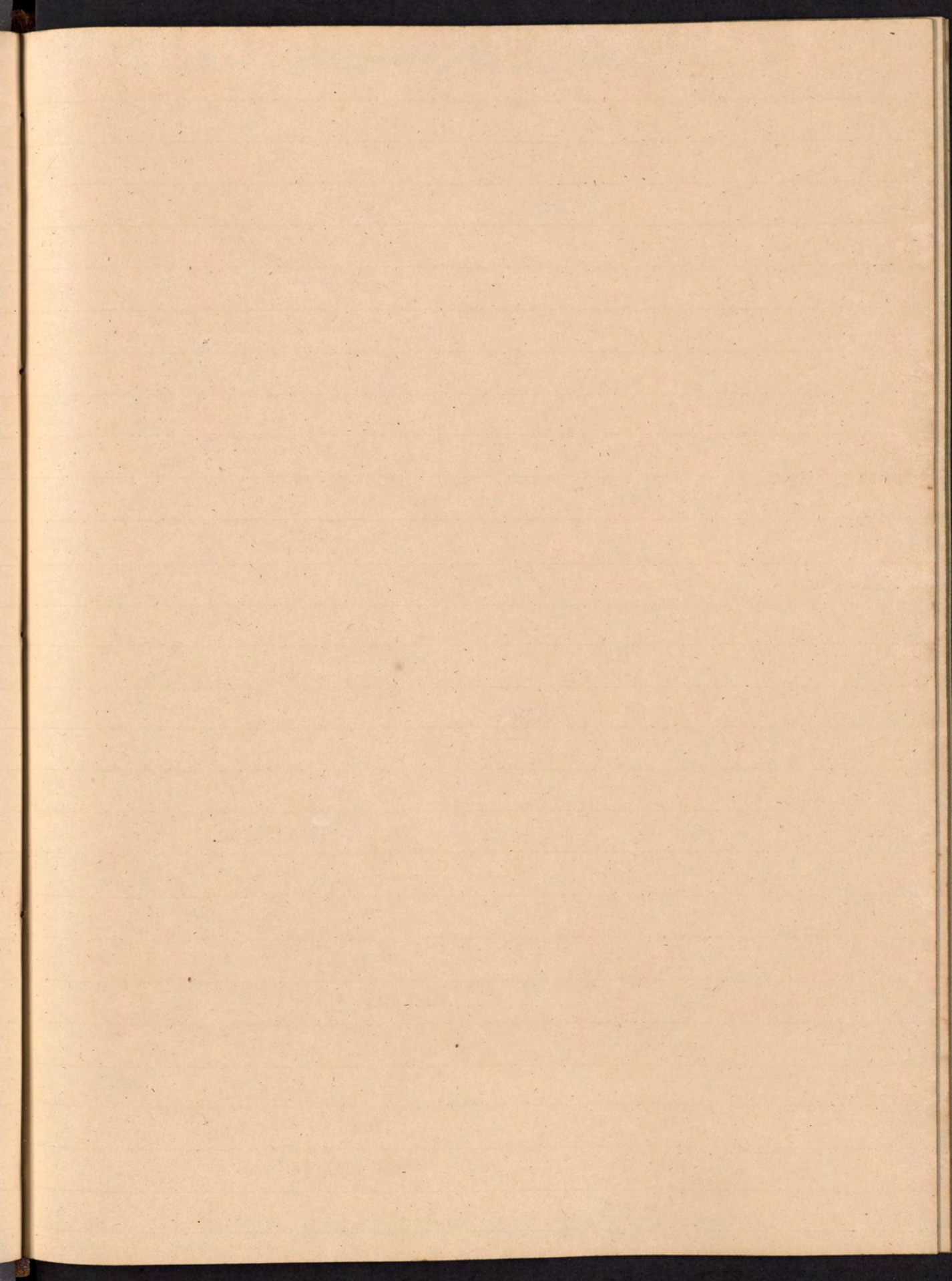


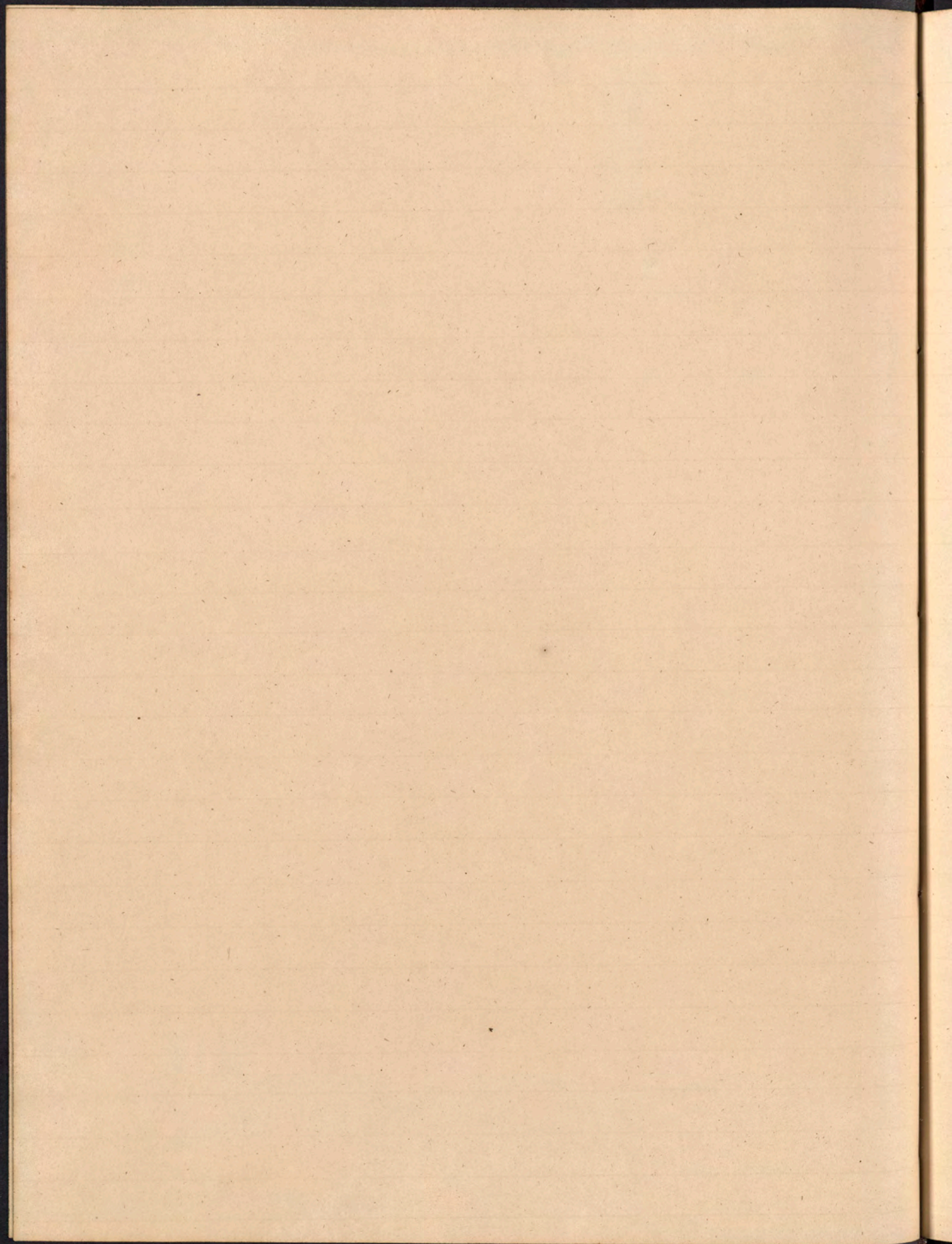


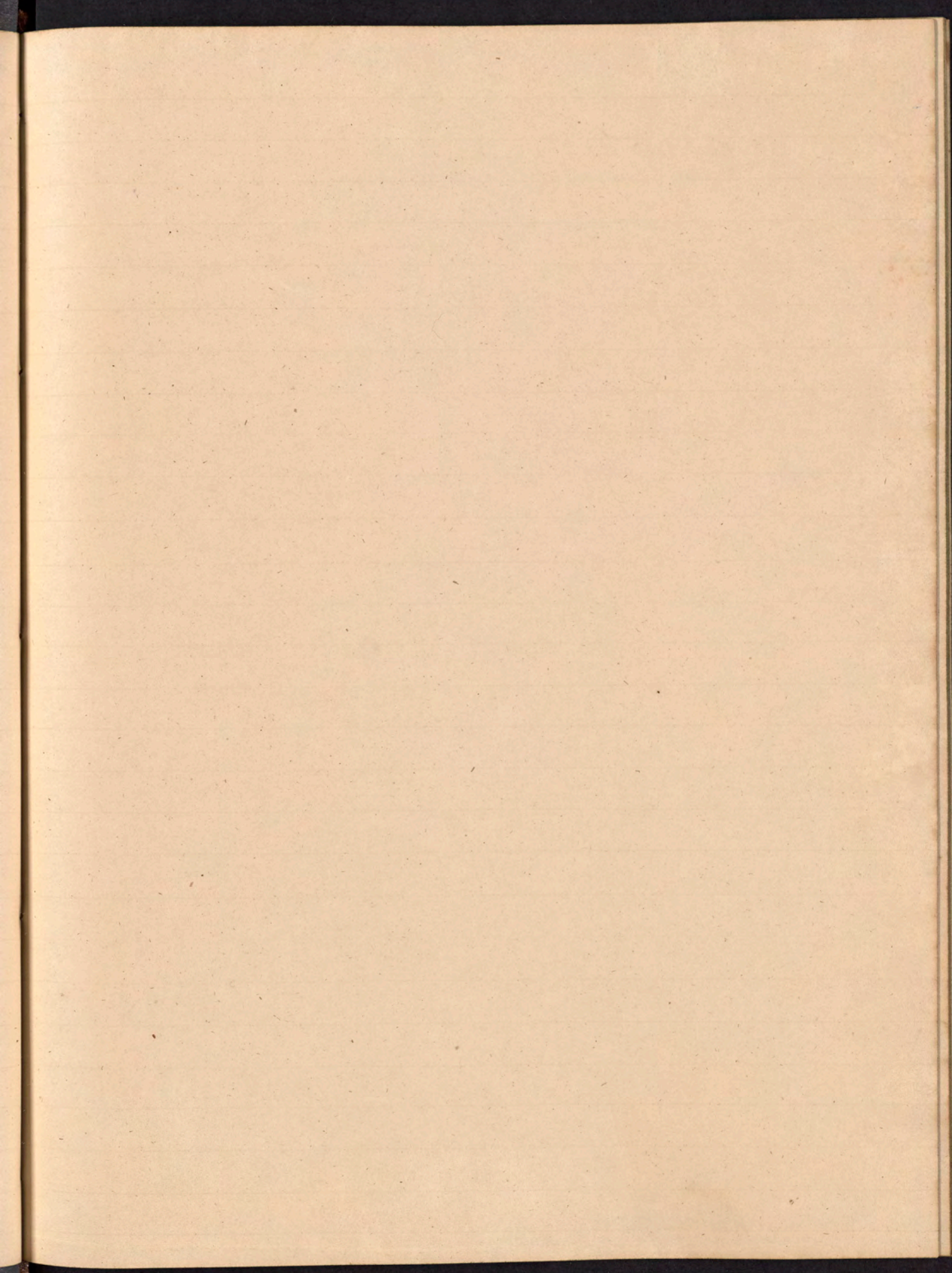


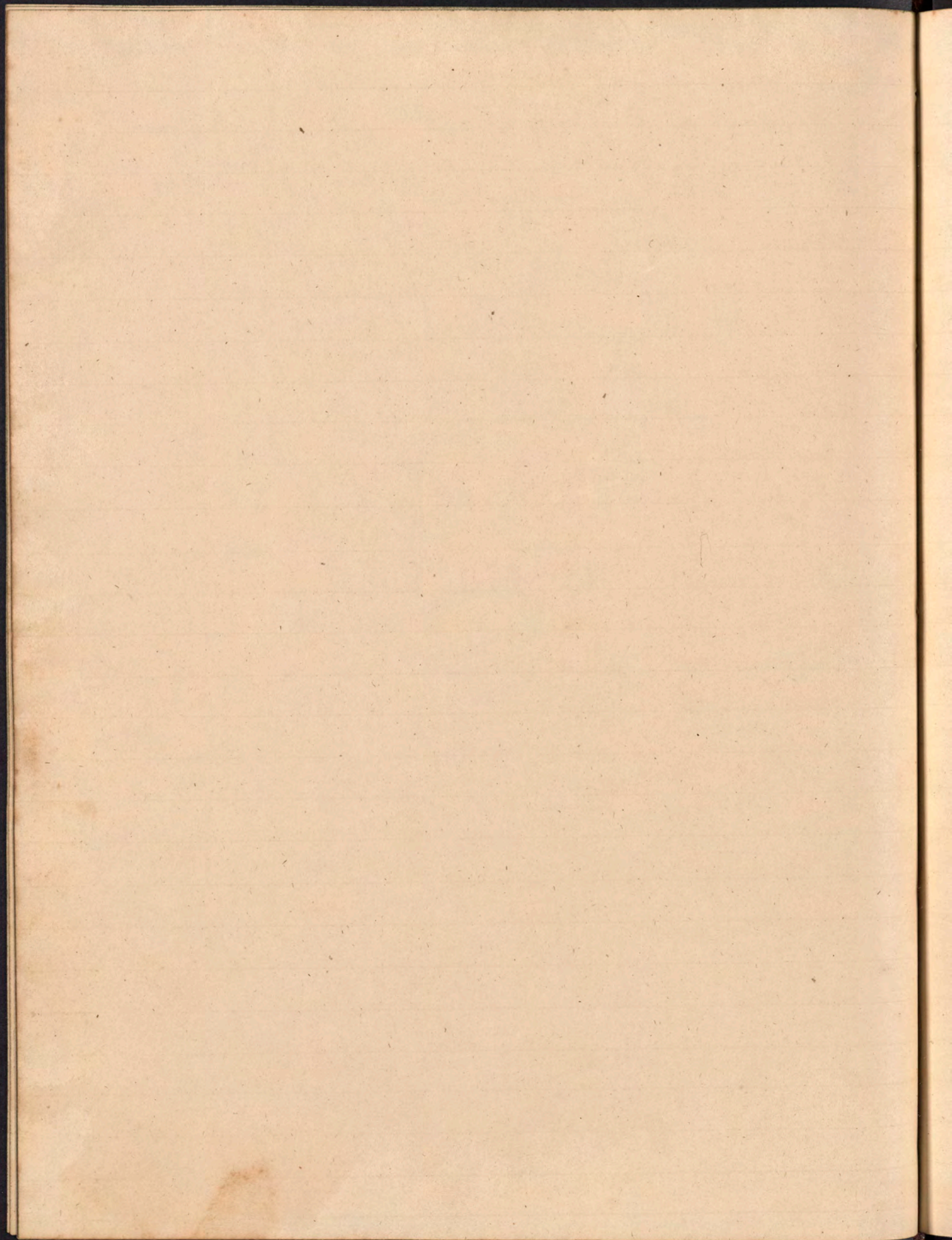


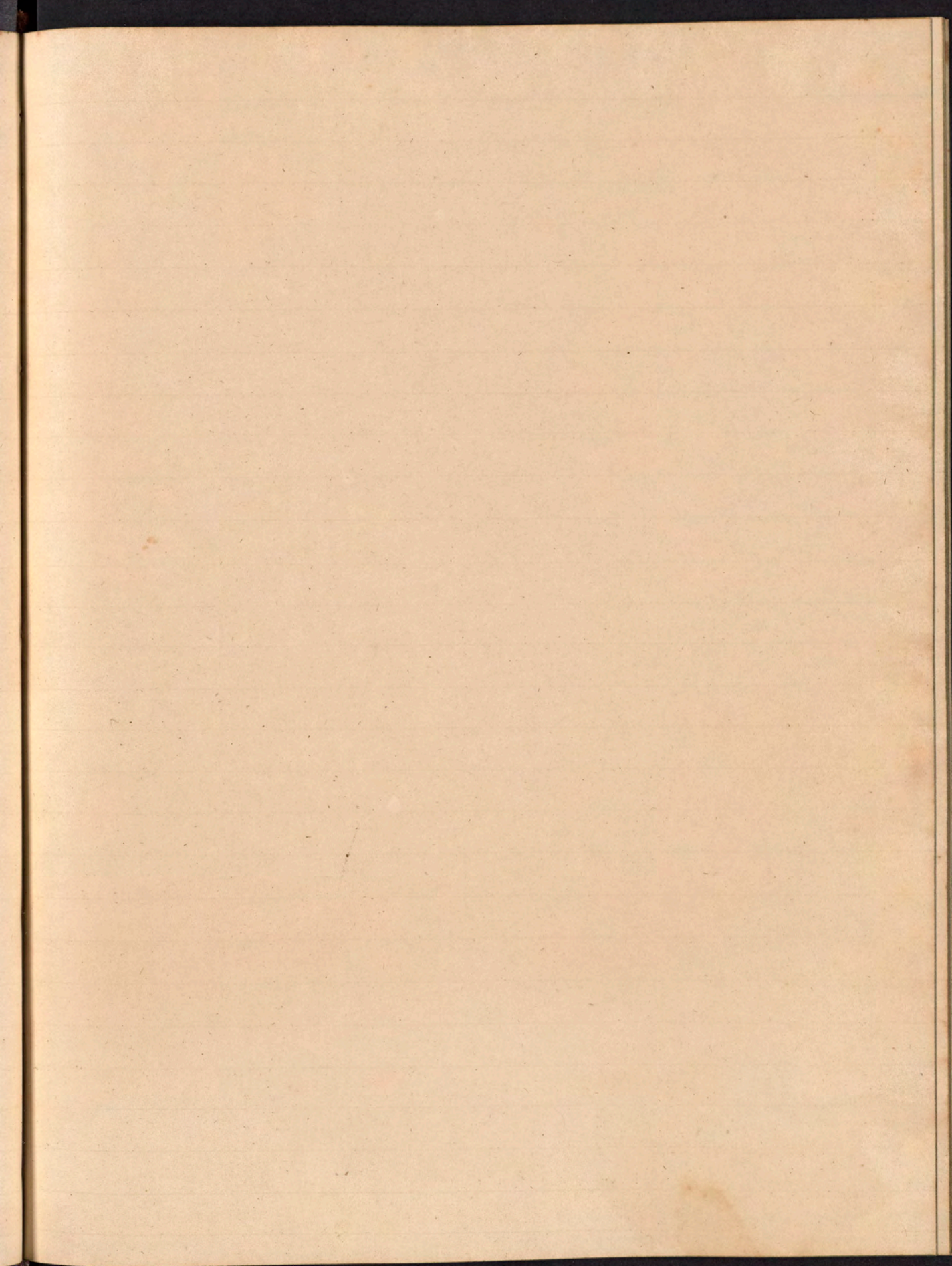


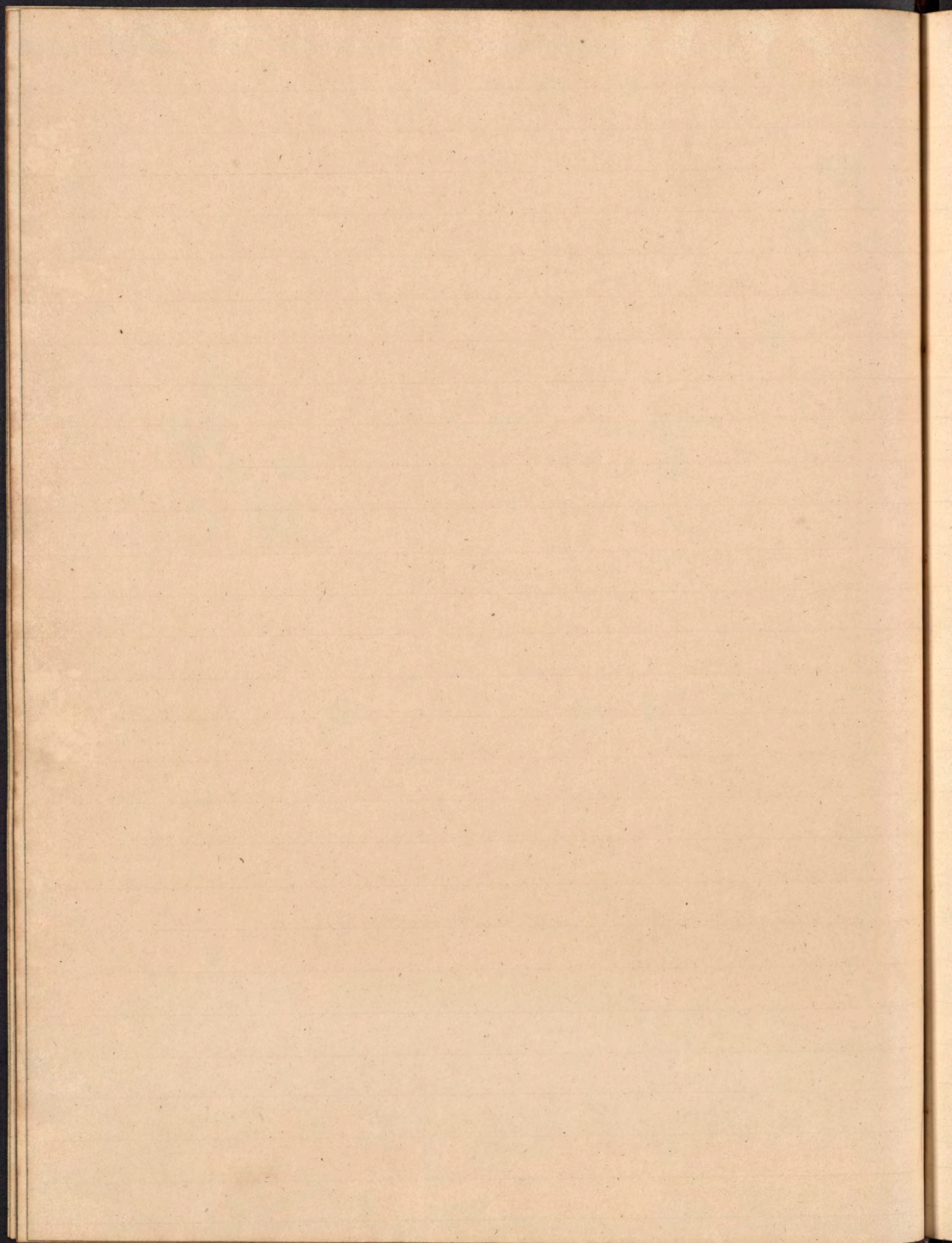


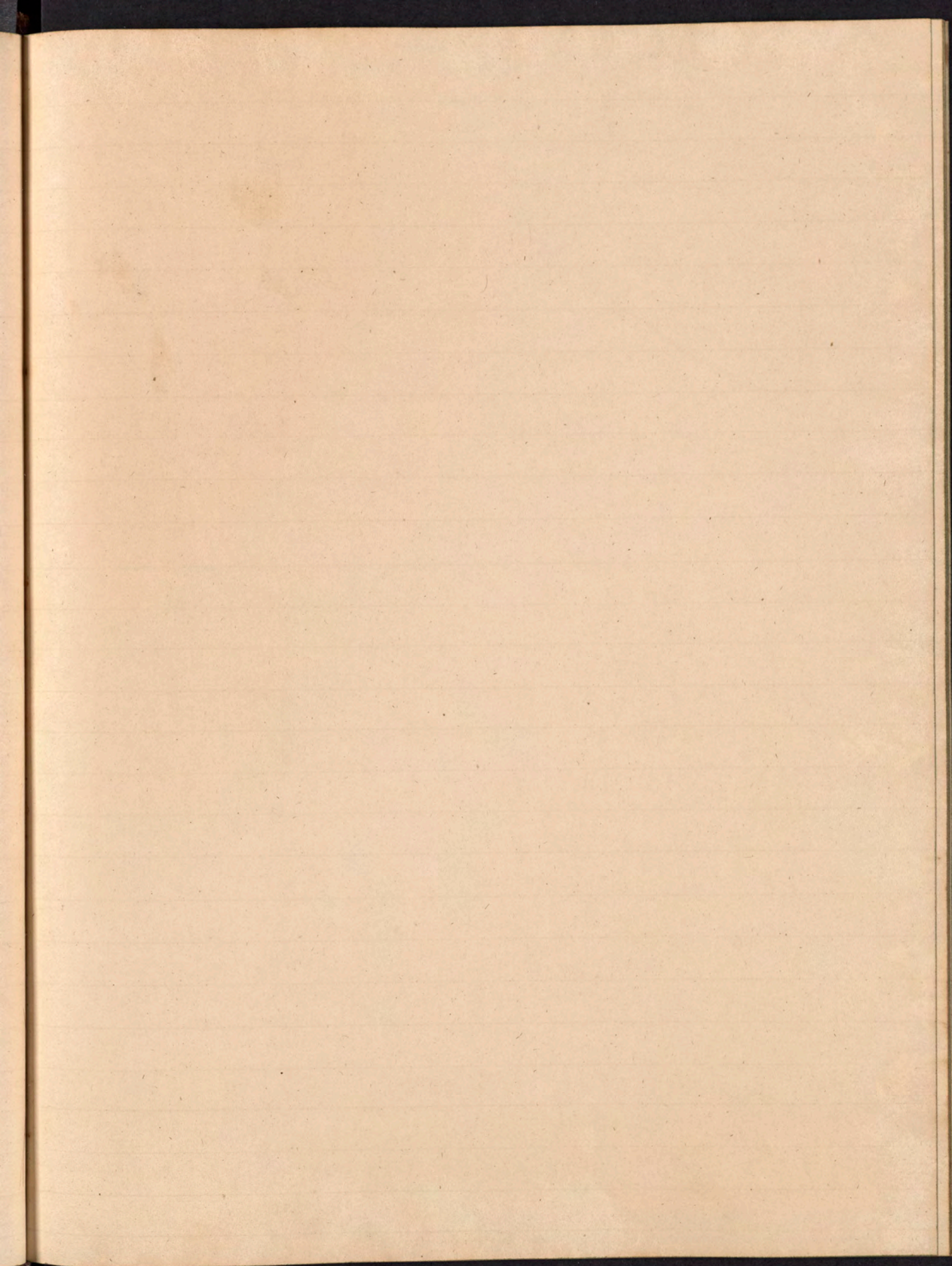


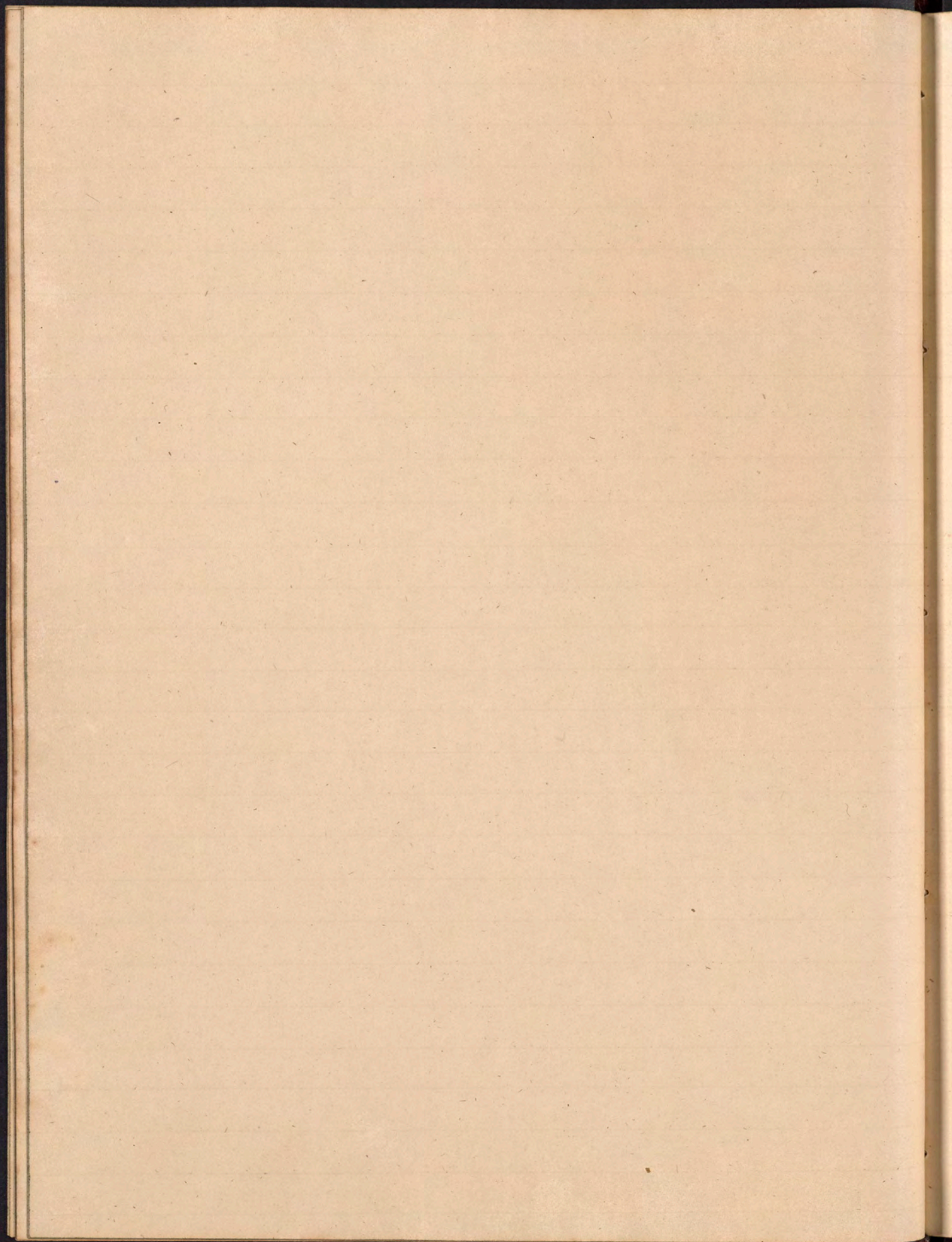


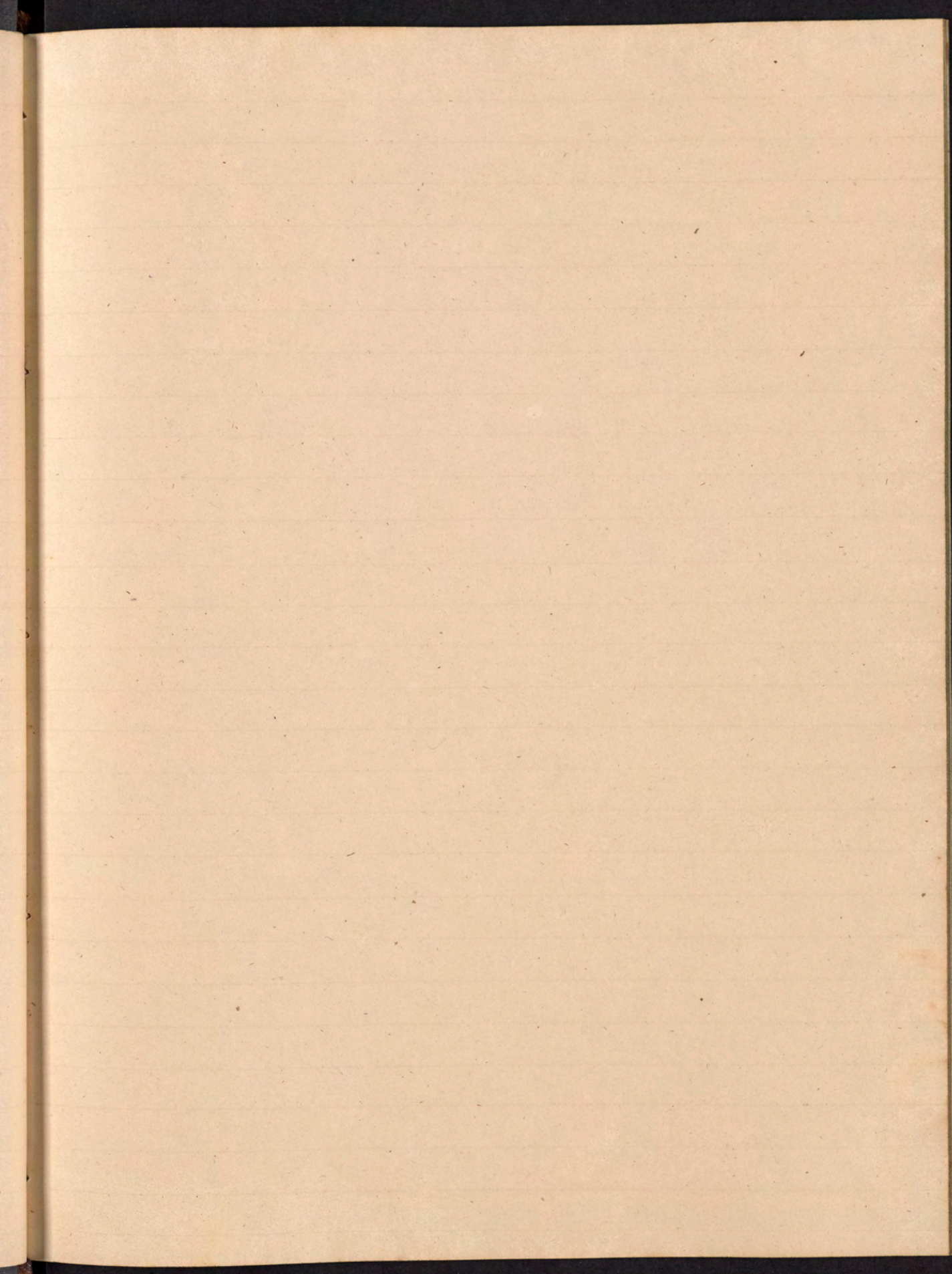


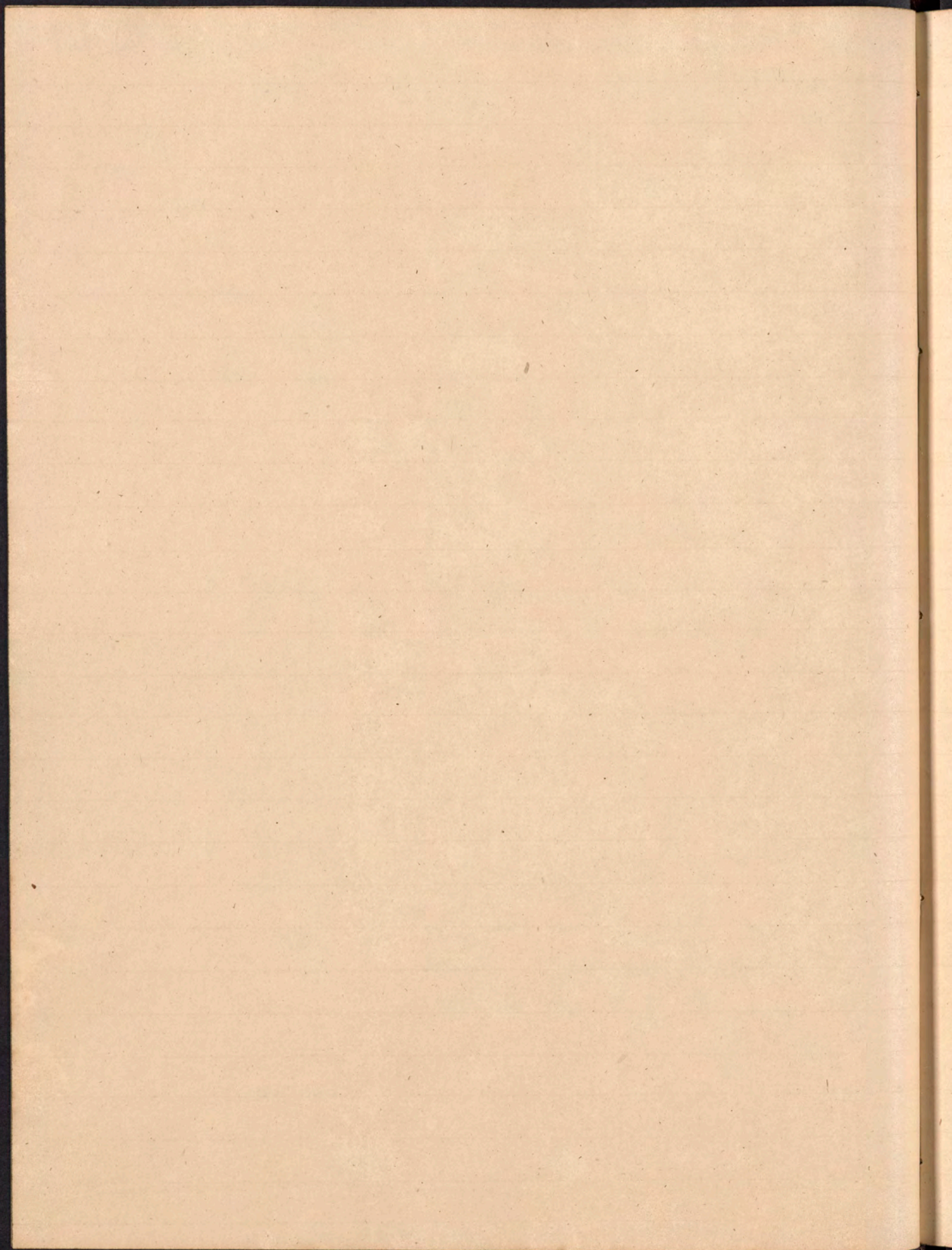


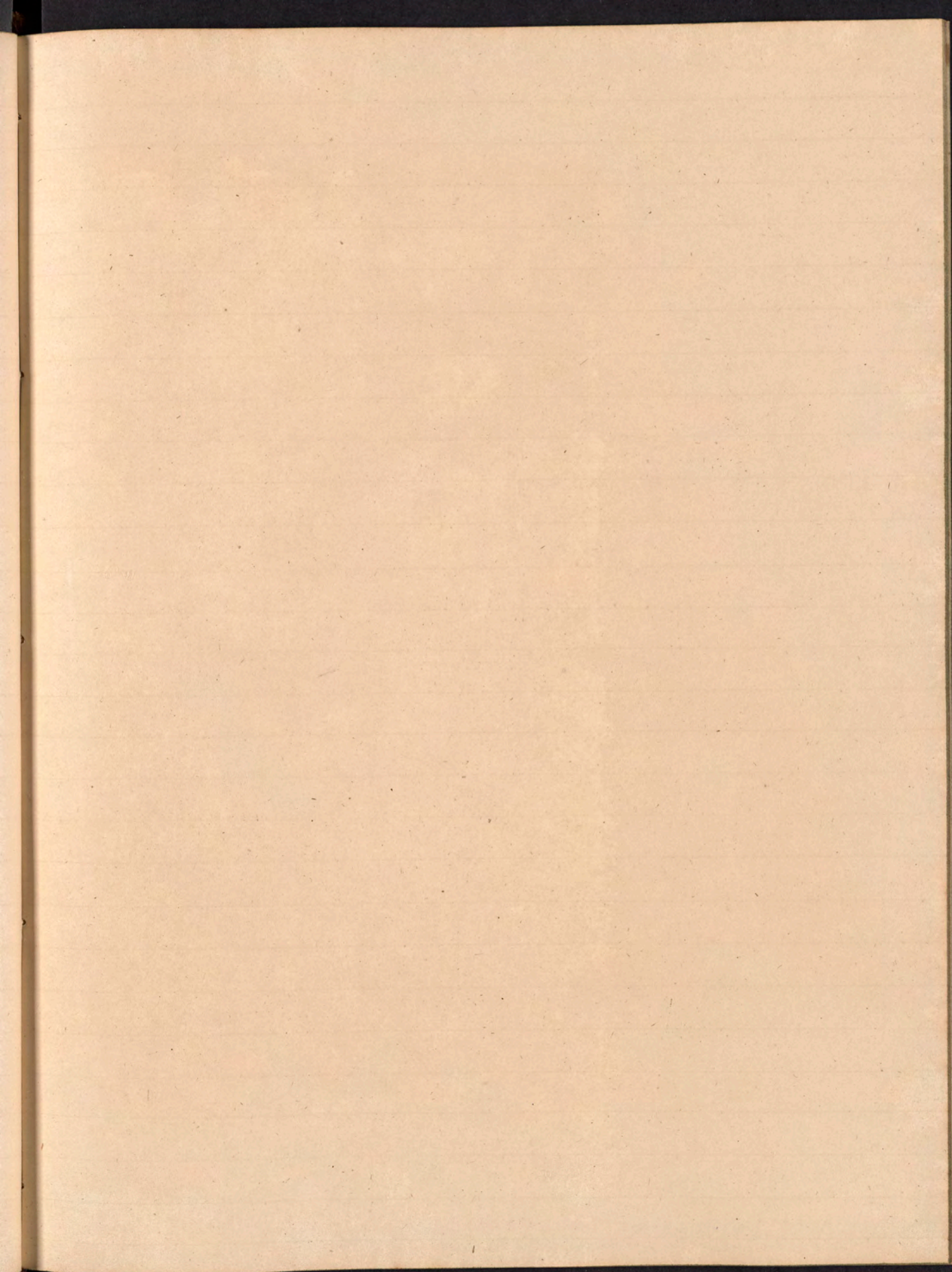


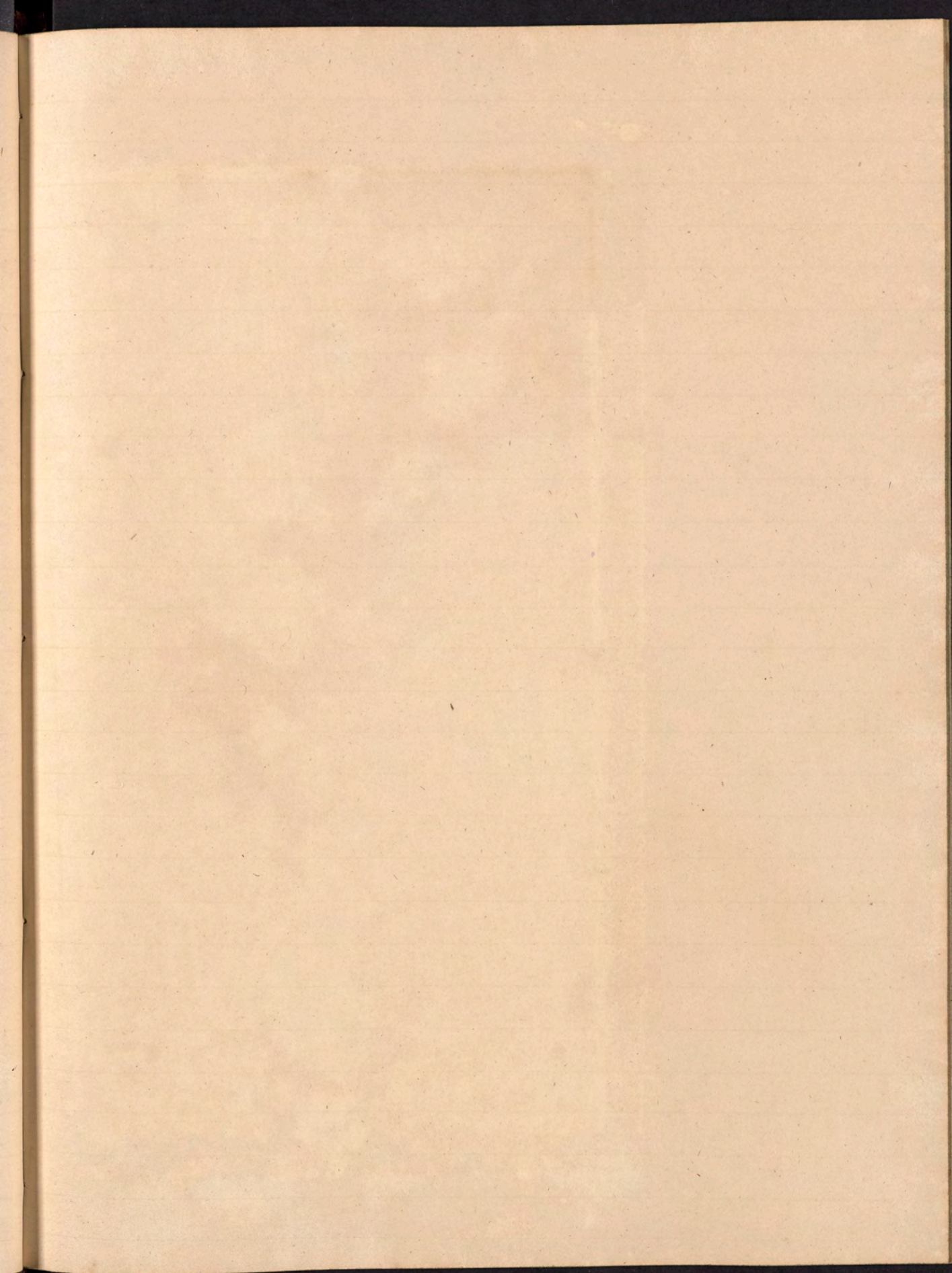


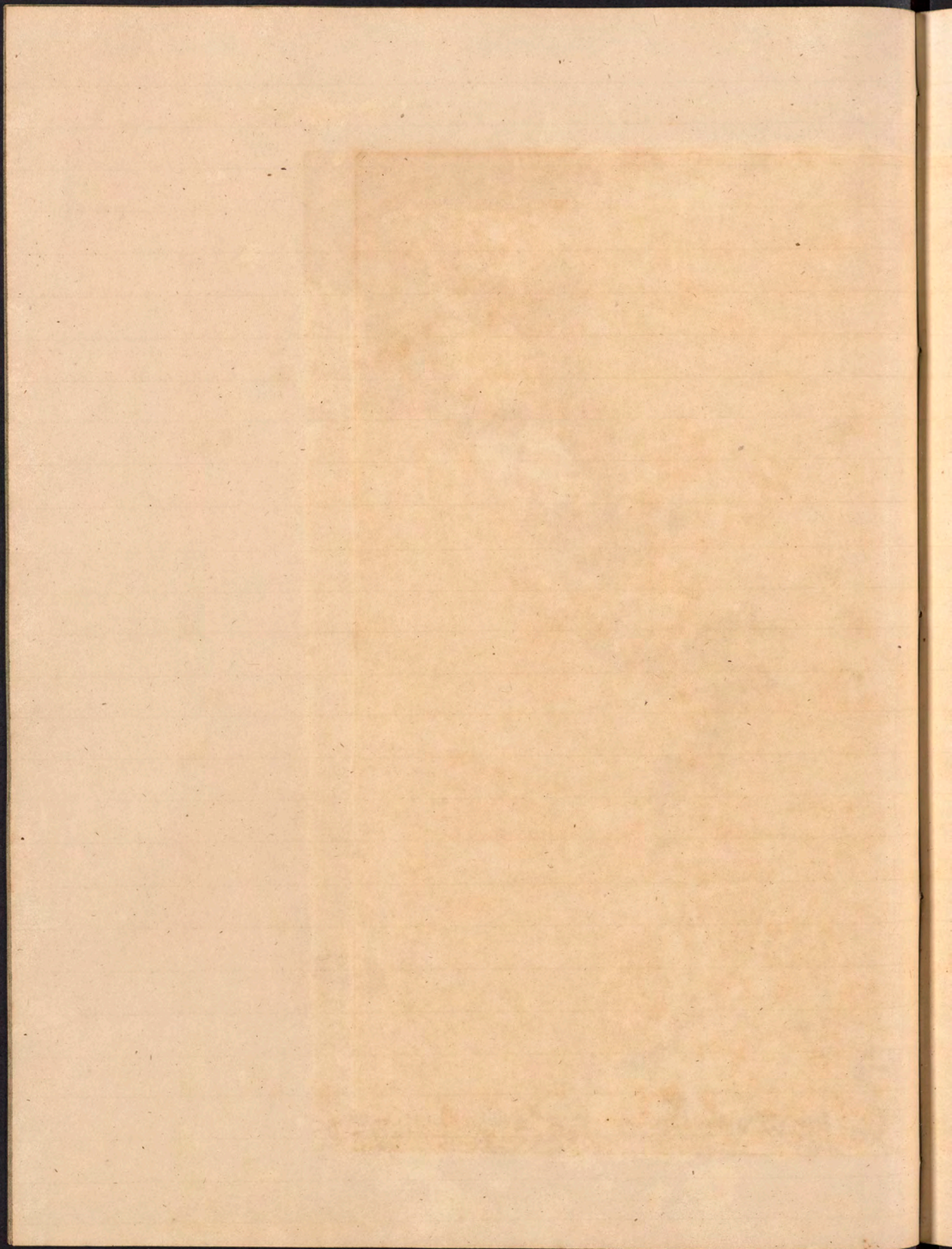


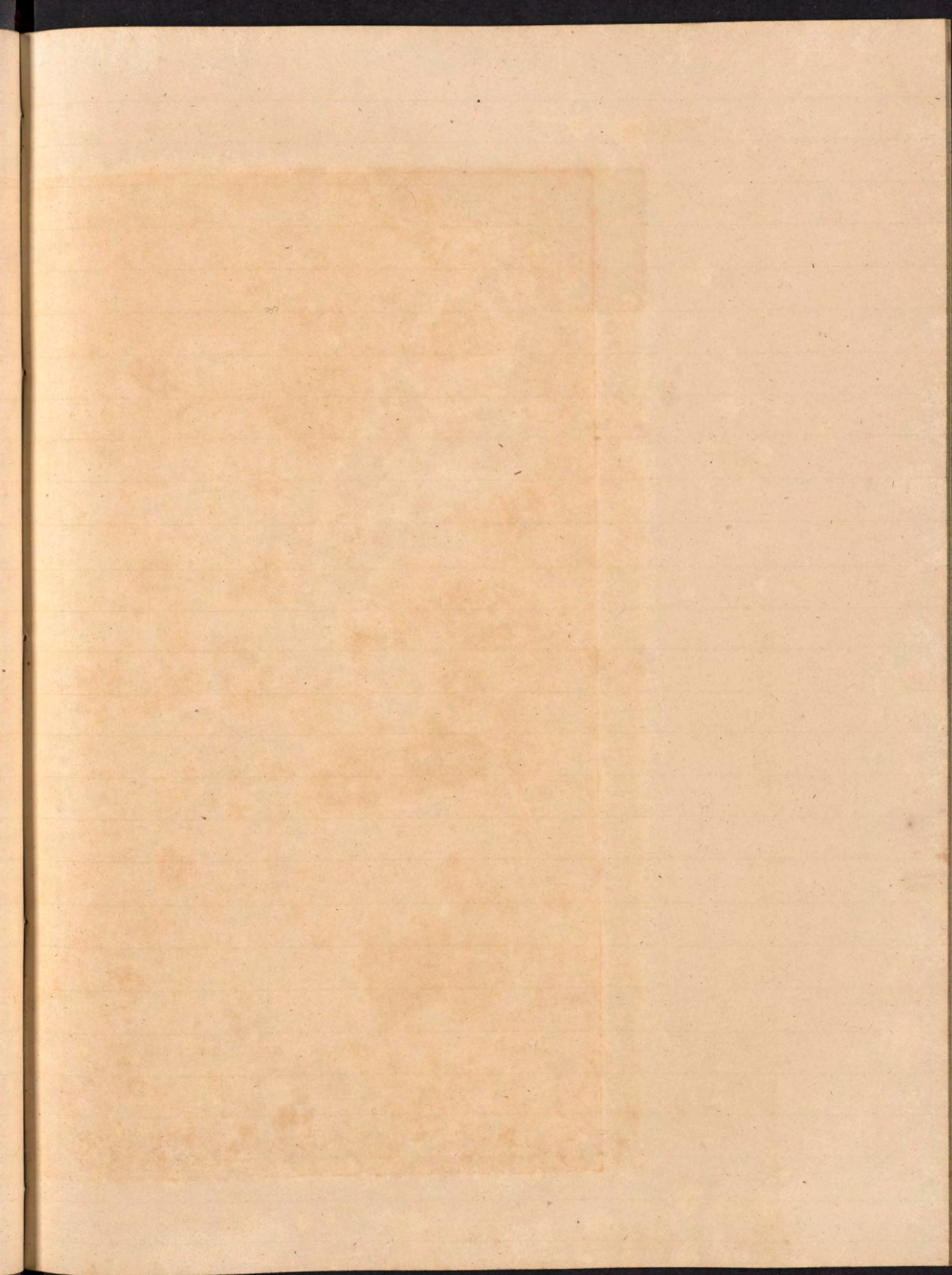


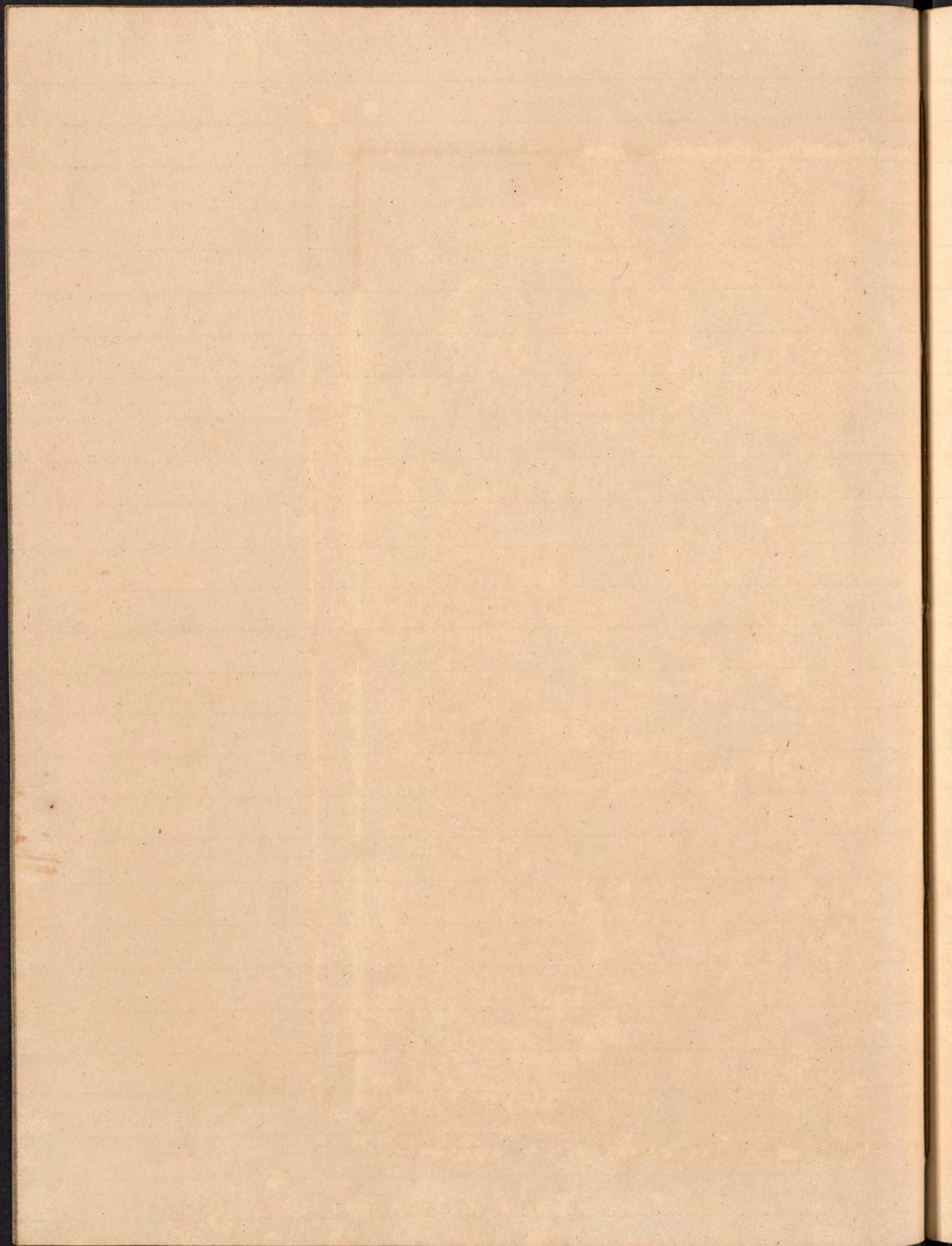


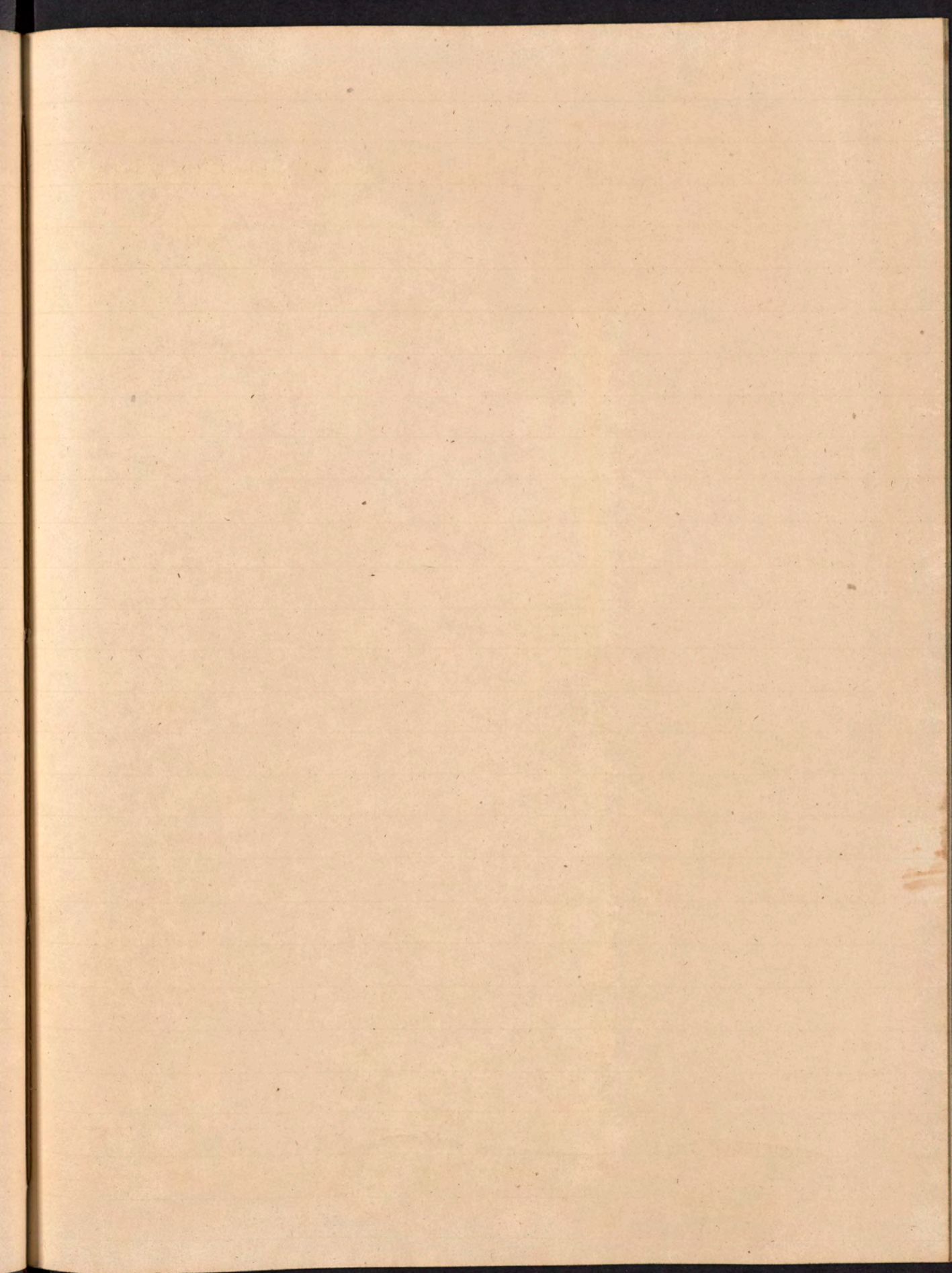


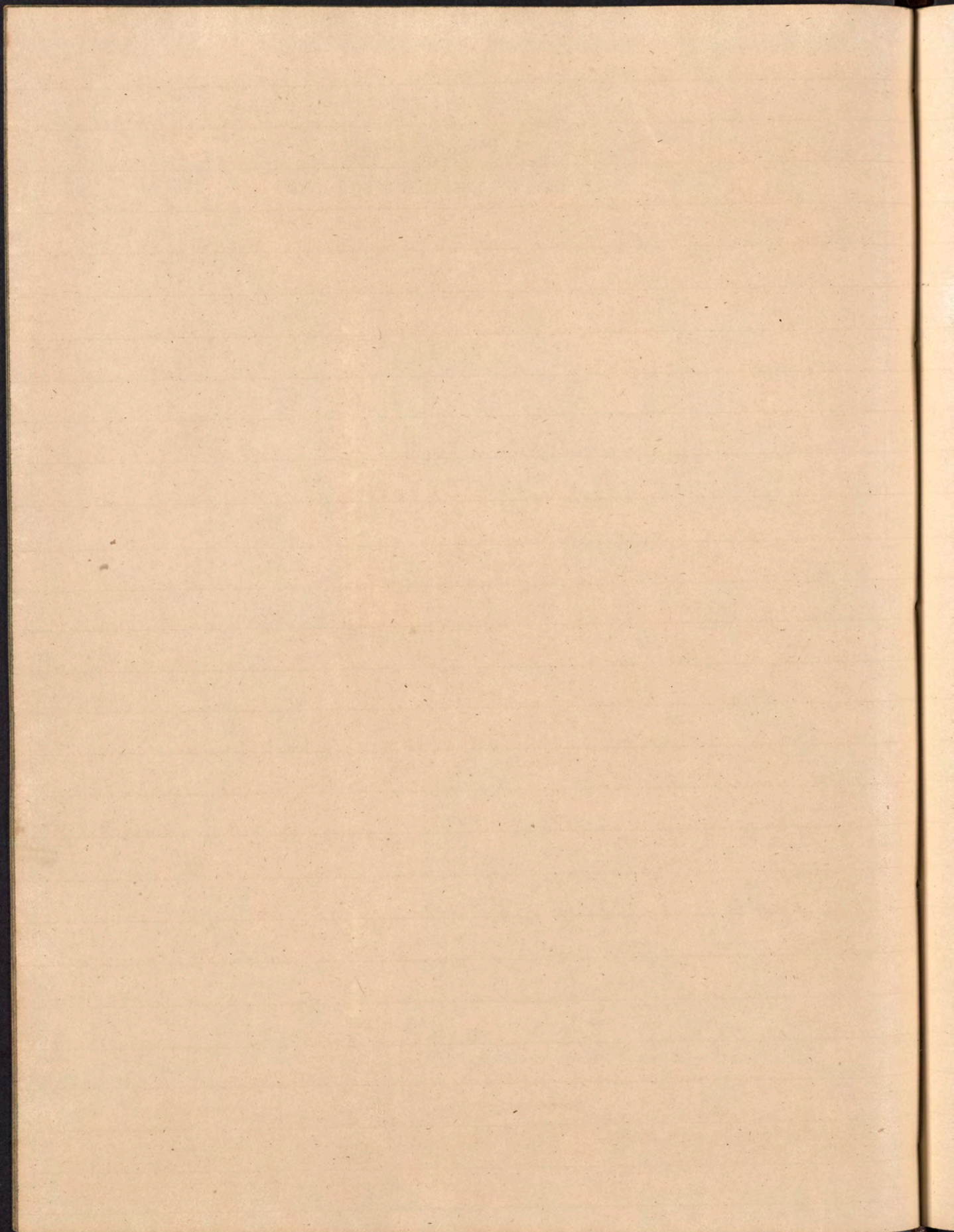


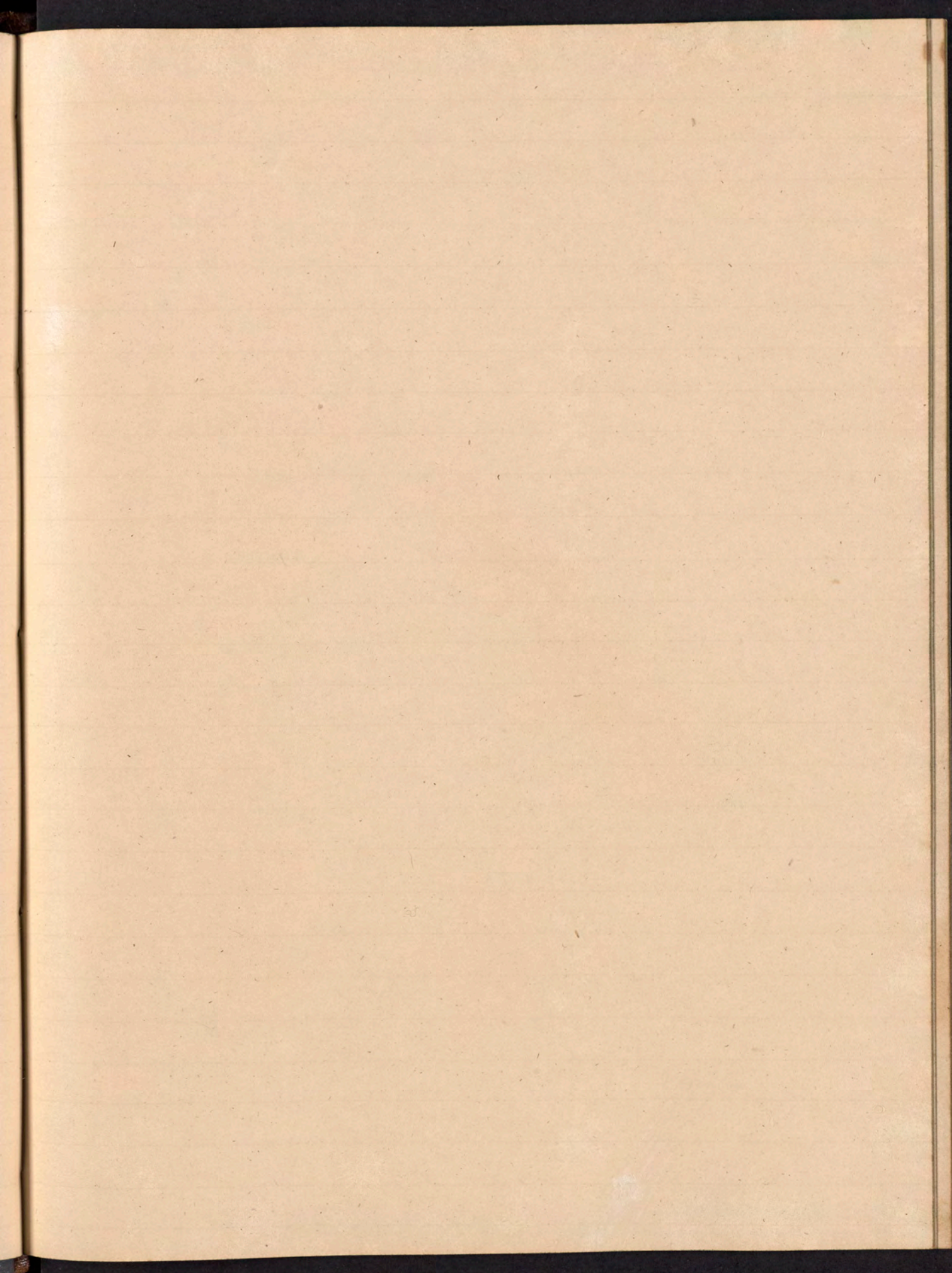


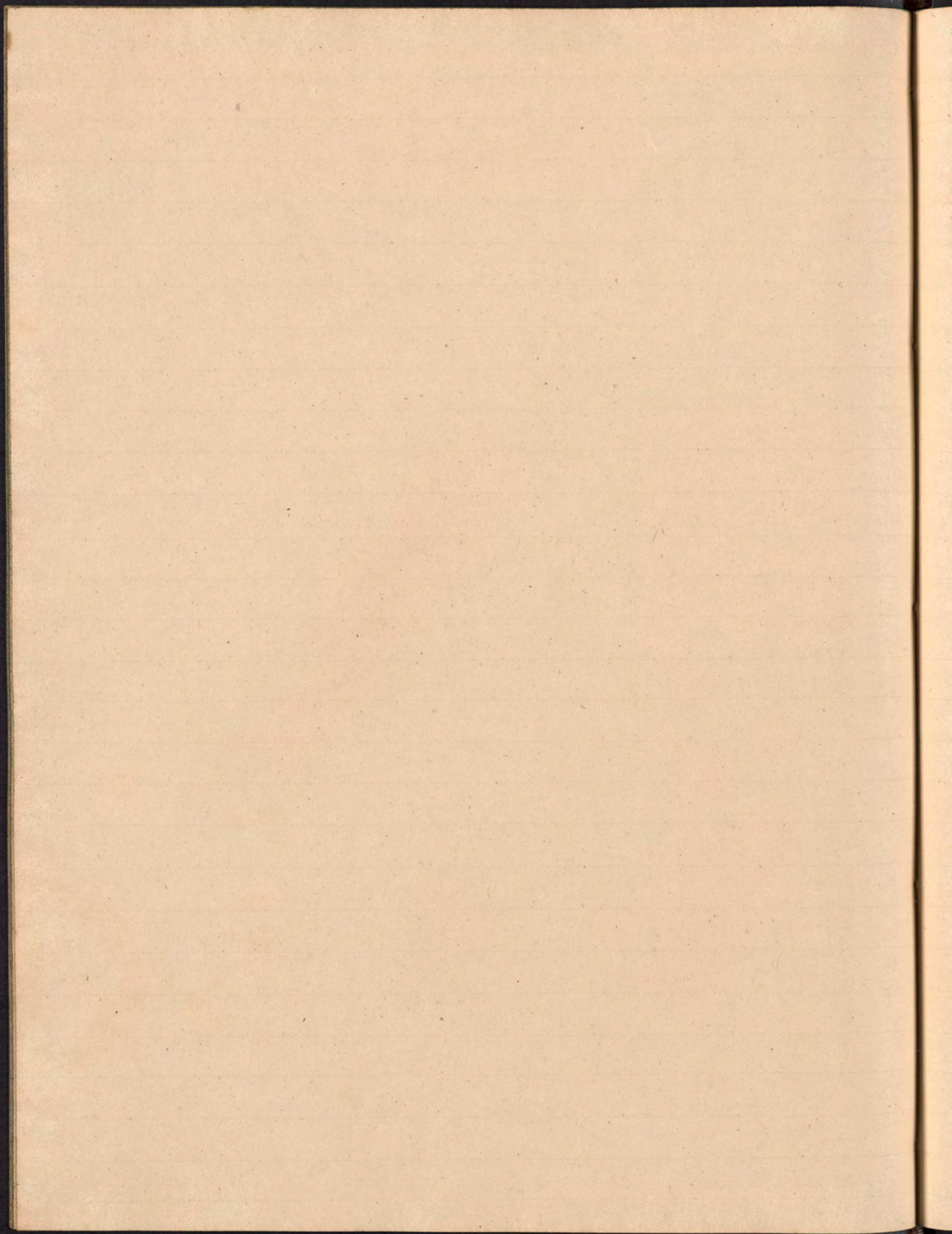


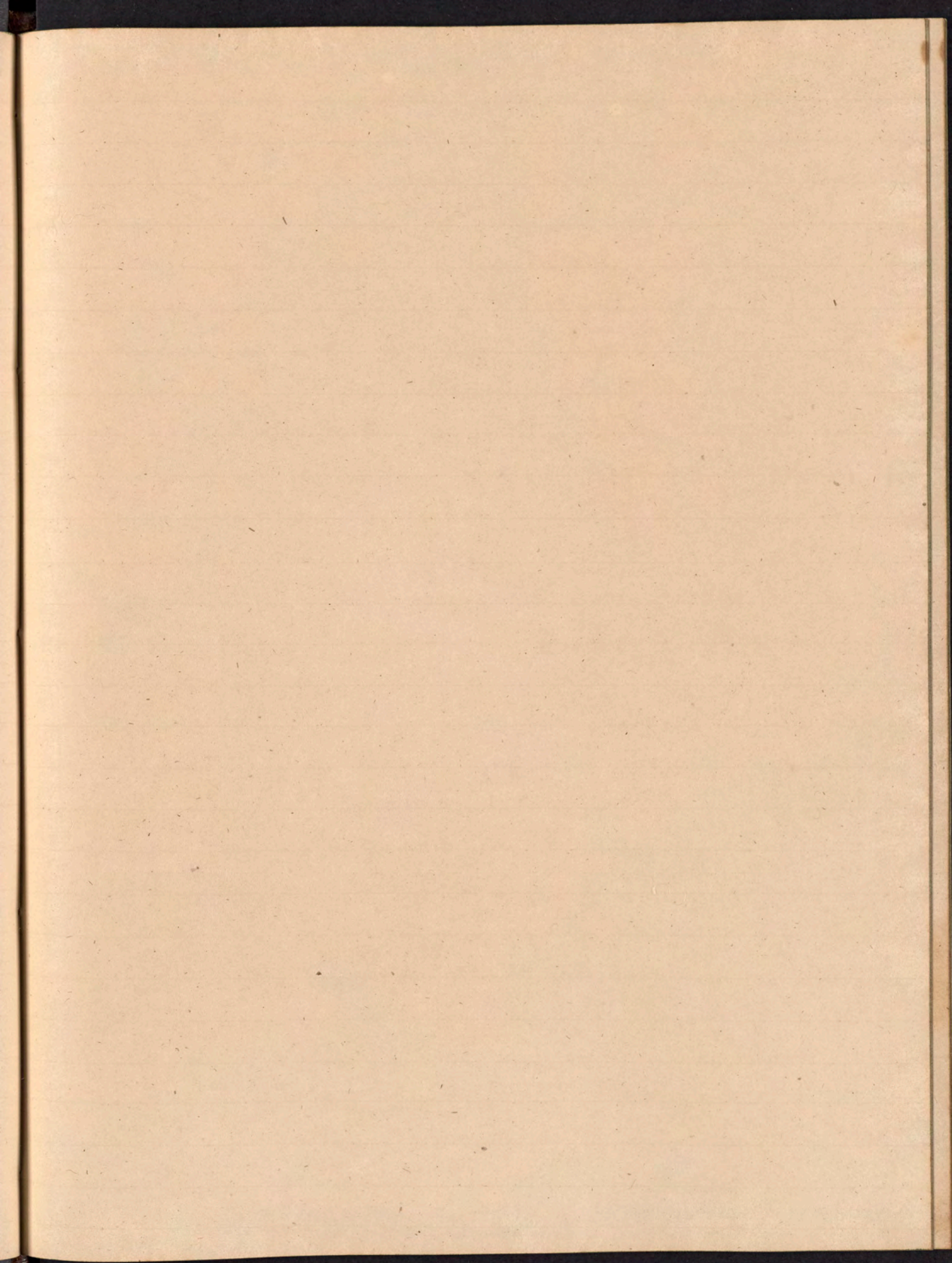


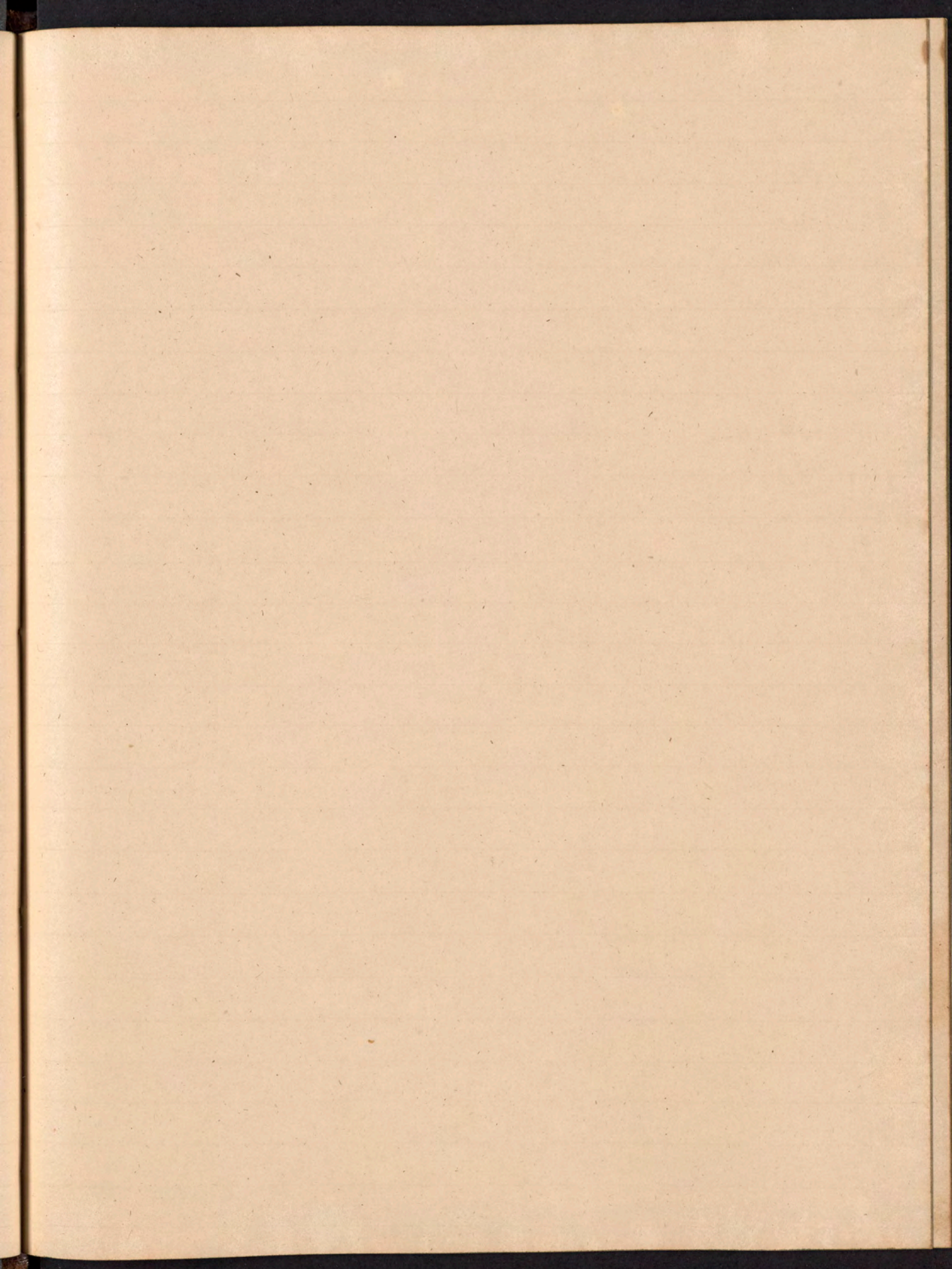


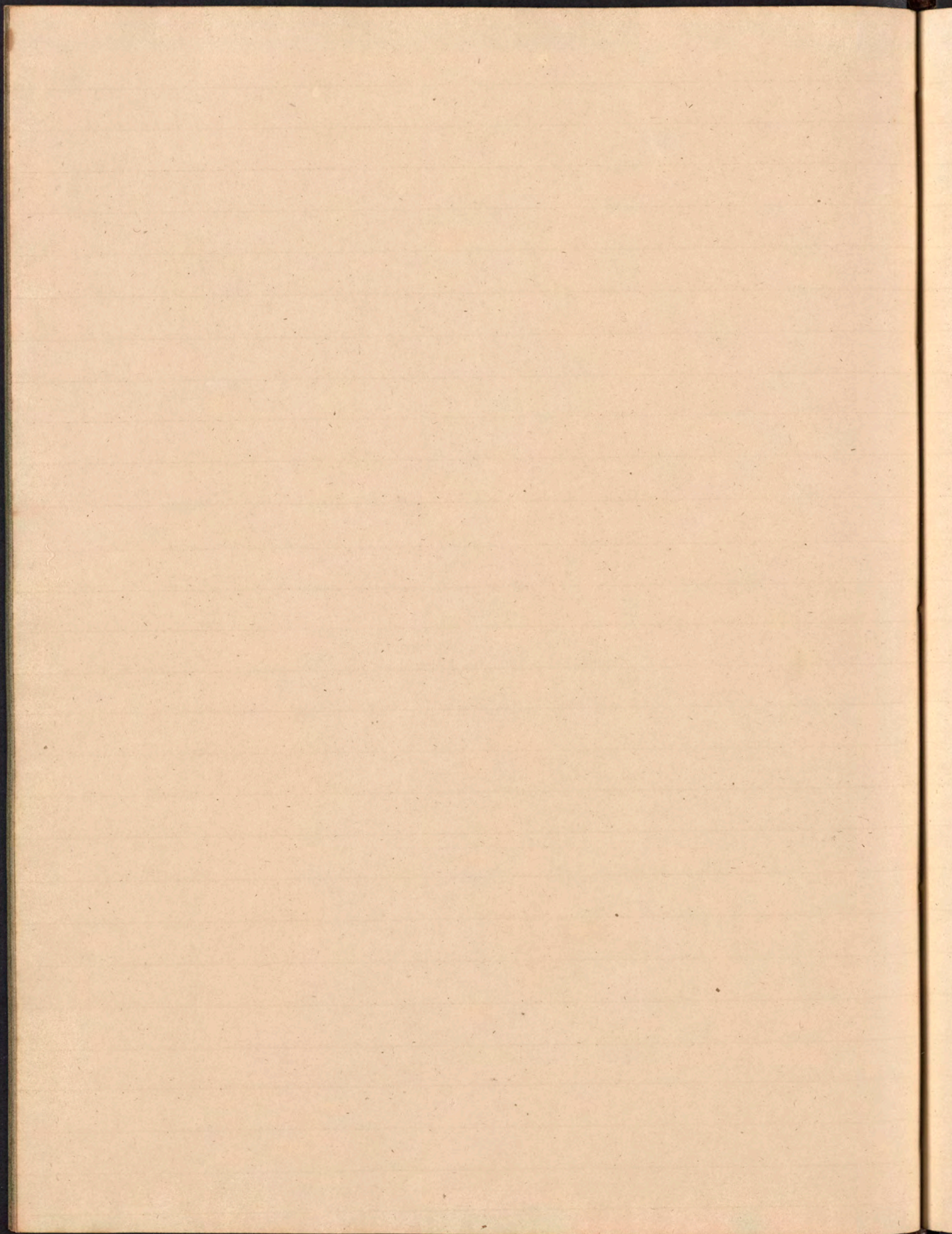


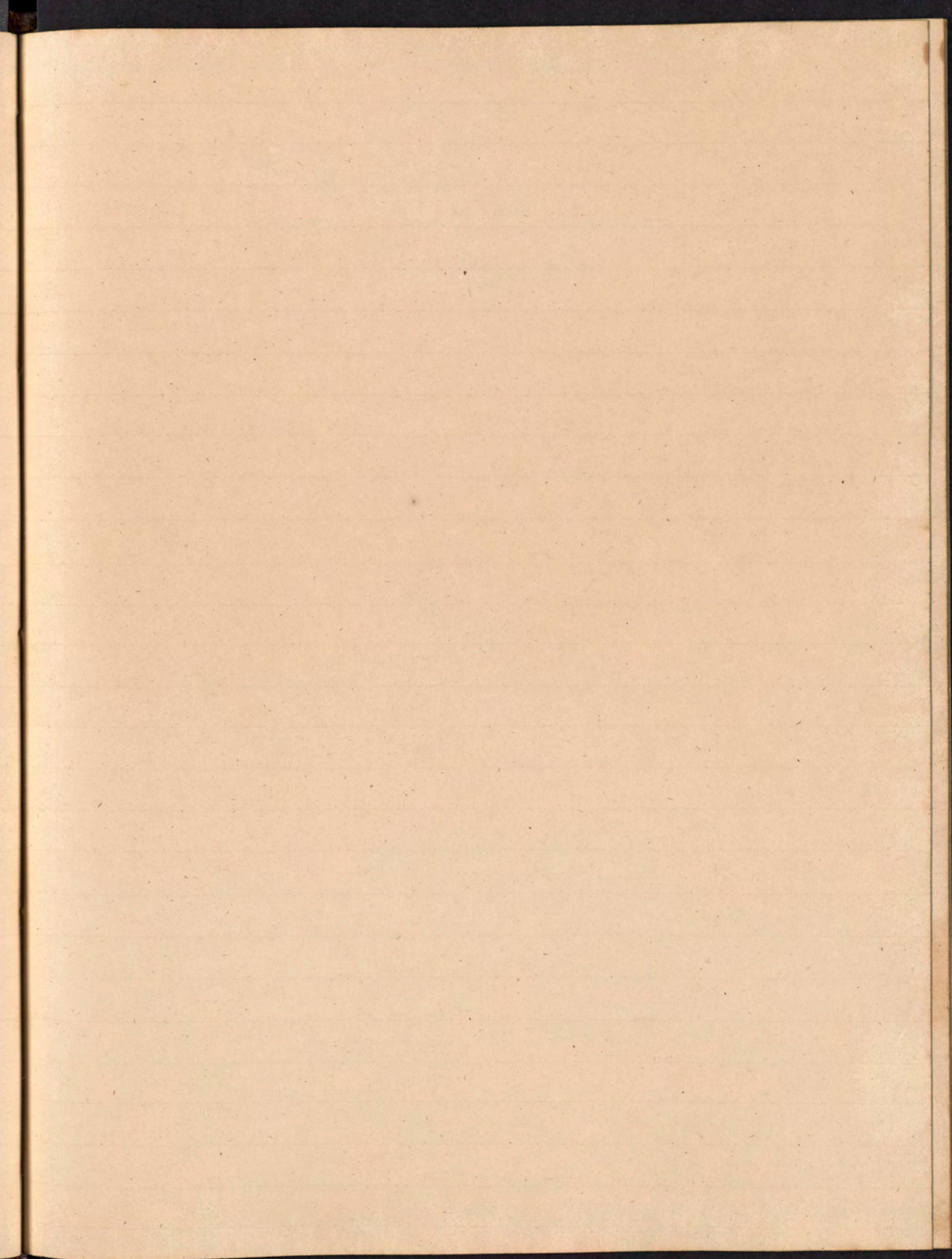


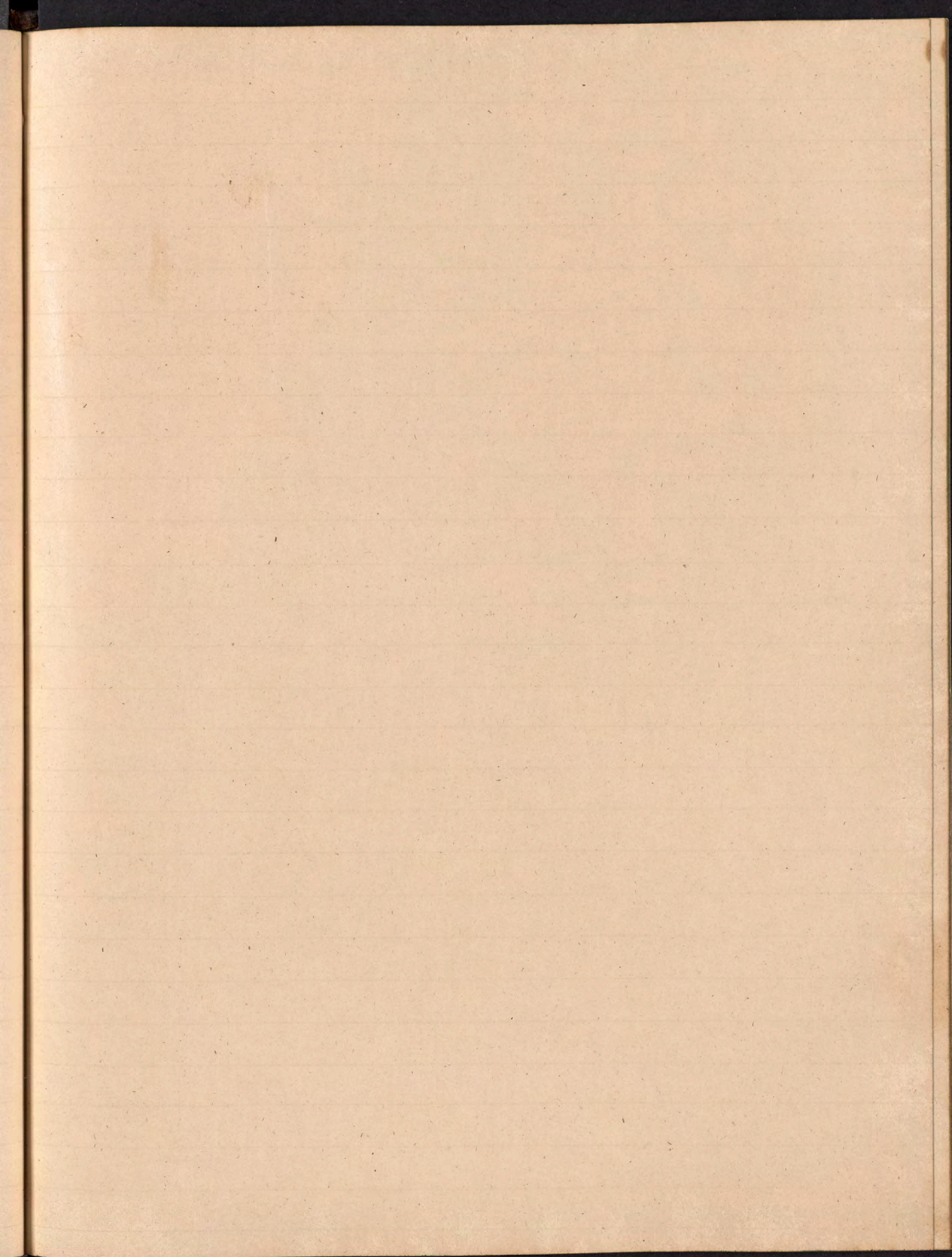


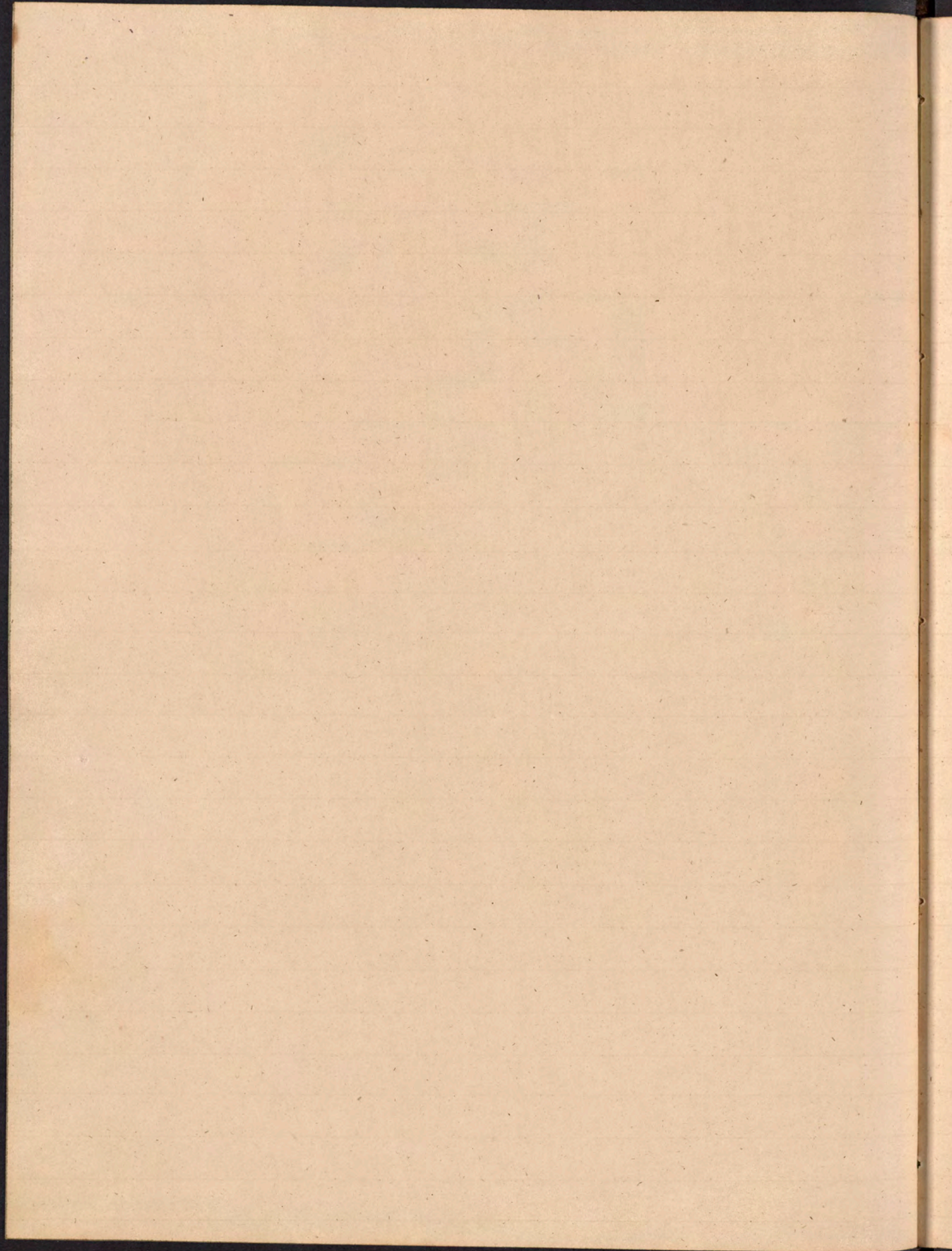


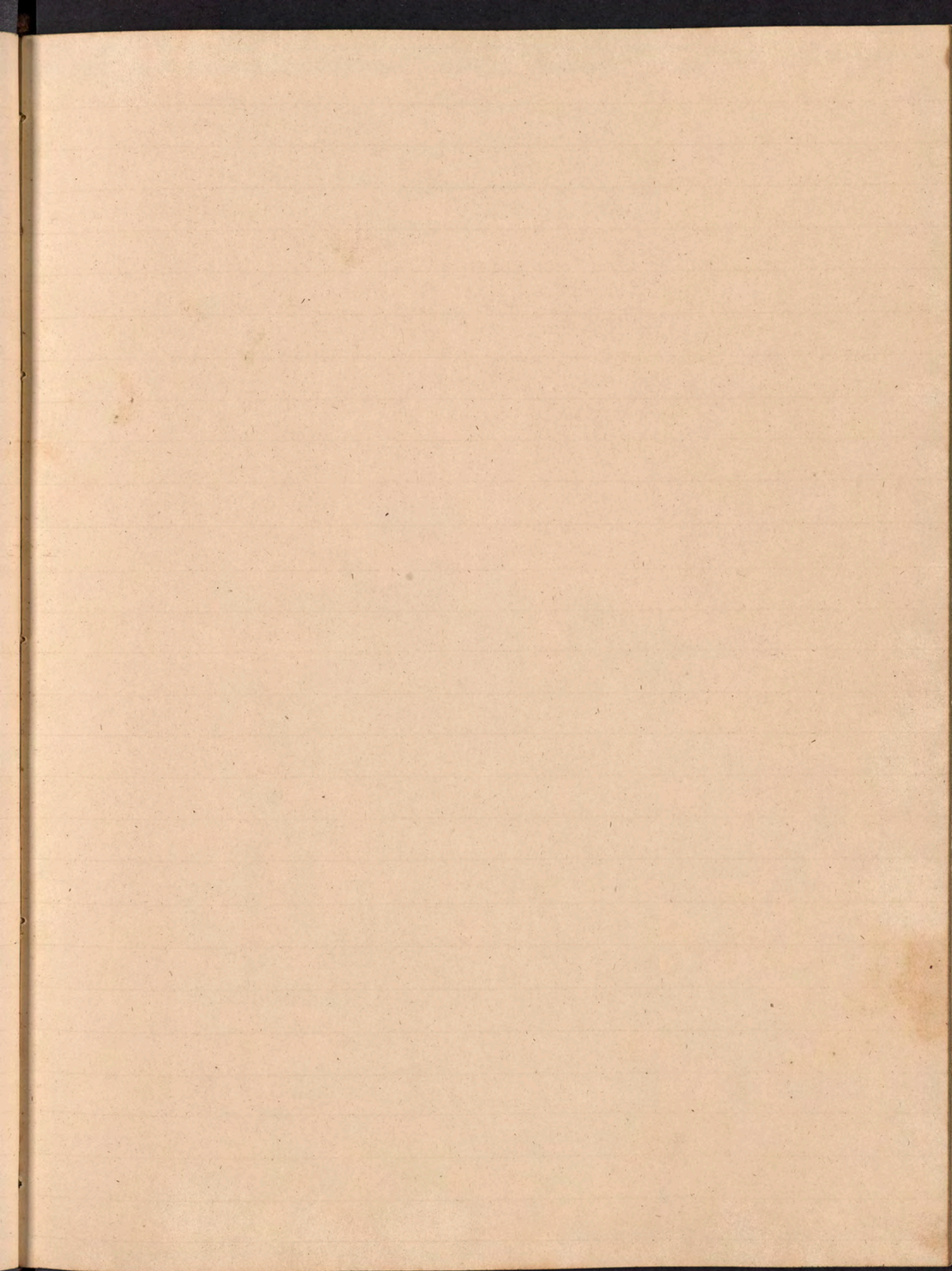


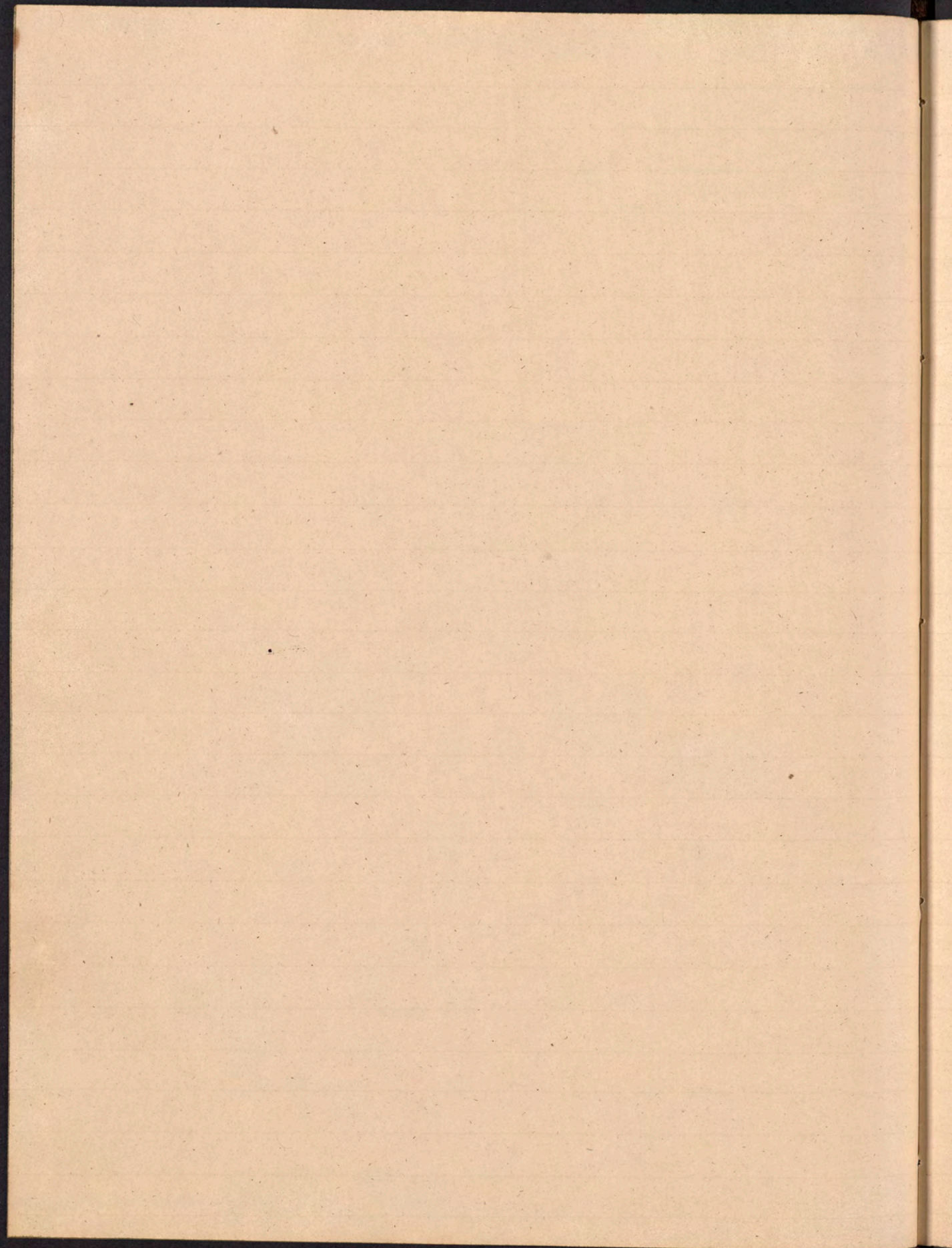


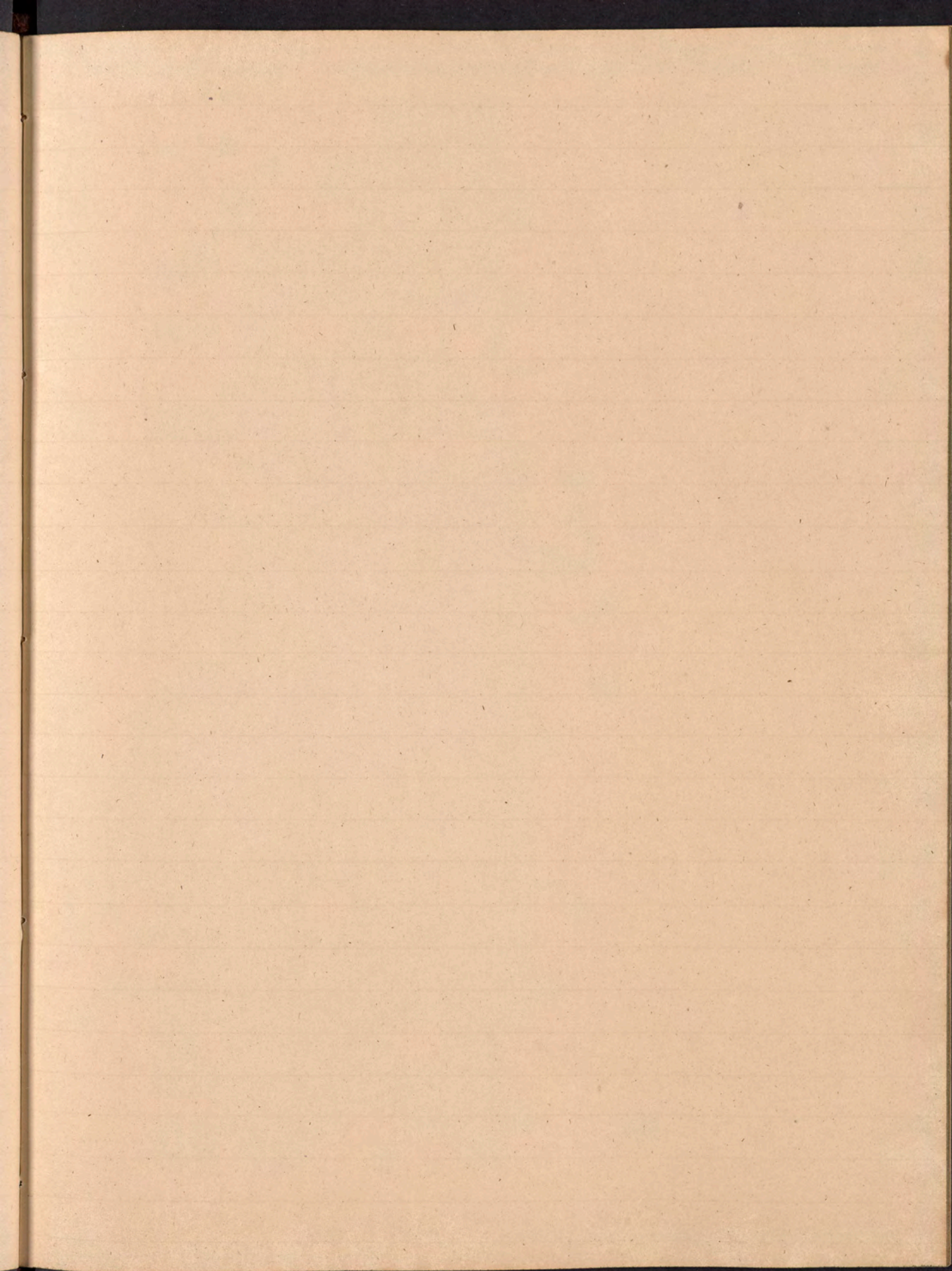


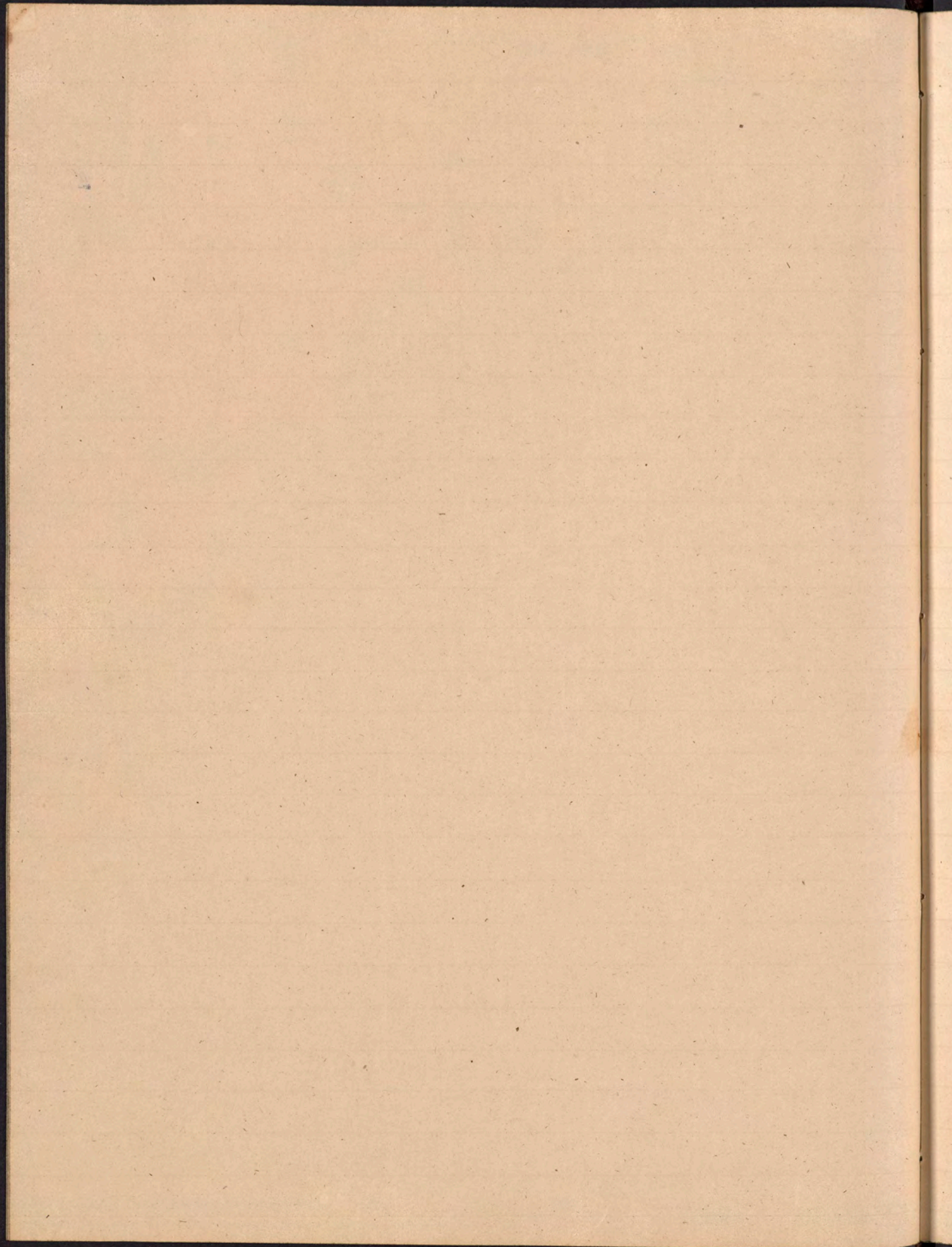


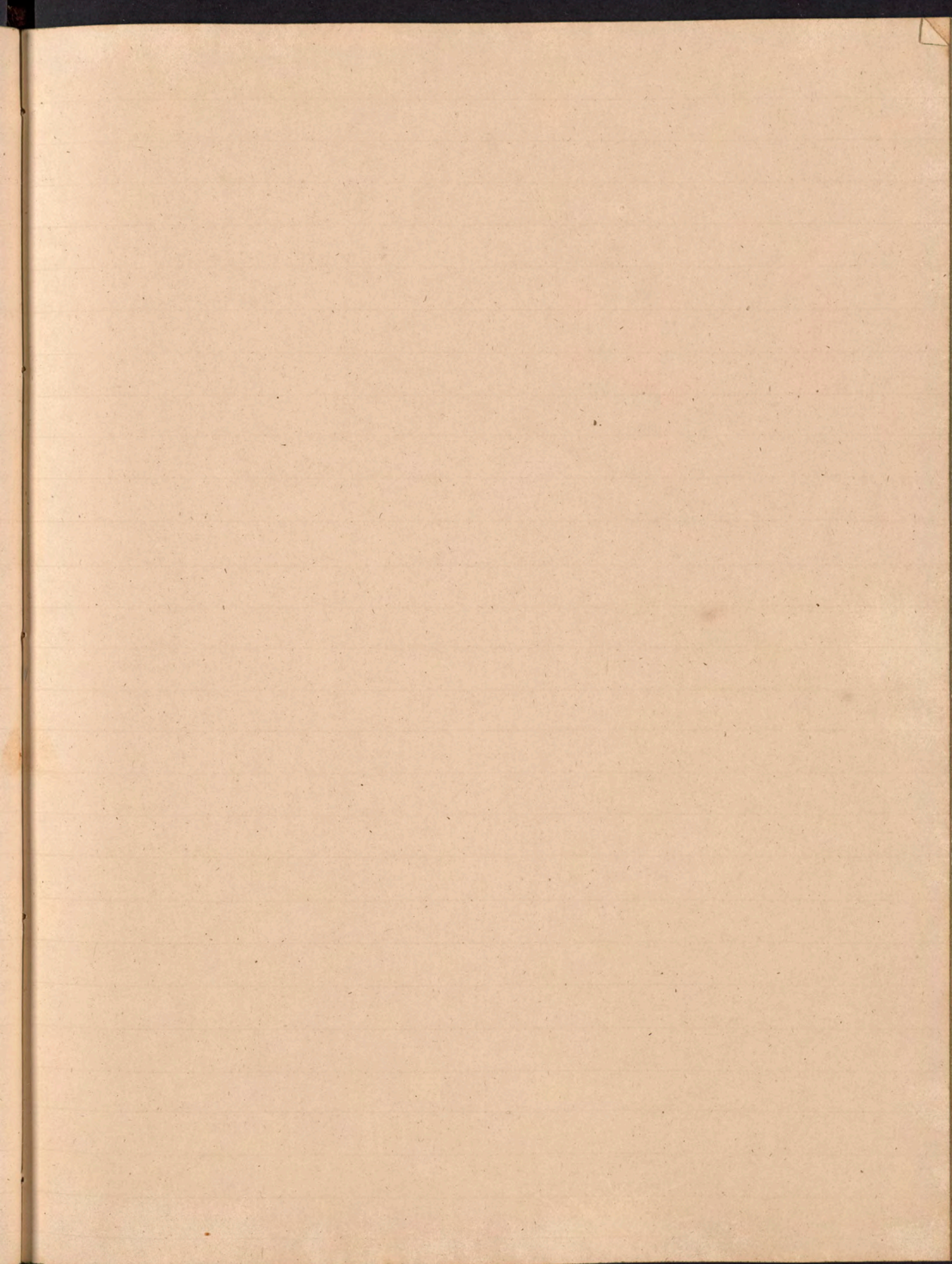


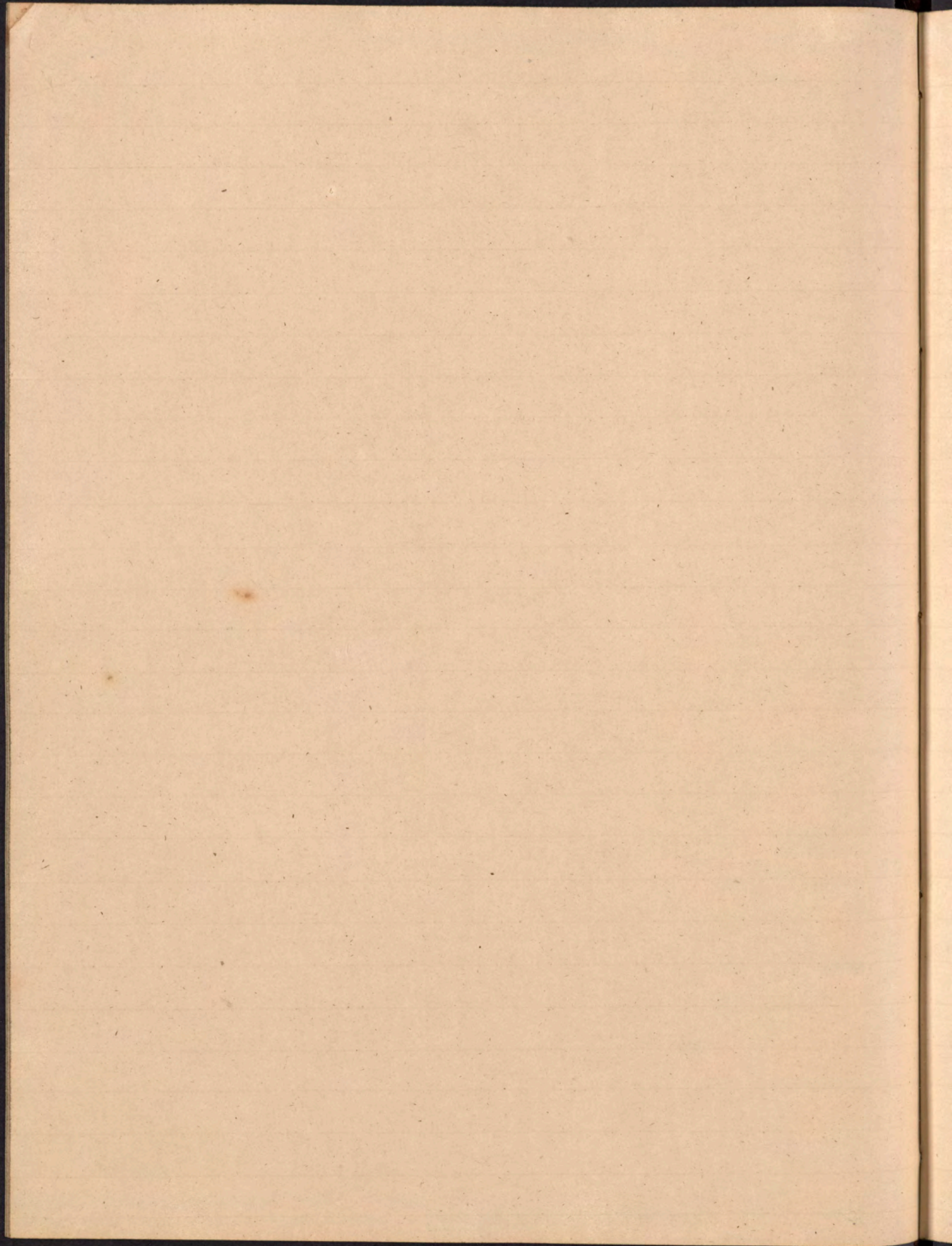


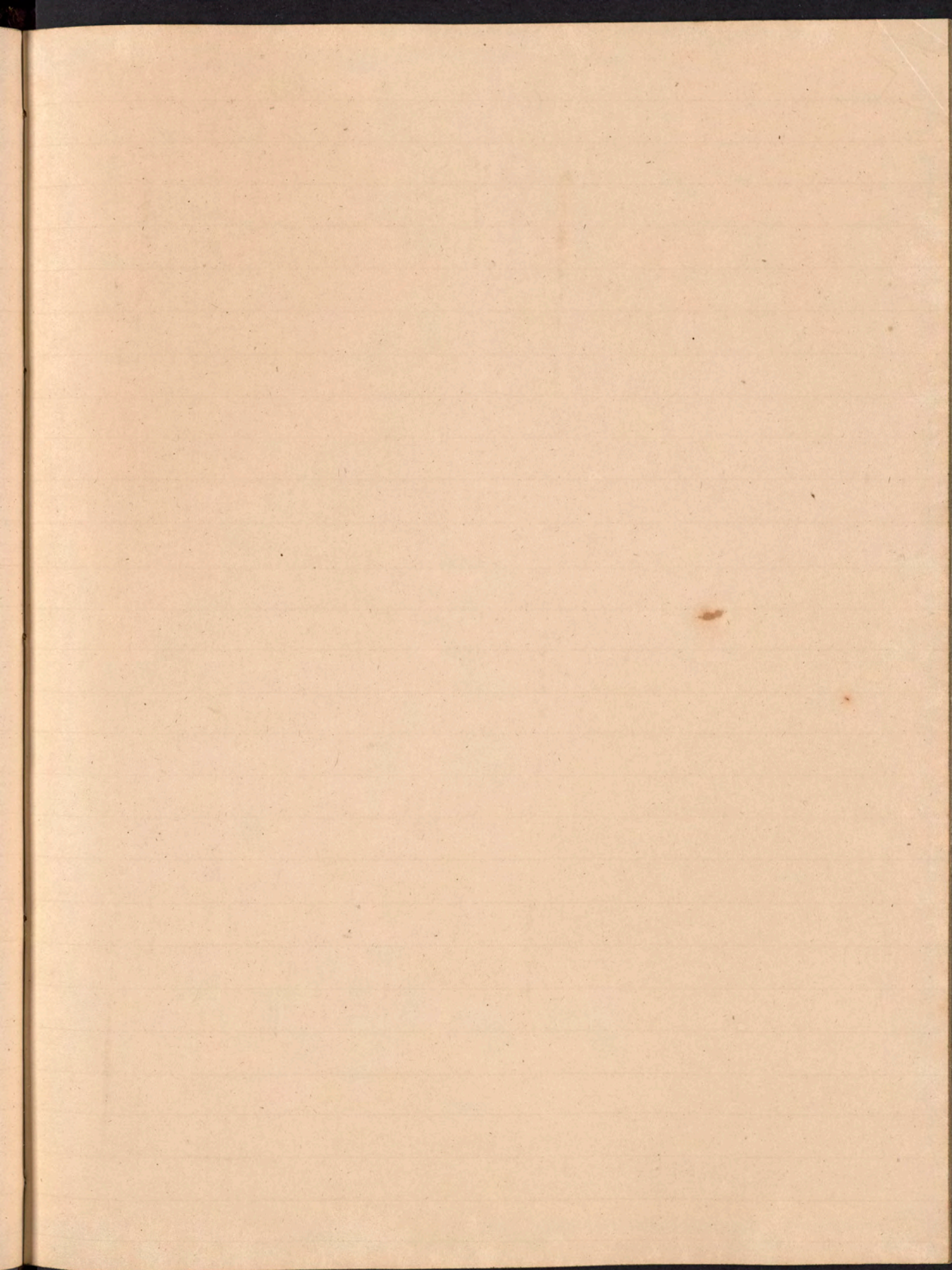


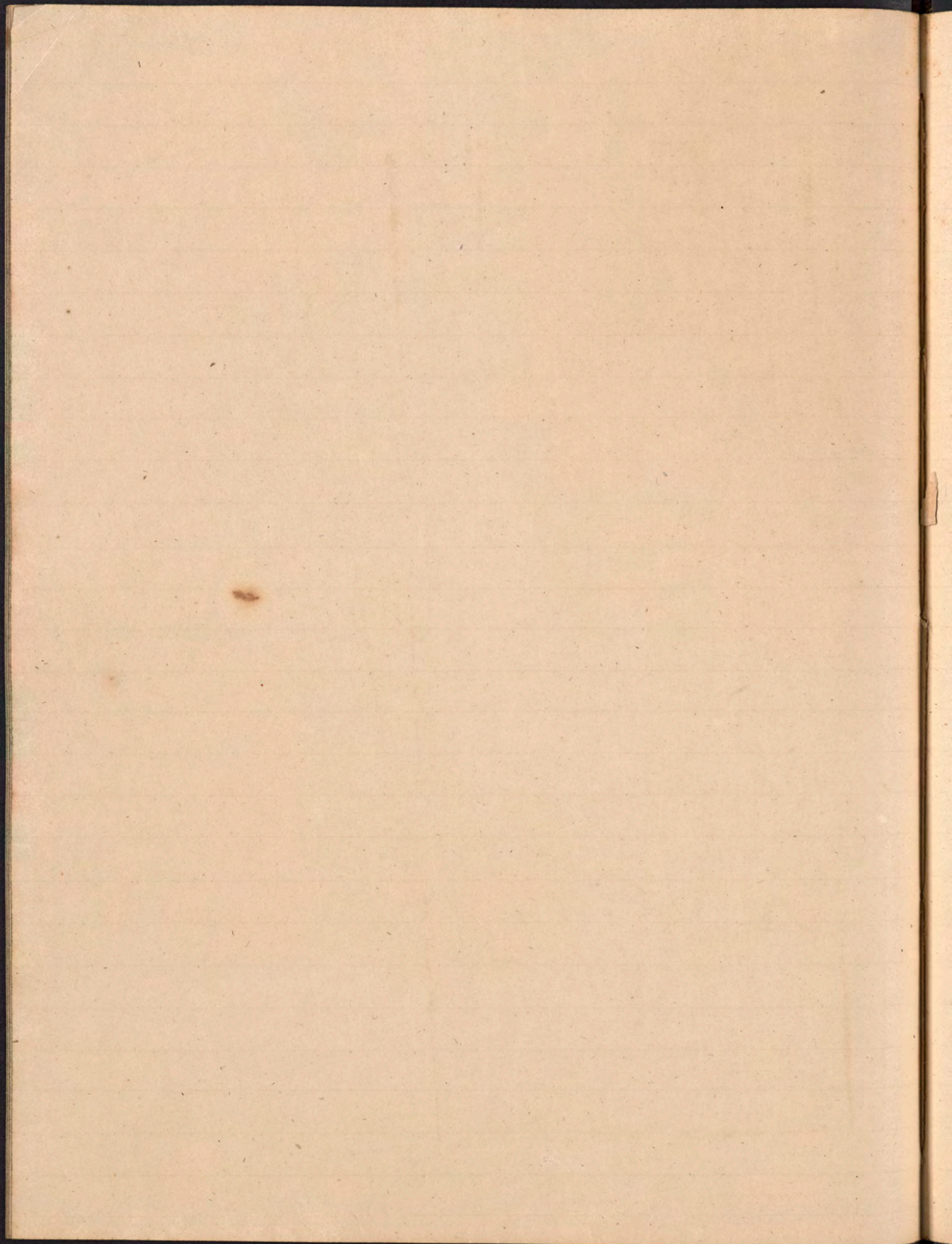


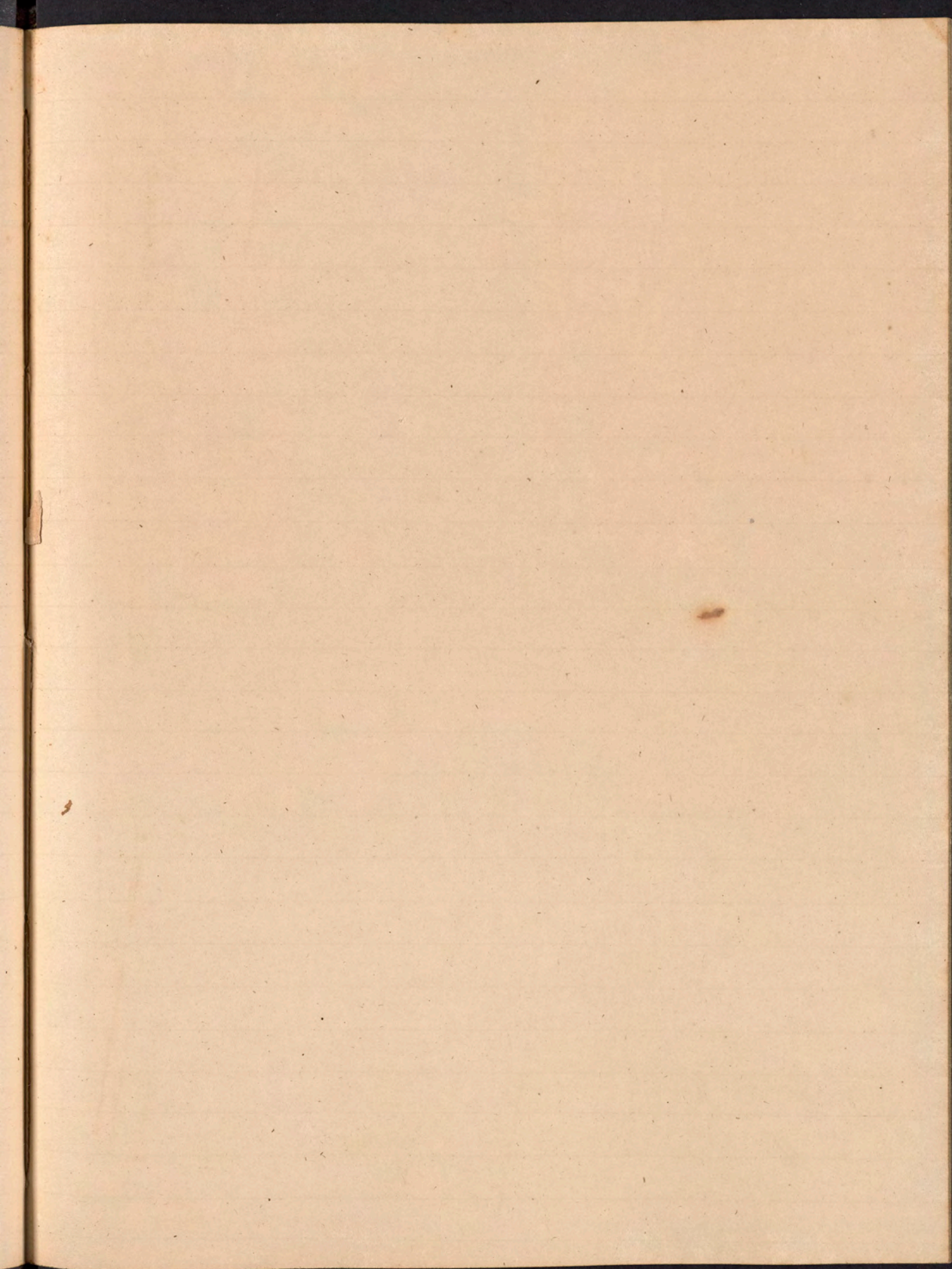


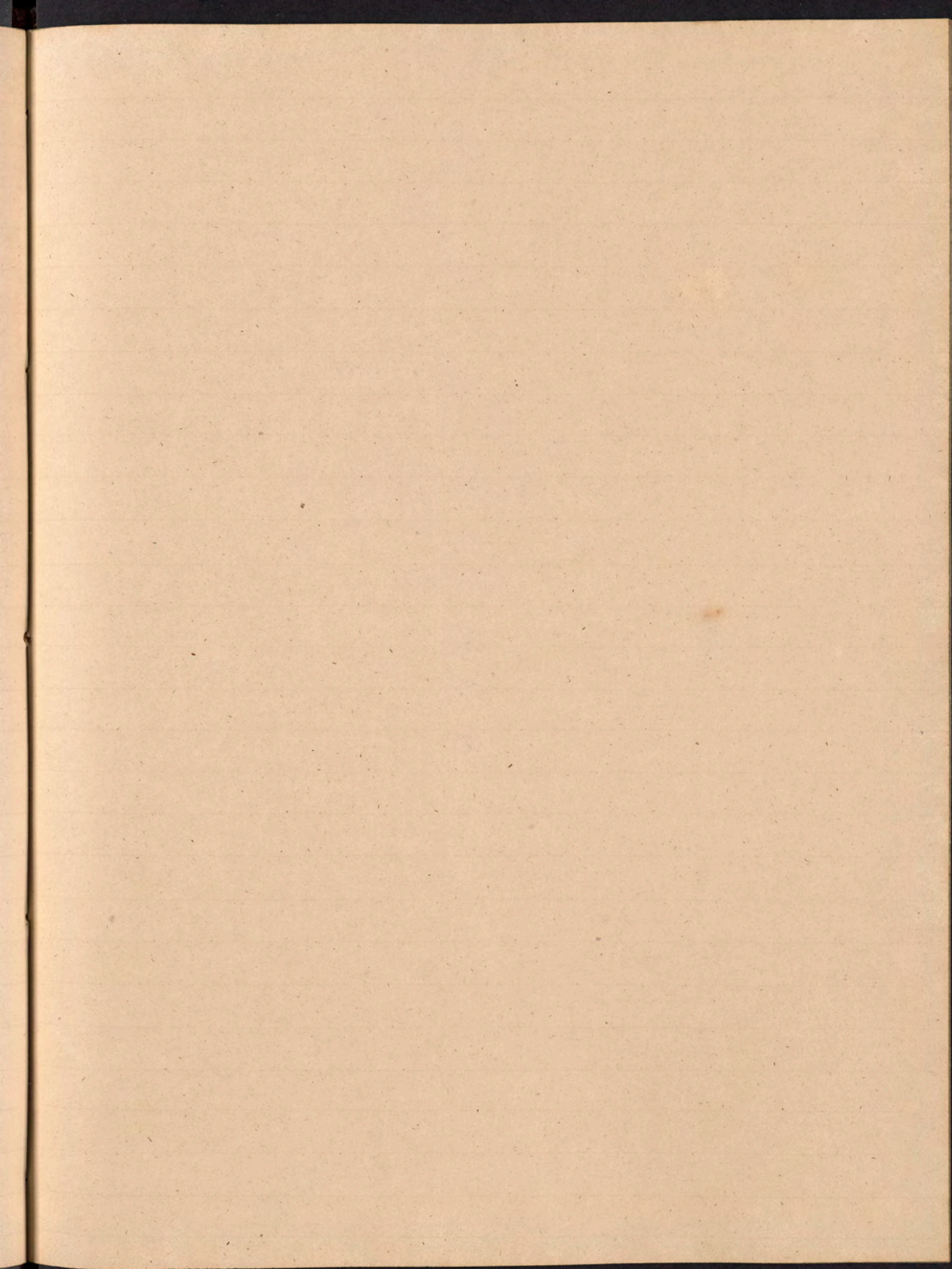


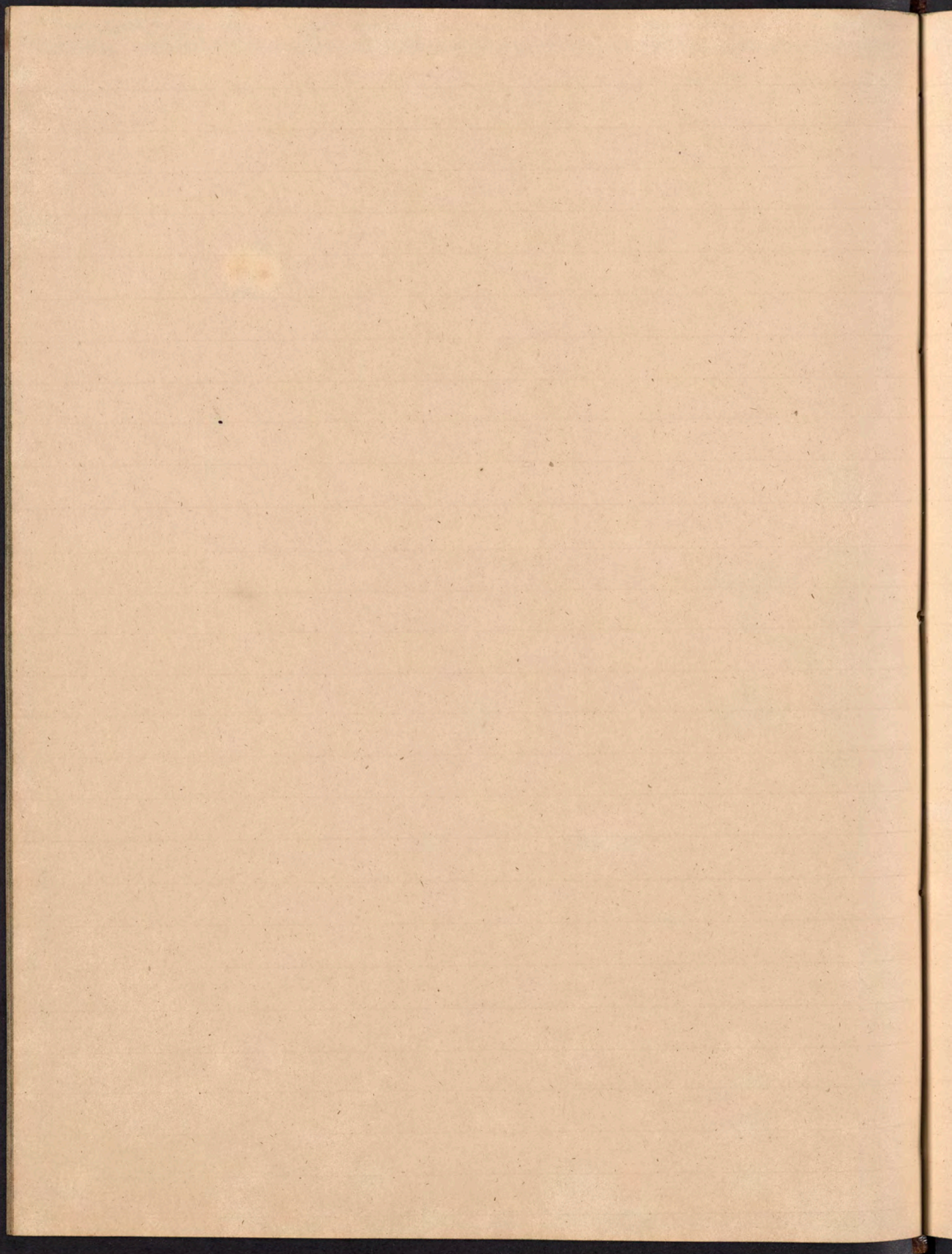


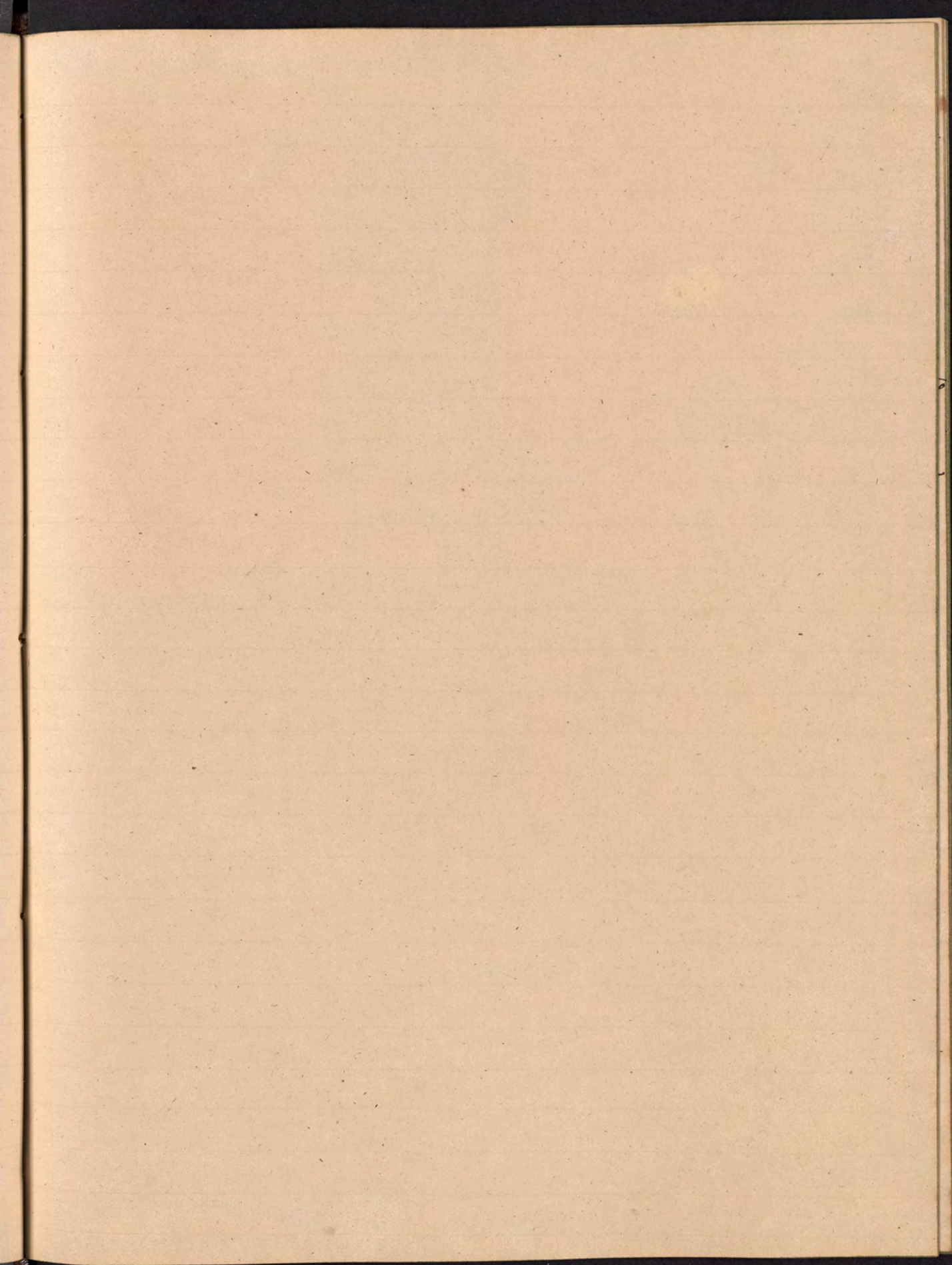


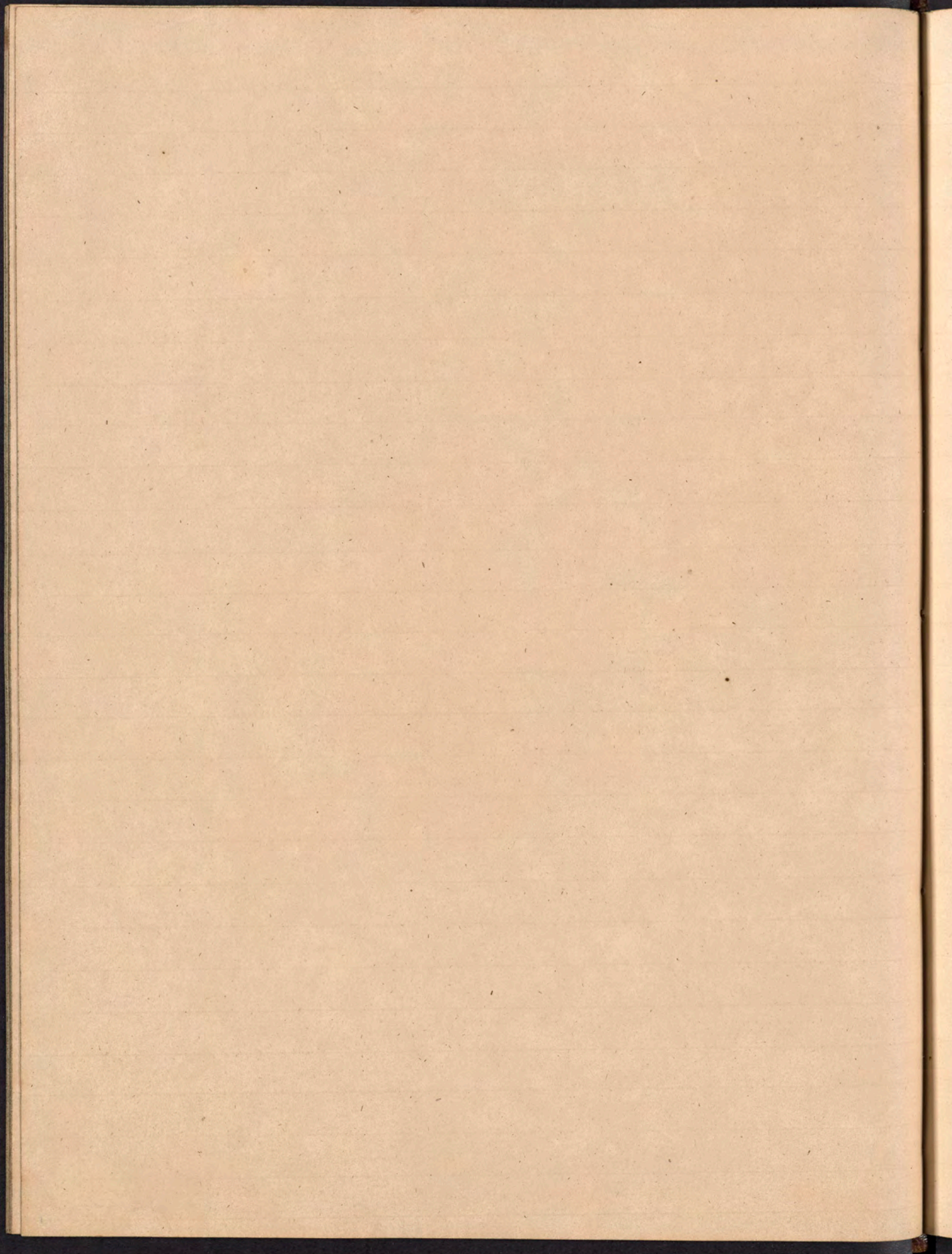


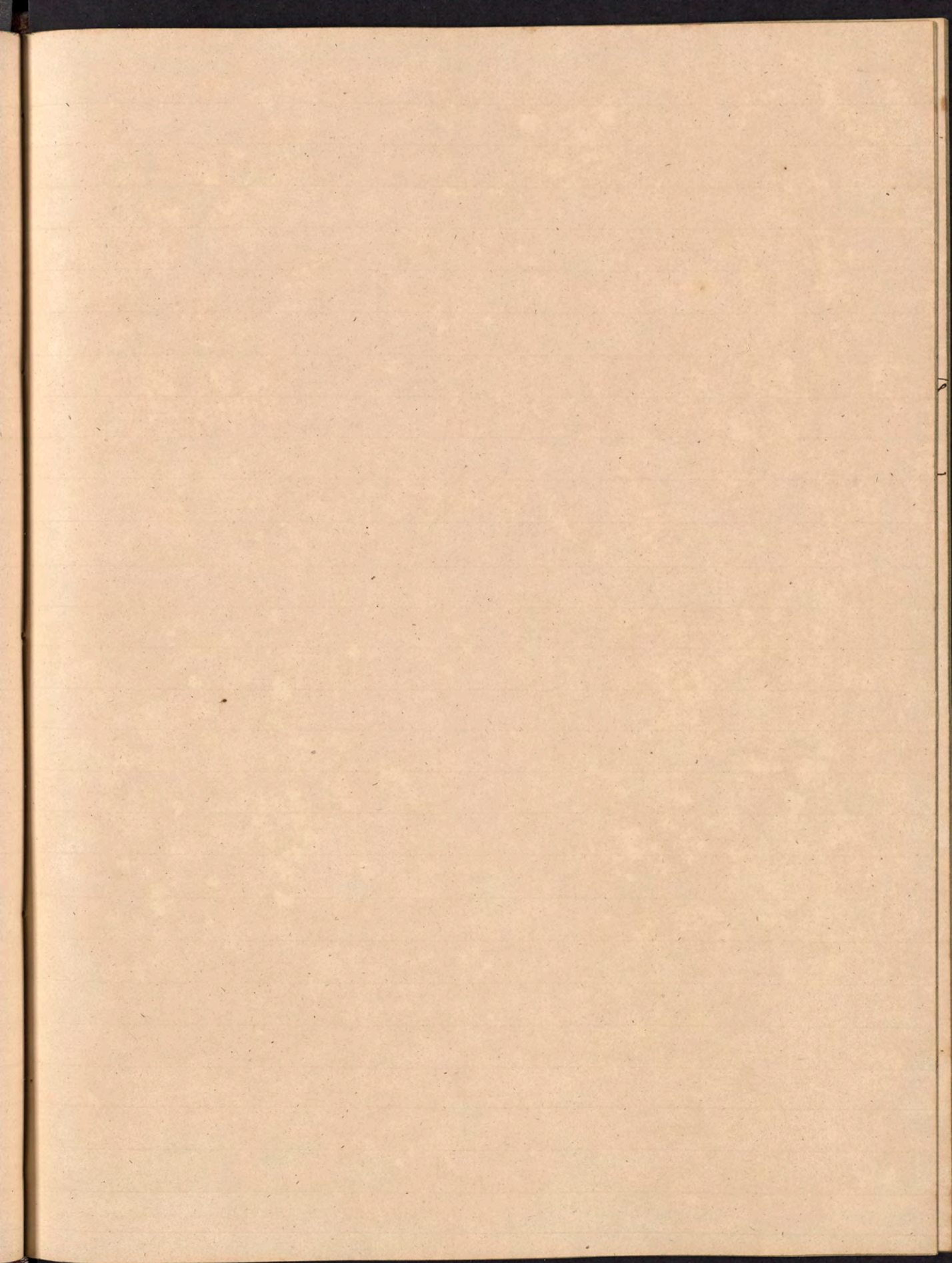












George Washington

William M. Brown

to —

to the meeting of the — a week or more — to —

— — — — —

to the meeting of the — a week or more — to —

— — — — —

to the meeting of the — a week or more — to —

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to the meeting of the — a week or more — to —

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to the meeting of the — a week or more — to —

— — — — —

to the meeting of the — a week or more — to —

— — — — —

Deed.

John Wiley
Thomas Hewitt
Trustees

To

Richard C. Holmes

This Indenture made this
day of in the year of our Lord
One Thousand Eight hundred and
fifty four: Between John Wiley and
Thomas Hewitt of the County of Cape May,
New Jersey of the first part and Richard
C. Admes of the same place party of the
second part.

Whereas, Julia A. Hand (now Julia A.
Thompson) by indenture dated October first
A.D. Eighteen hundred & fifty, the record
whereof is in the Clerk's Office of the County
of Cape May in book X of deeds page 576 &
577, did convey the land herein after
described, together with other lands, to the
said John Wiley and Thomas Hewitt, in trust
amongst other trusts, "to sell and dispose
" of the same for a full and fair price and
" convey the same to the purchaser in fee simple
" or otherwise and to put out the net proceeds
" thereof at interest on good securities for
" the use and benefit of the said Julia
" and to pay the interest thereof from time
" to time, or the principle or any part thereof
" to her the said Julia, as she may in writing
" under her proper signature at any time here-
" after direct and appoint: it being intended

"That she the said Julia notwithstanding
"her marriage shall have full and absolute
"right to direct in regard to the disposal of
"said premises or of the proceeds thereof as
"if she remained unmarried" as will more
fully appear by the said indenture and the
record thereof - reference being thereunto had.



Now in execution of the trusts
aforesaid This Indenture Witnesseth
that the said John Wiley and Thomas Hewitt
in consideration of the sum of Two Thousand
Dollars —
to them in hand paid, the receipt whereof
is hereby acknowledged, have, and by these
present do, grant, bargain, sell and
convey unto the said Richard C. Holmes his
heirs and assigns, all that Tavern House and
lot of land situate at the Court House, Cape
May County New Jersey, bounded as follows.

Beginning at a corner standing in
the main sea shore road where it is intersect
ed by Mechanic Street & running from thence
up said street North Sixty Degrees ~~West~~
sixty five perches up to Daniel Stites line:
thence by said line North Twenty nine & a
half Degrees East to a white oak in said
Daniel Stites line; ~~thence by said line North~~

Twenty and continuing the same course to
a corner in Alfred A. Woodward's line the
whole distance being seventeen perches; thence
South sixty Degrees East Forty two perches 1/4 links
to a corner in Betty Hand's line; thence South
thirty Degrees West, by said line, six perches &
twenty three links to a corner; thence South sixty
Degrees East, Twenty two perches twelve links to
a corner in the main sea side road & from
thence along the said road South thirty
and a half Degrees West. Ten perches &
fifteen links to the place of beginning
said tract containing six acres & the same
more or less

Together with all and singular the
hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto
belonging or in any wise appertaining—
To Have and To Hold unto the said
Richard C. Holmes his heirs and assigns
to his and their use, benefit, and behoof
forever.

In witness whereof the said John
Wiley and Thomas Hewitt have hereunto
set their hands and seals the day and year
first aforesaid
Sealed and delivered
in the presence of



State of New Jersey

Cape May County ss: Be it known that
on the day of Eighteen hundred
and fifty four before me

personally appeared John Wiley and Thomas
Hewitt, who are I am satisfied the parties
named in the above deed and the contents
thereof being by me first made known
unto them they did thereupon acknowledge
that they respectively signed sealed and
delivered the same as their voluntary
act and deed for the uses and purposes
therein mentioned...

We Hugh M. Thompson and
Julia A his wife / late Julia A. Ward / do
hereby request and direct the conveyance
of the land within described, by the said
John Wiley and Thomas Hewitt to the said
Richard C. Holmes.

Witness Our hands and seals this
day of AD Eighteen hundred & fifty four
Witness—



Know all men by these Presents That
I Betty Hand of Cape May Court House
New Jersey, widow of Daniel Hand, late
of said County, deceased, in Consideration
of one dollar to me ~~in~~ paid by Richard
C. Holmes of same place the Receipt whereof
is hereby acknowledged, Have and by these
presents do Remise release and forever
quit claim unto the said Richard C. Holmes
and to his heirs and assigns, all manner of dower,
and right or action of dower, which I now have
or might have or claim of in and to, all
that Tavern House and lot of land, sit-
uate at the Court House, County and
state aforesaid,
containing

and conveyed by metes and bounds in the fore-
going deed, from John Wiley & Thomas Hewitt
to the said Richard C. Holmes, as by reference to
said deed the description thereof will more
fully and at large appear To Have
and To Hold unto the said Richard C. Holmes his
heirs and assigns forever.

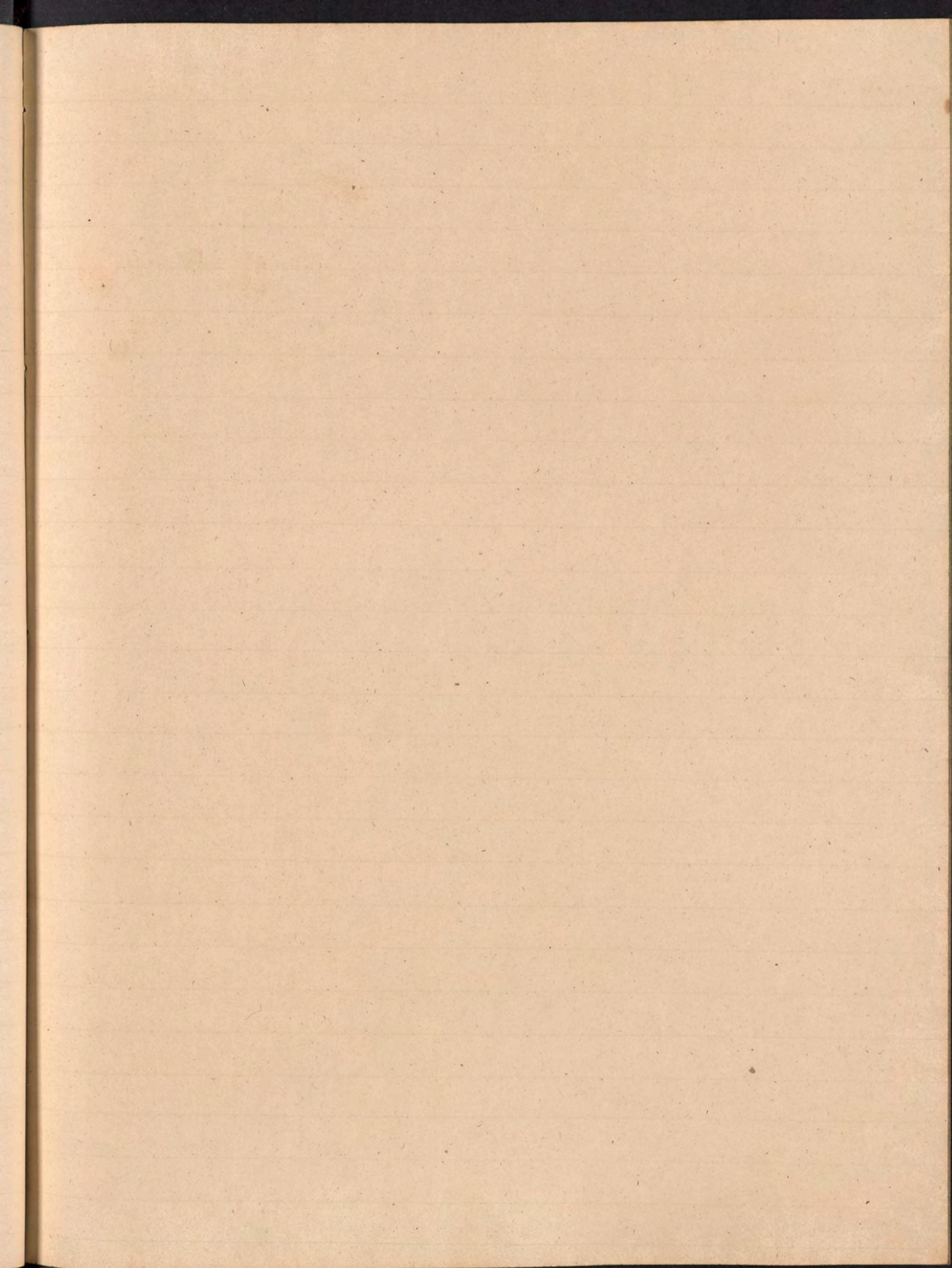
In witness whereof I have
hereunto set my hand and seal this day
of the in the
year of Our Lord one thousand eight
hundred and fifty four. (over)

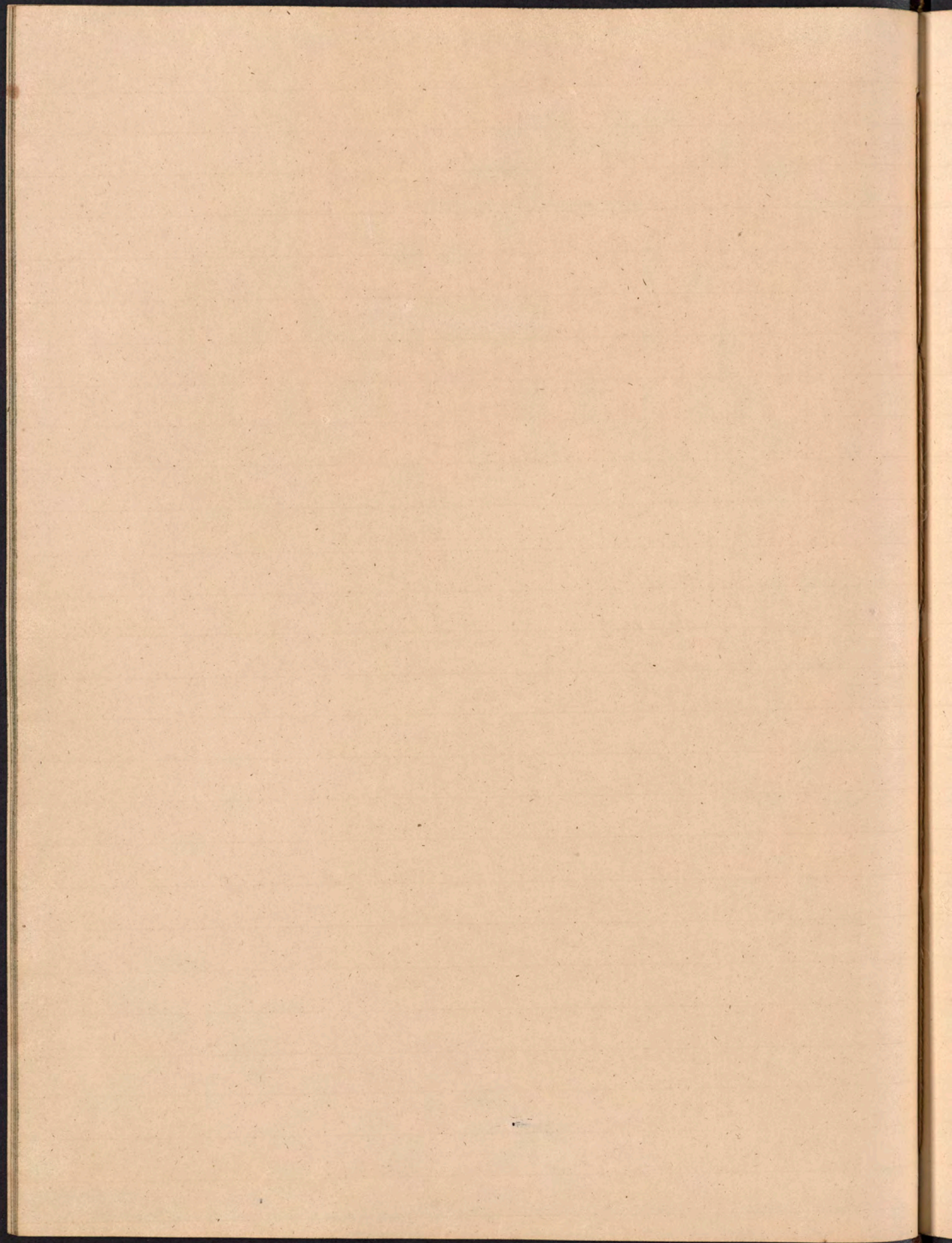
Signed sealed and Delivered
in the presence of

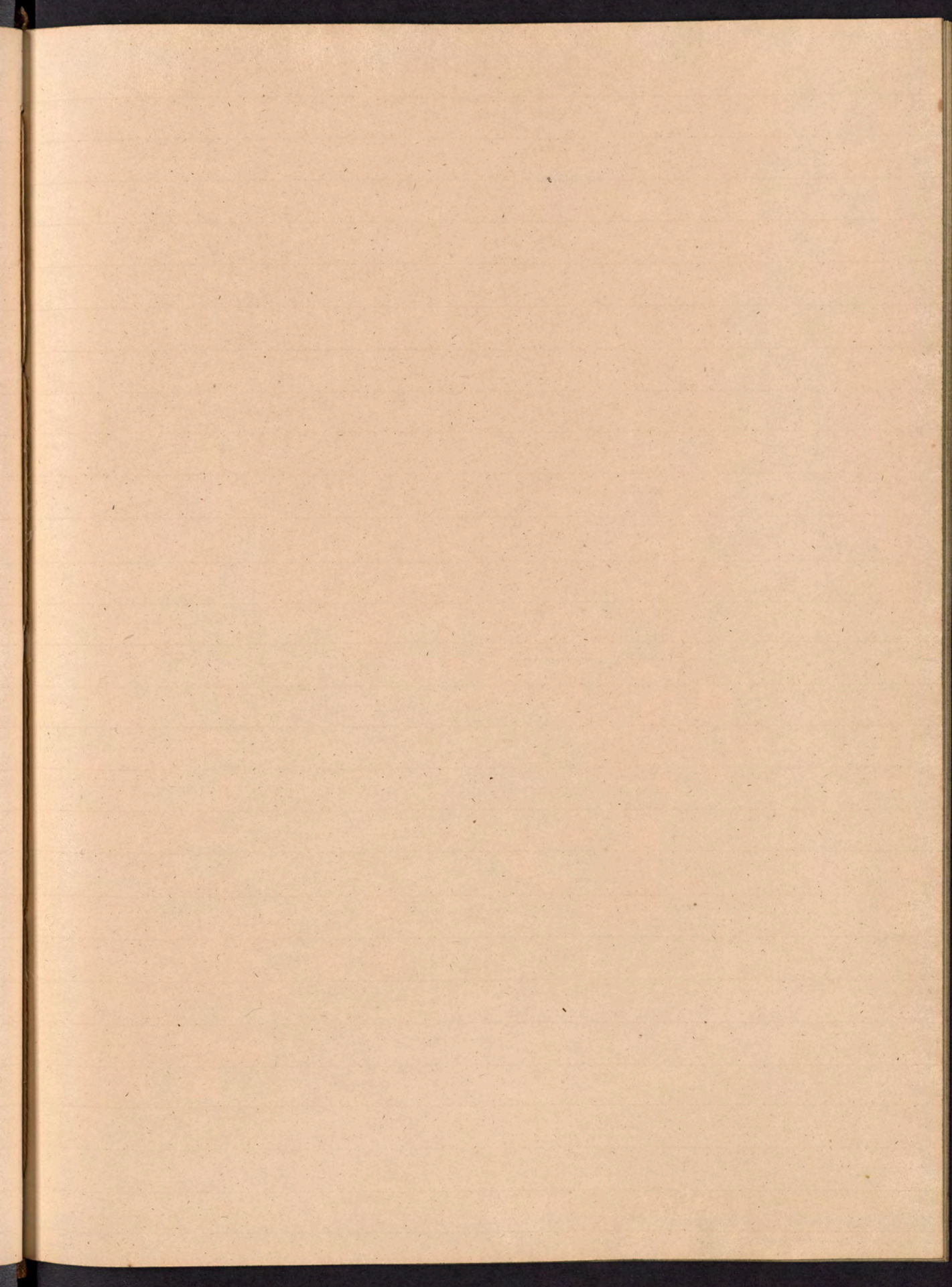
Eg

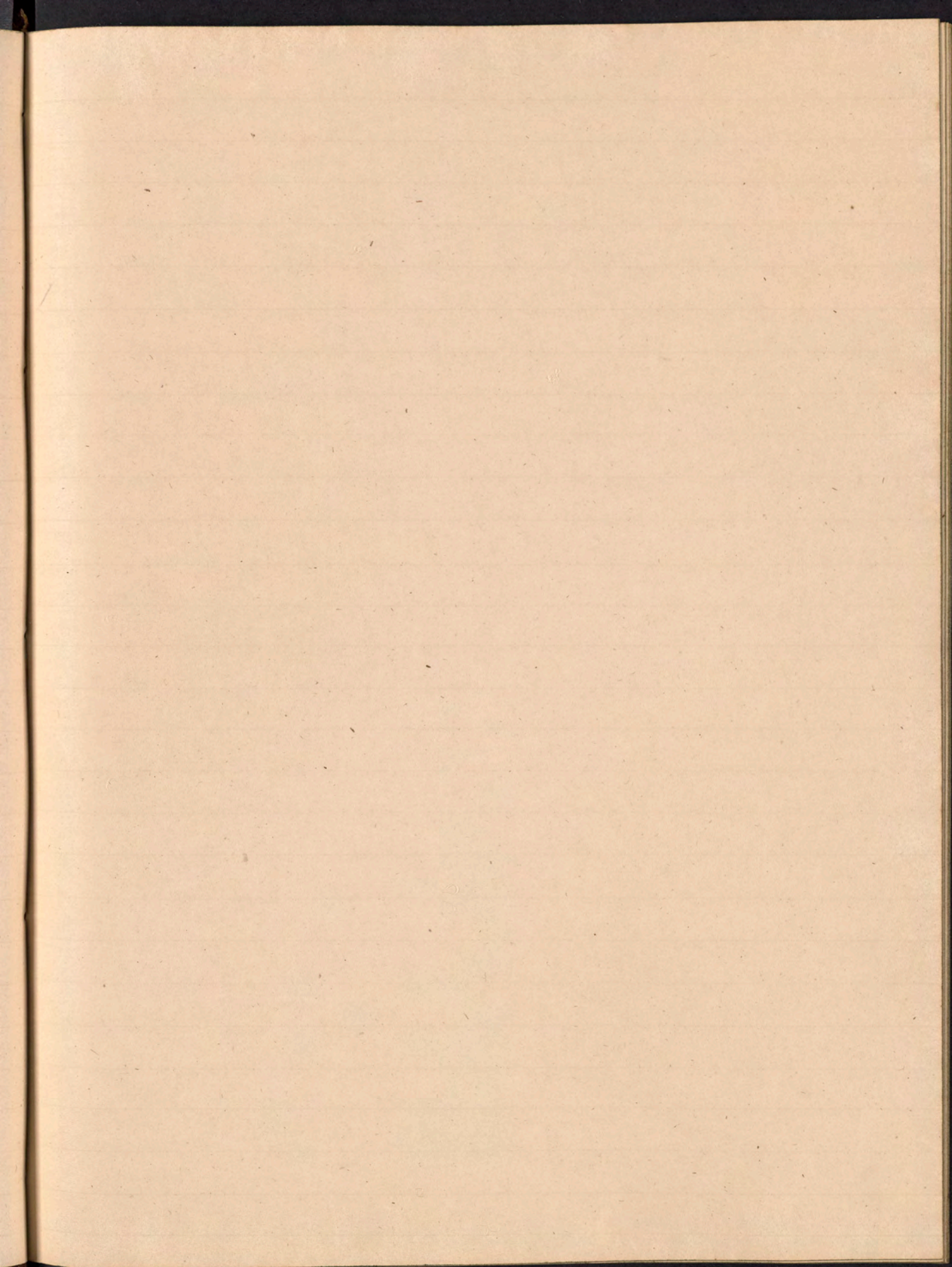


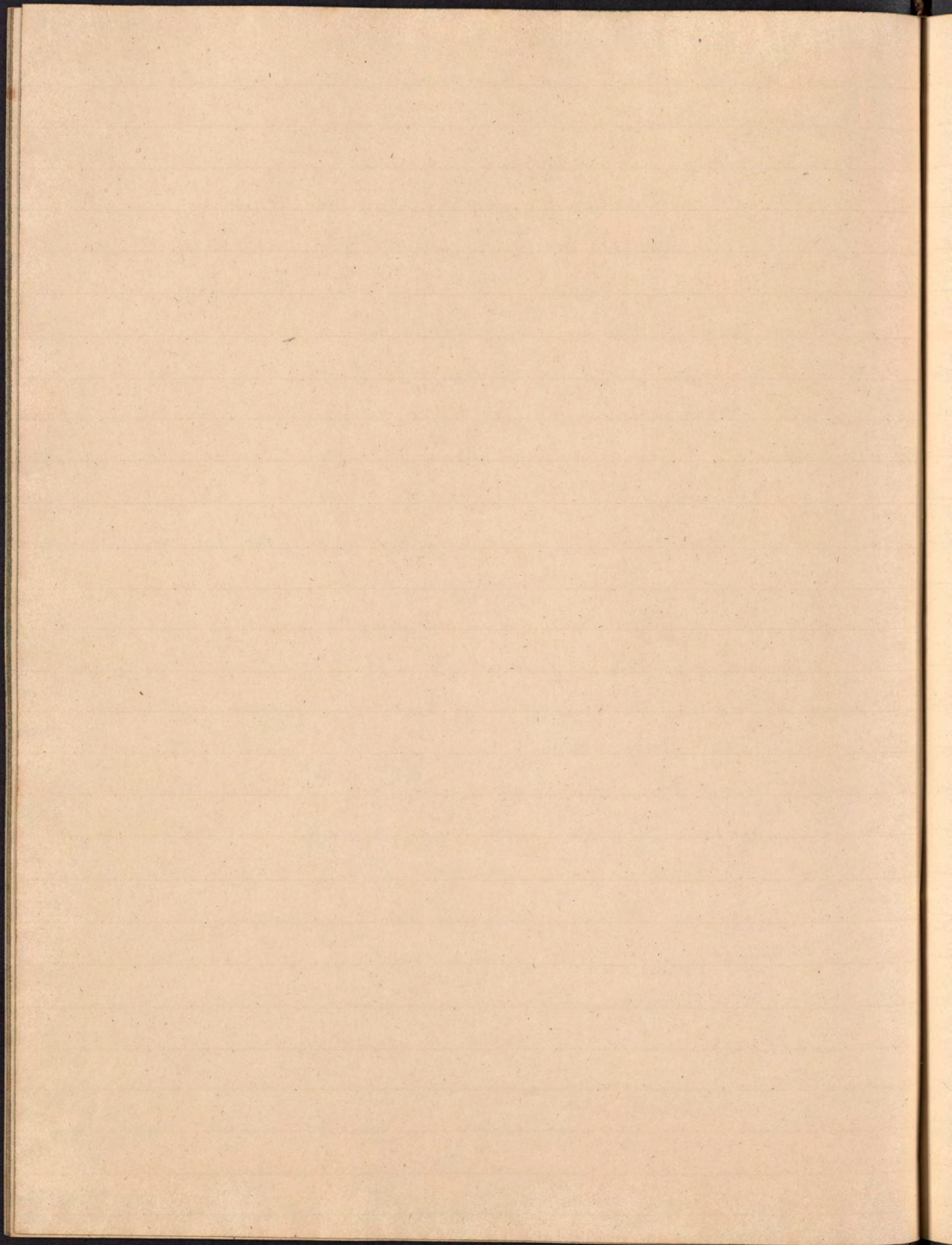
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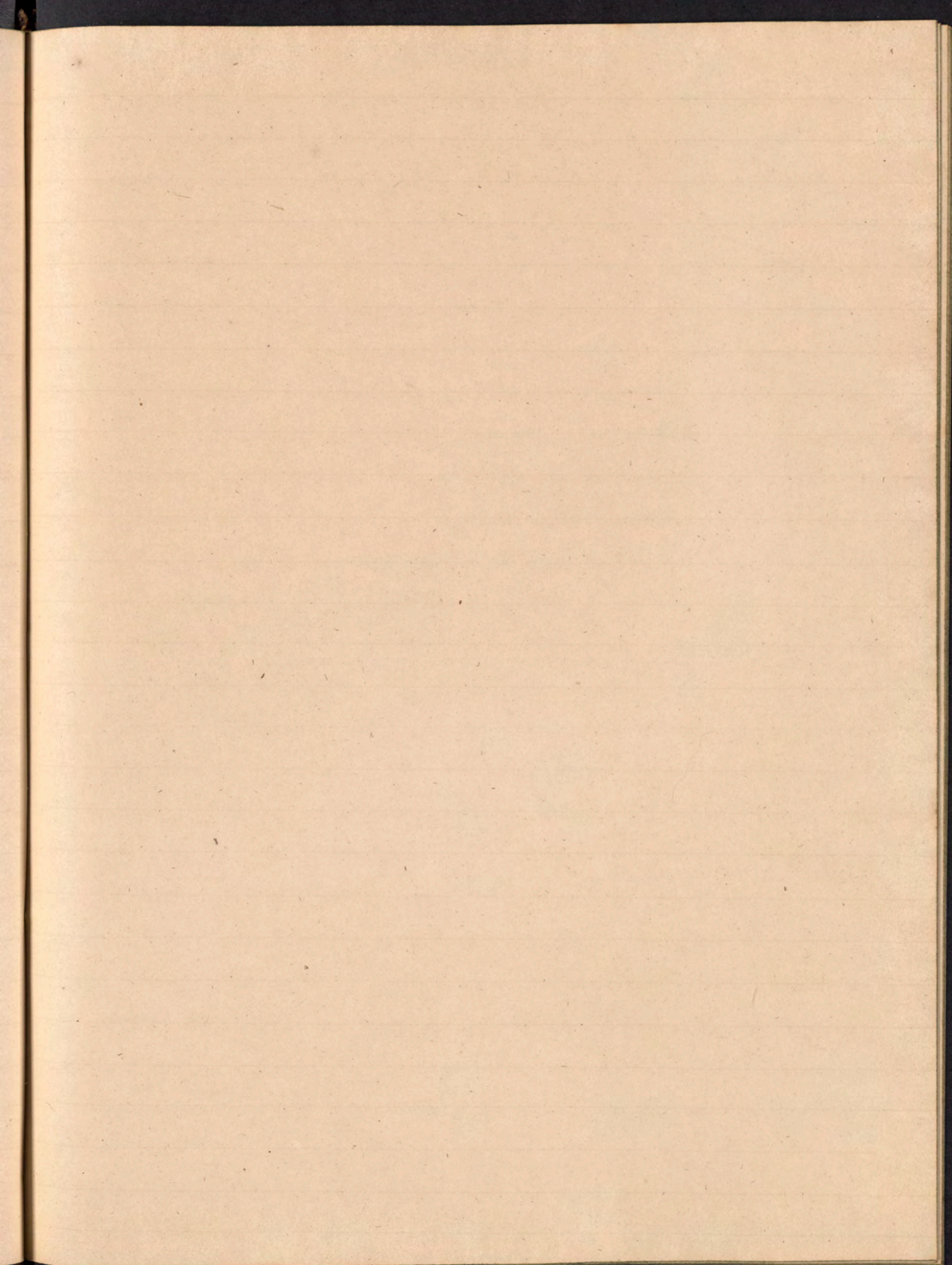


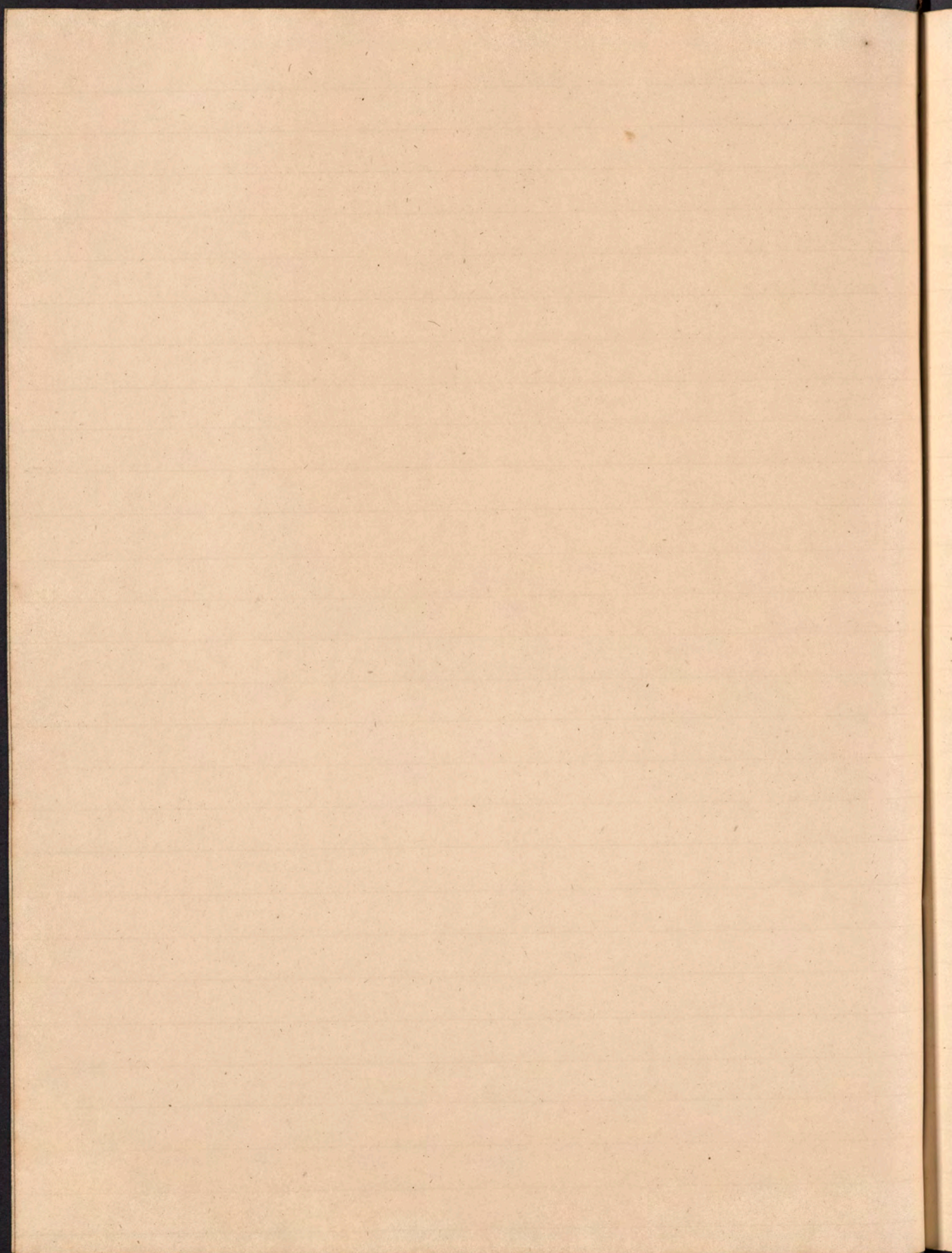


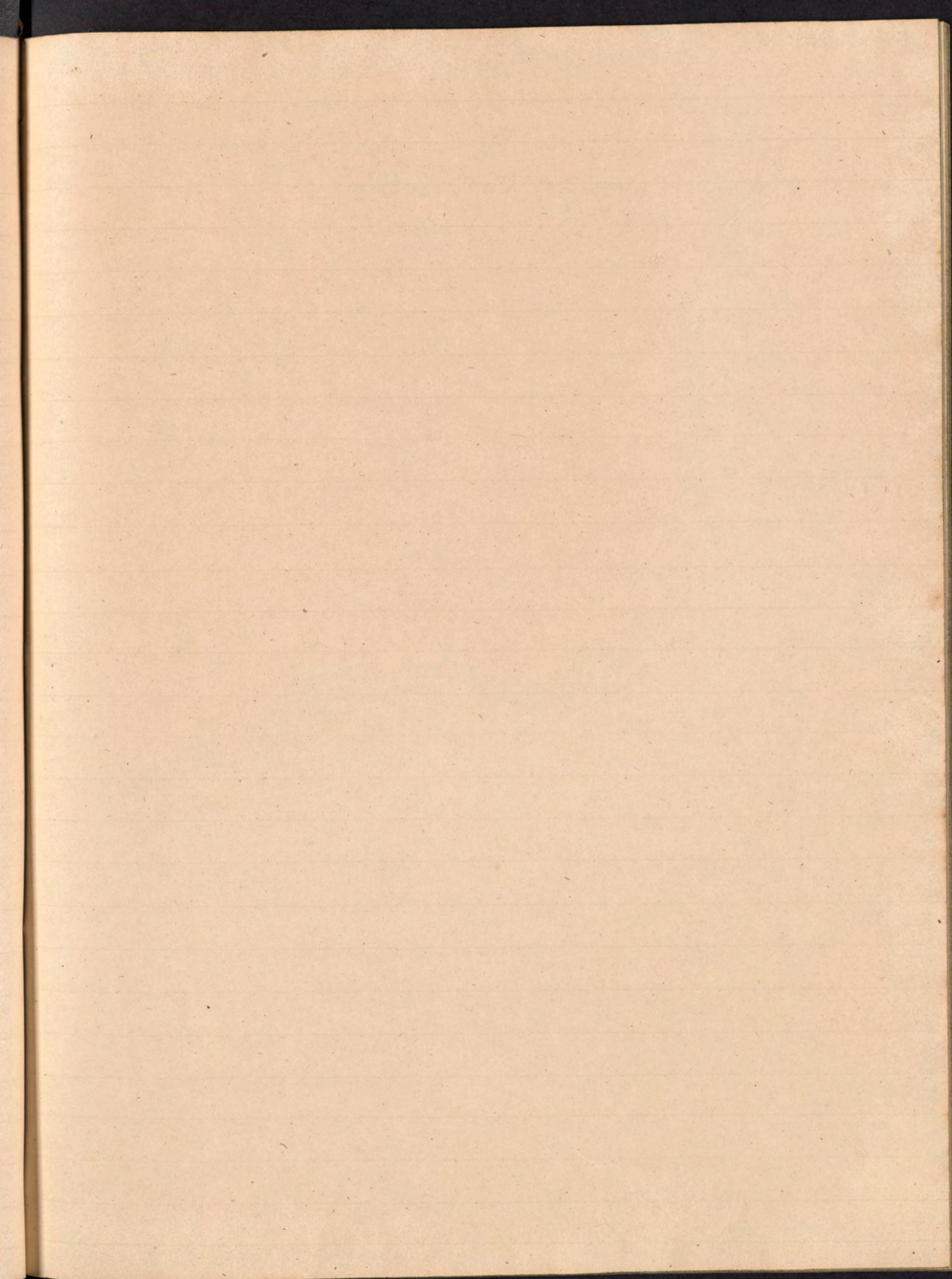


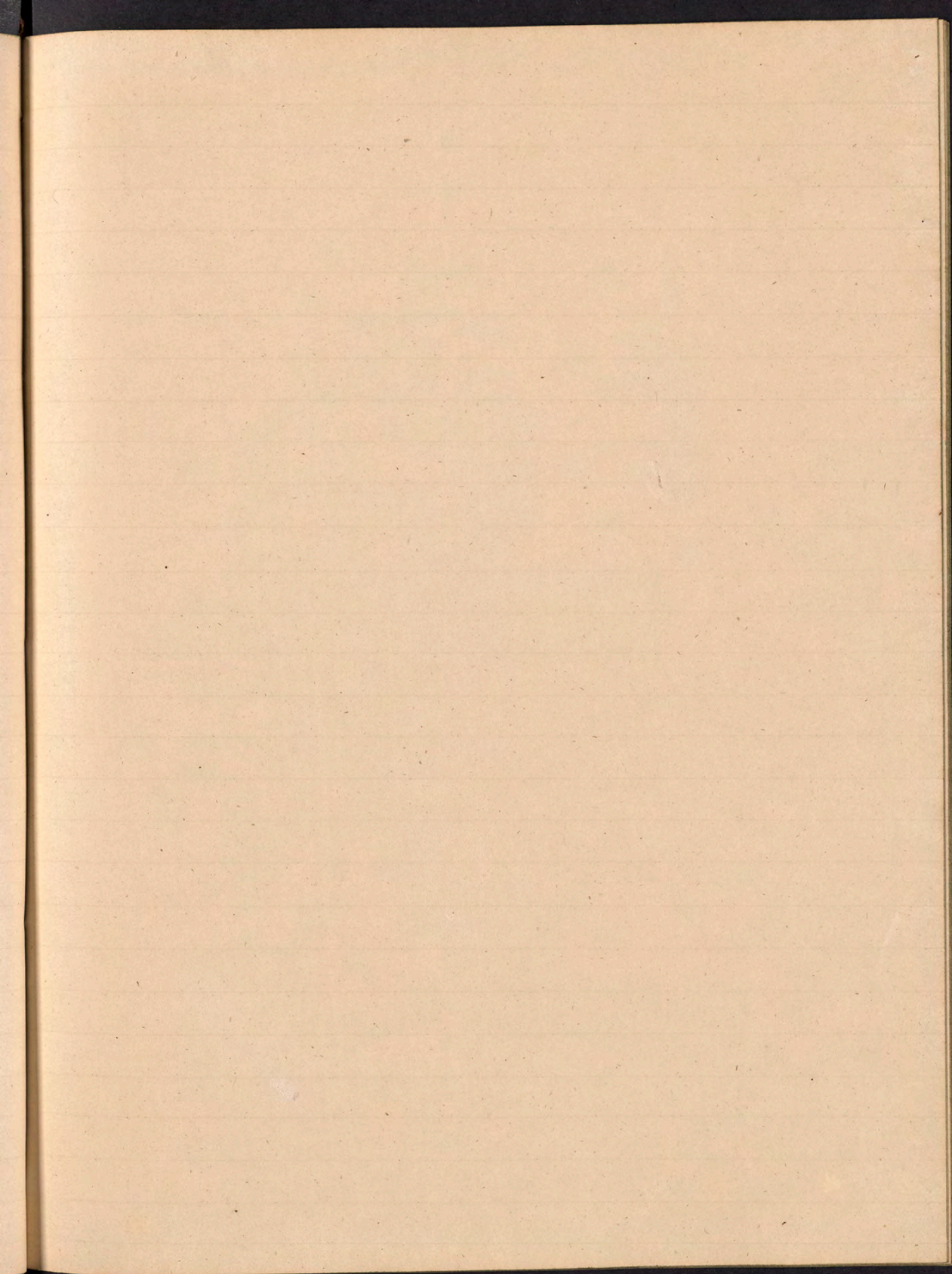


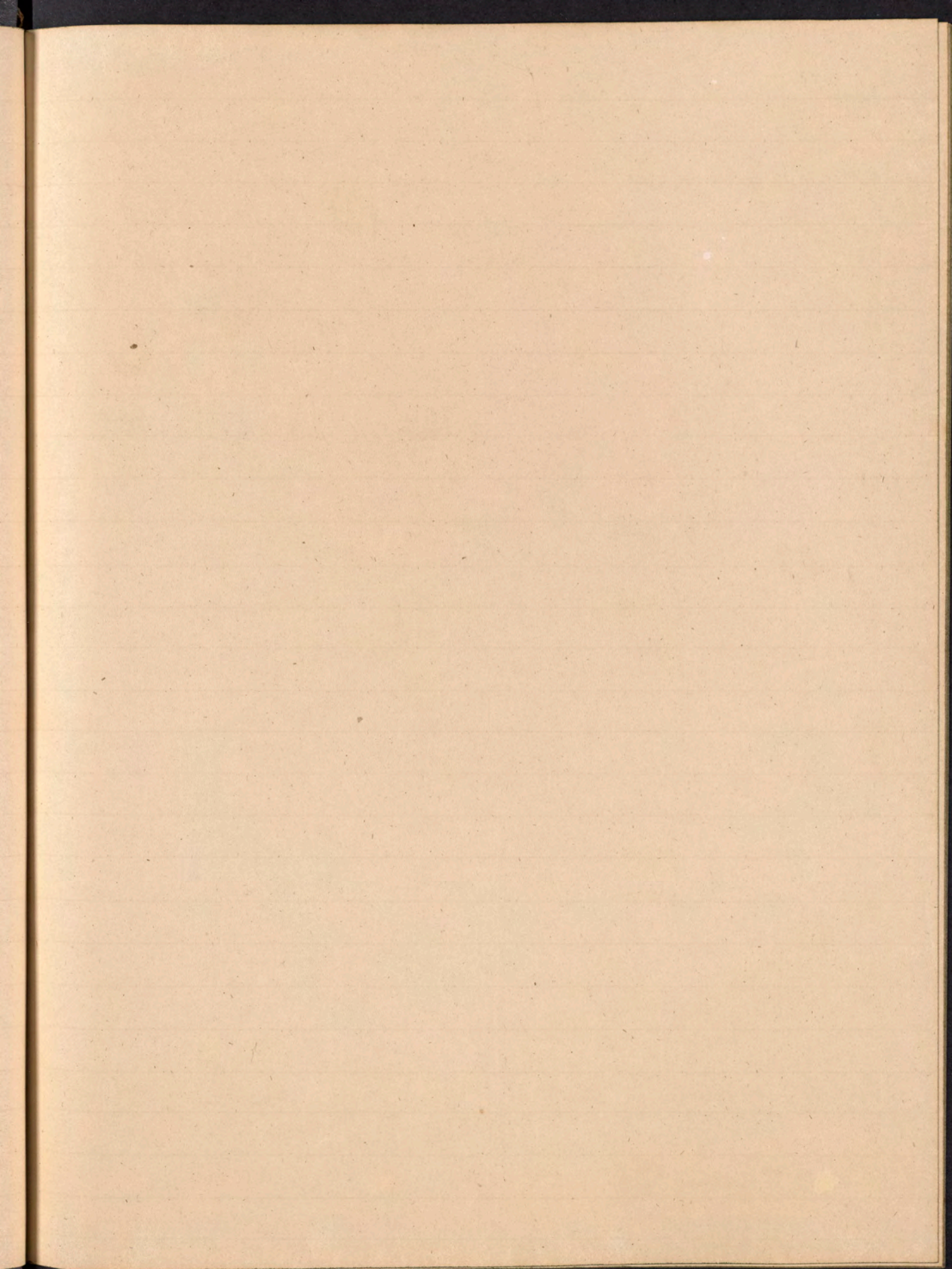


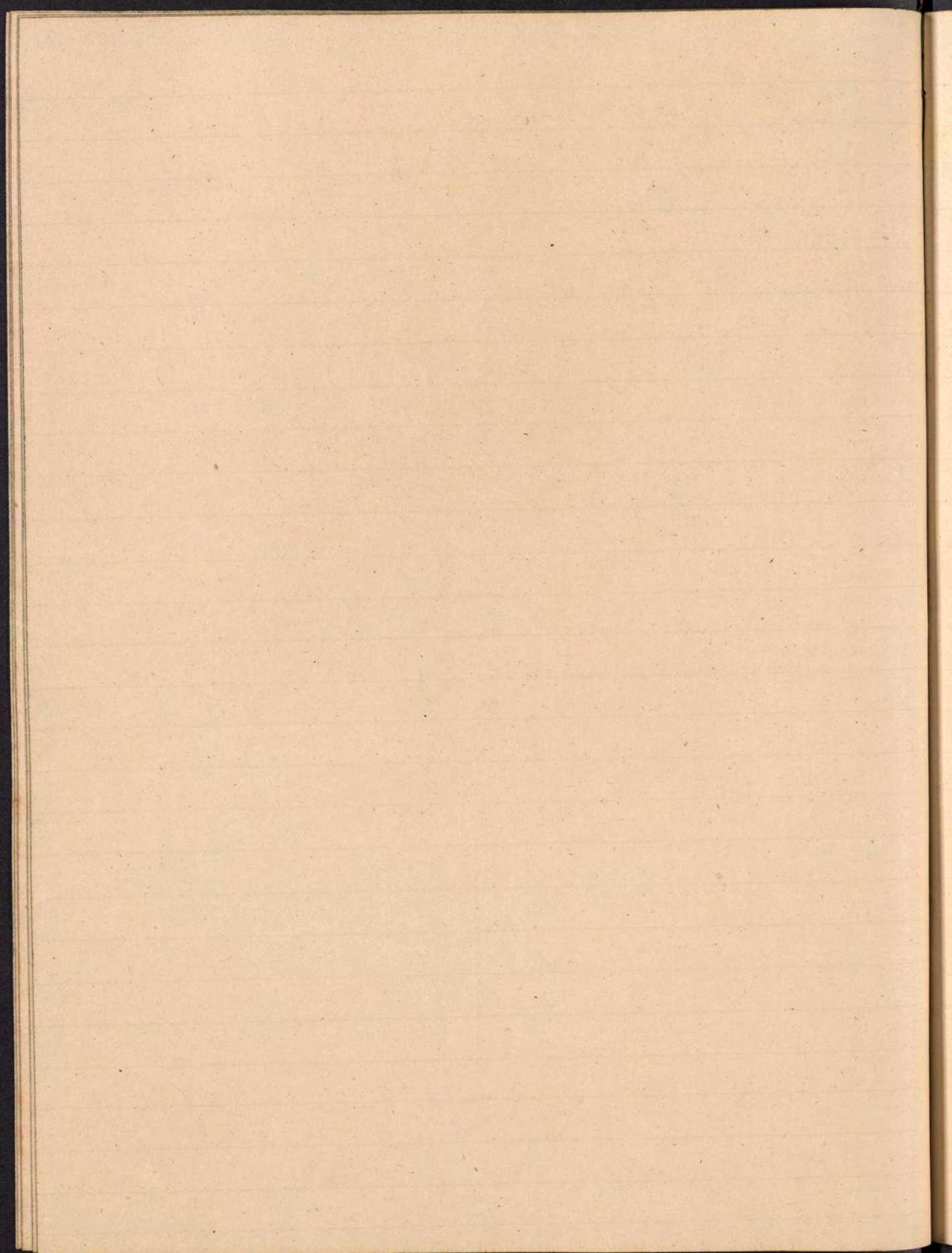


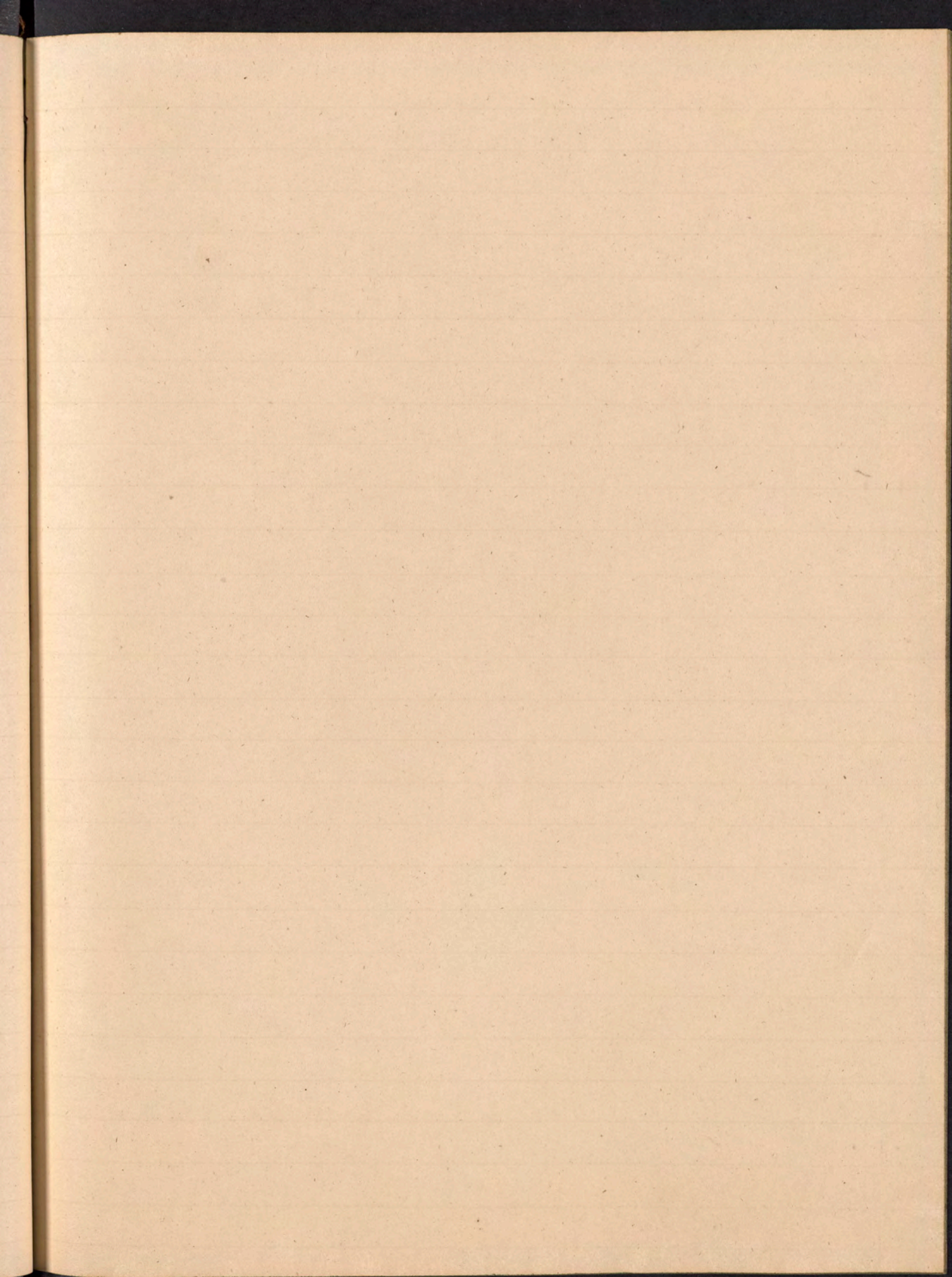


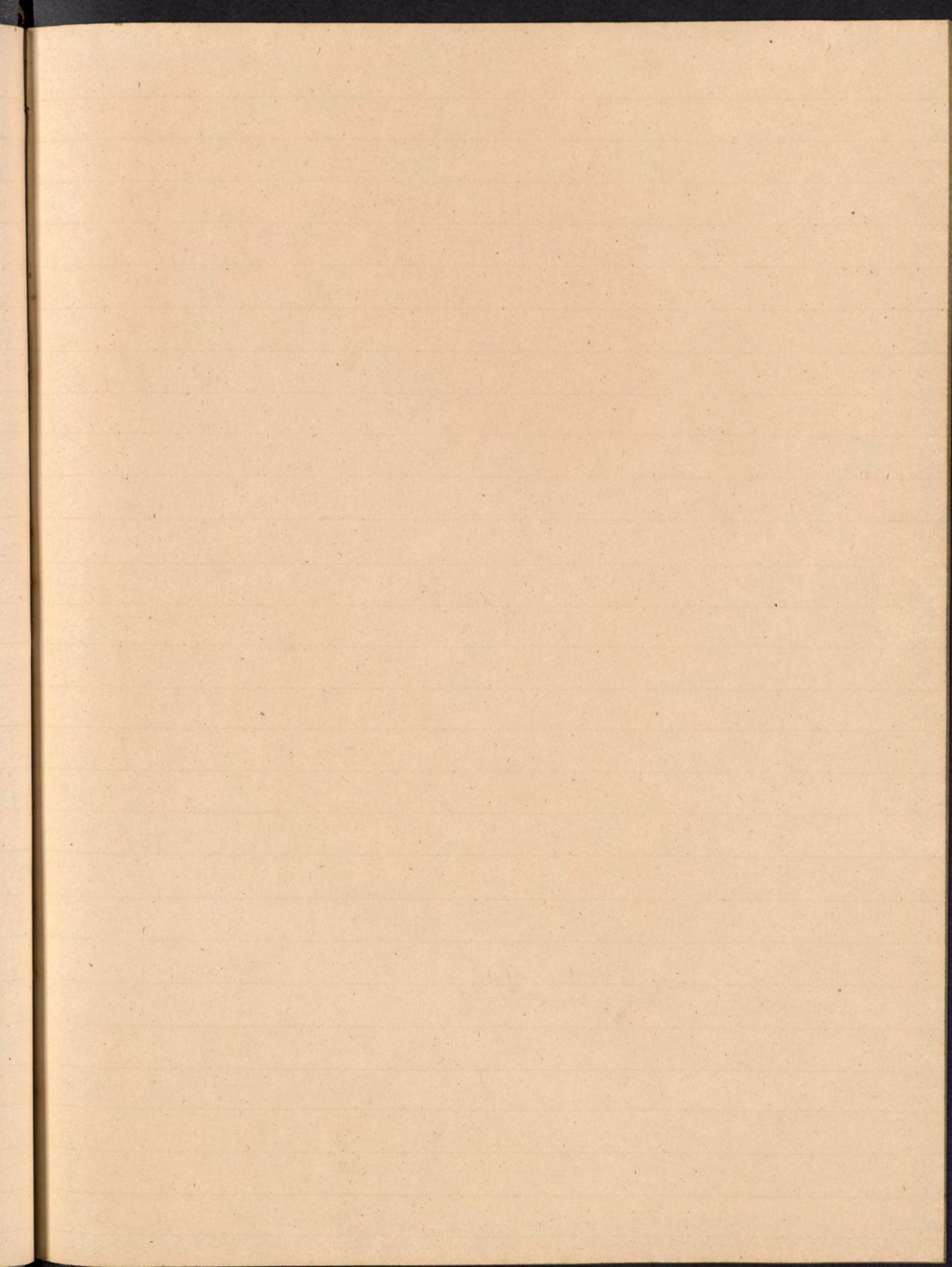


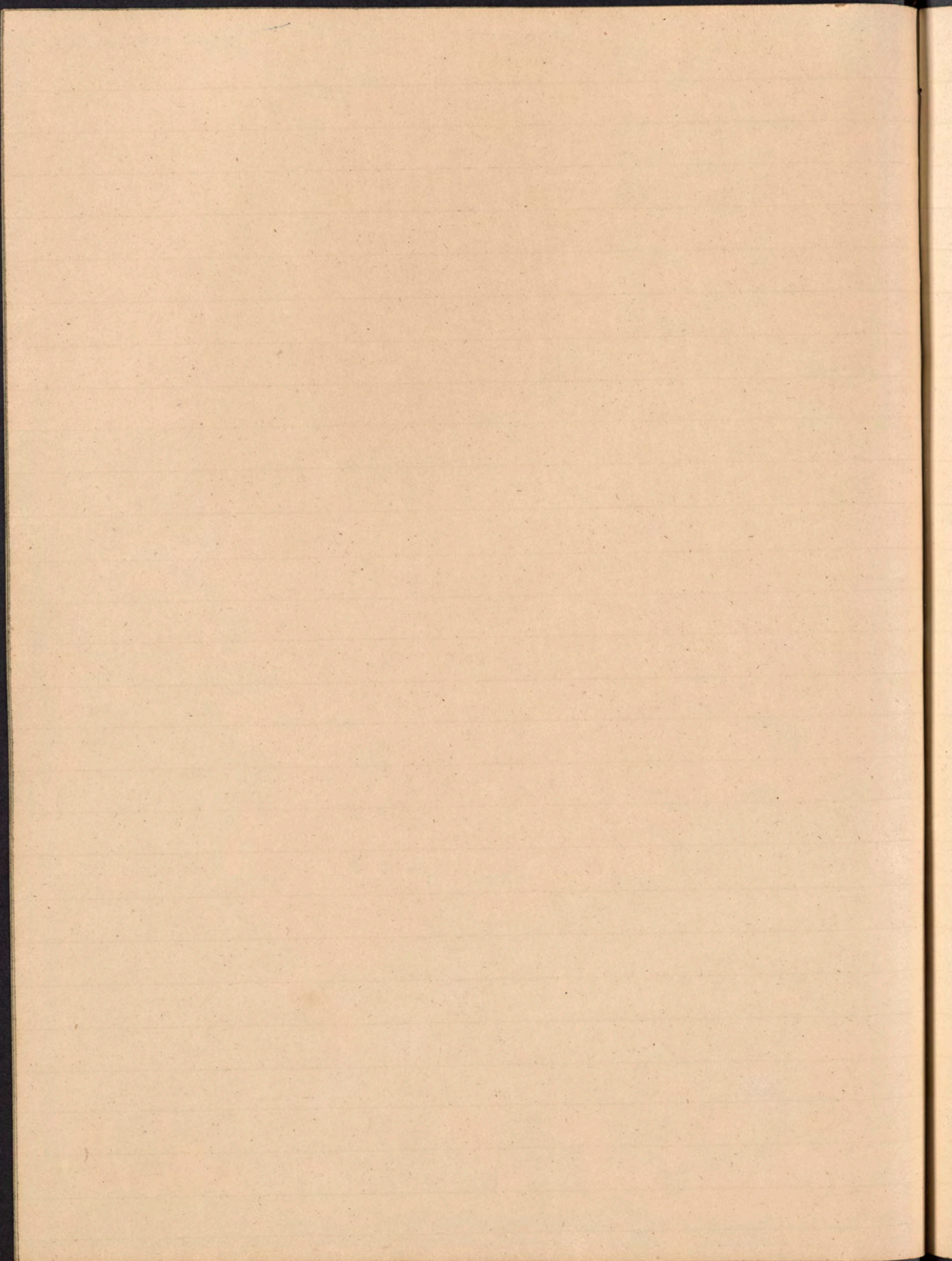


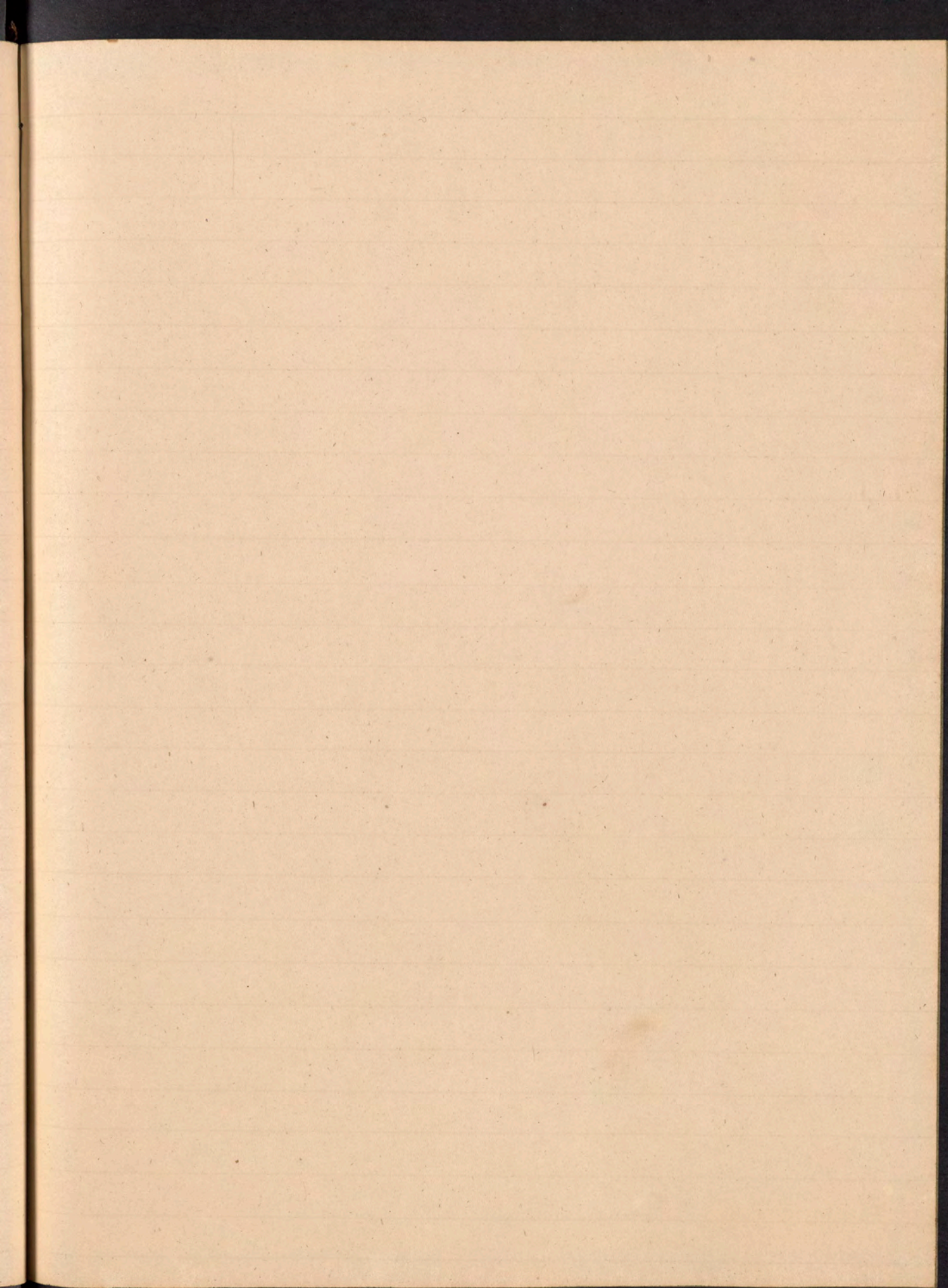


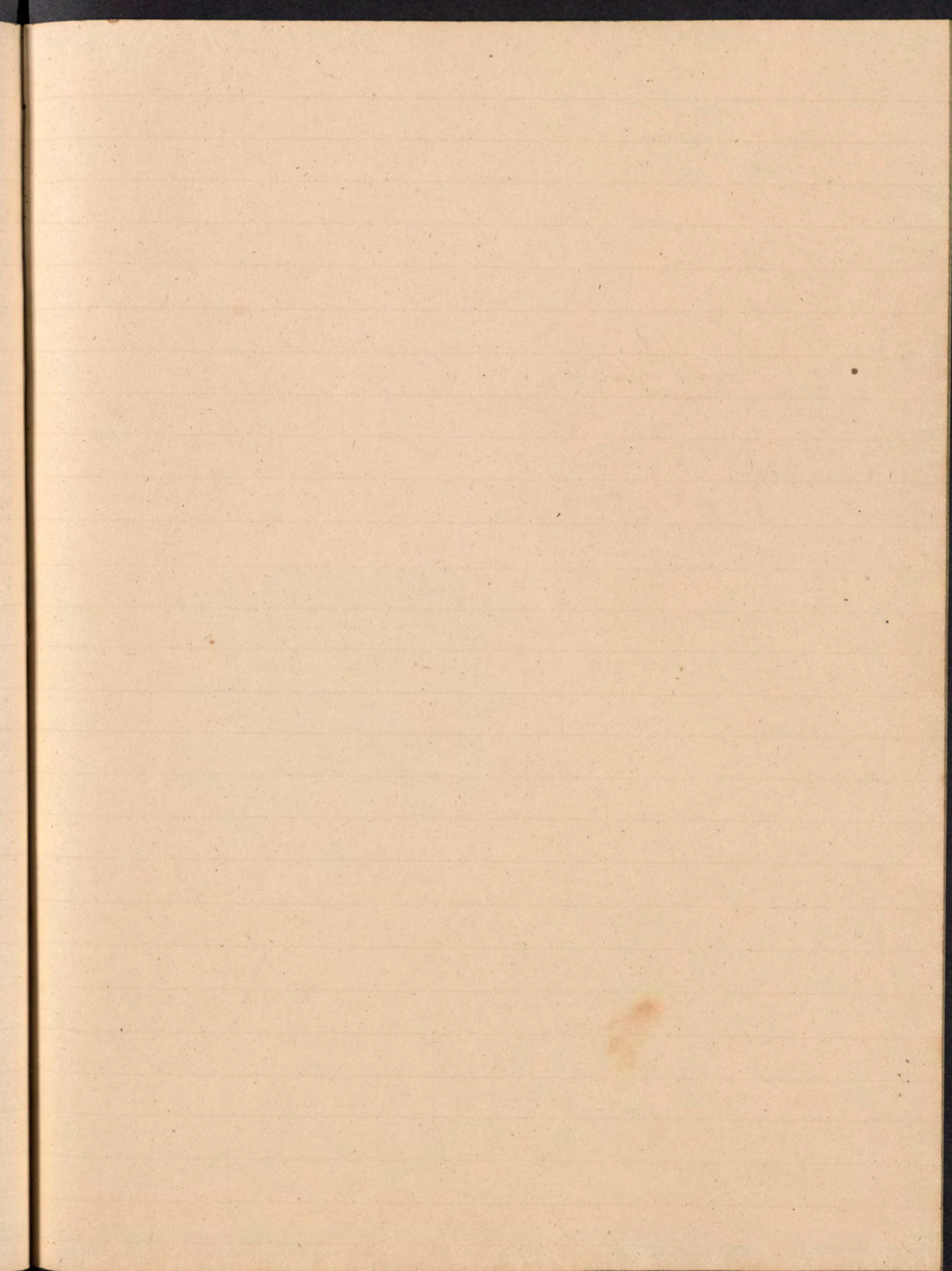


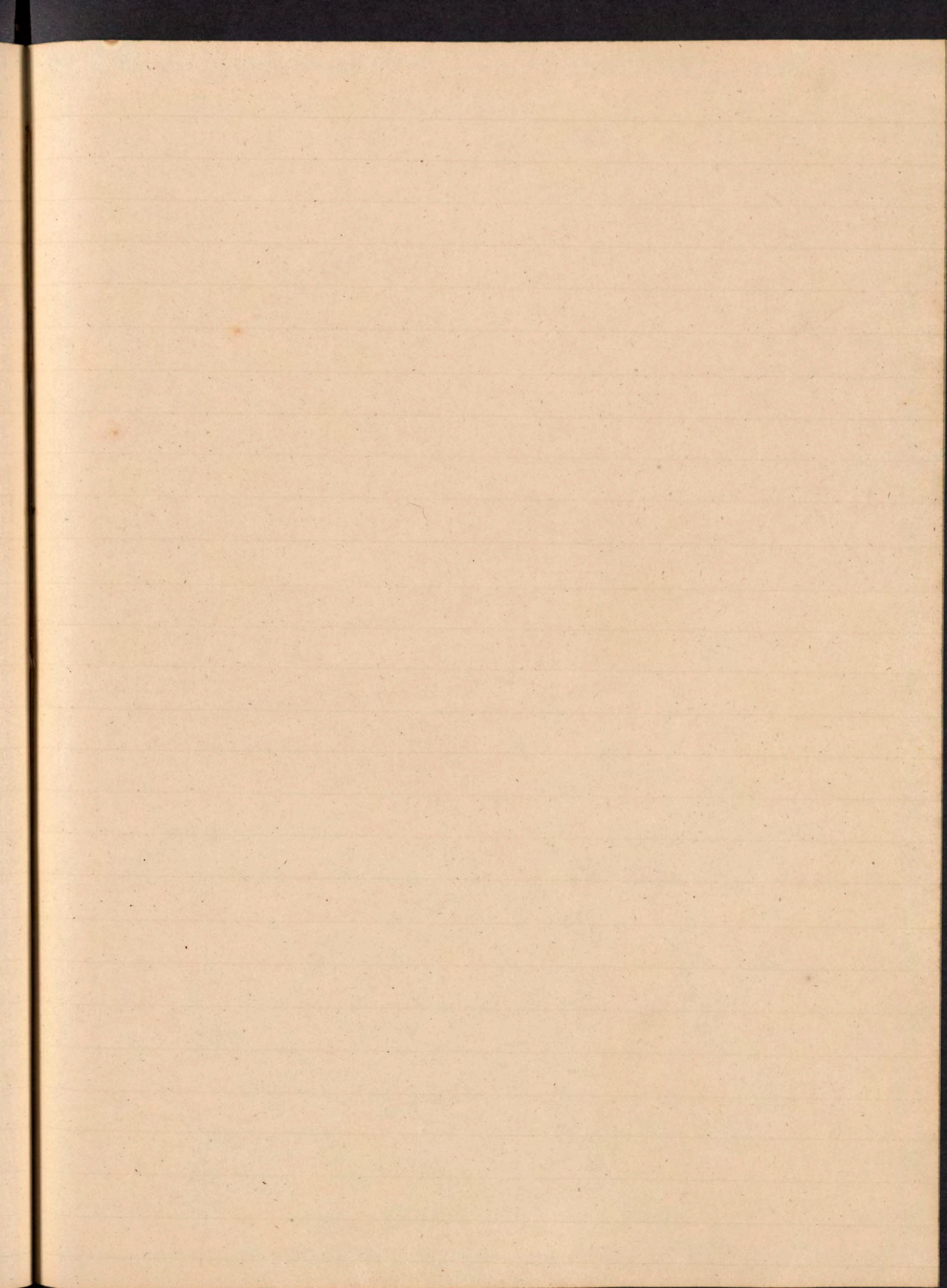


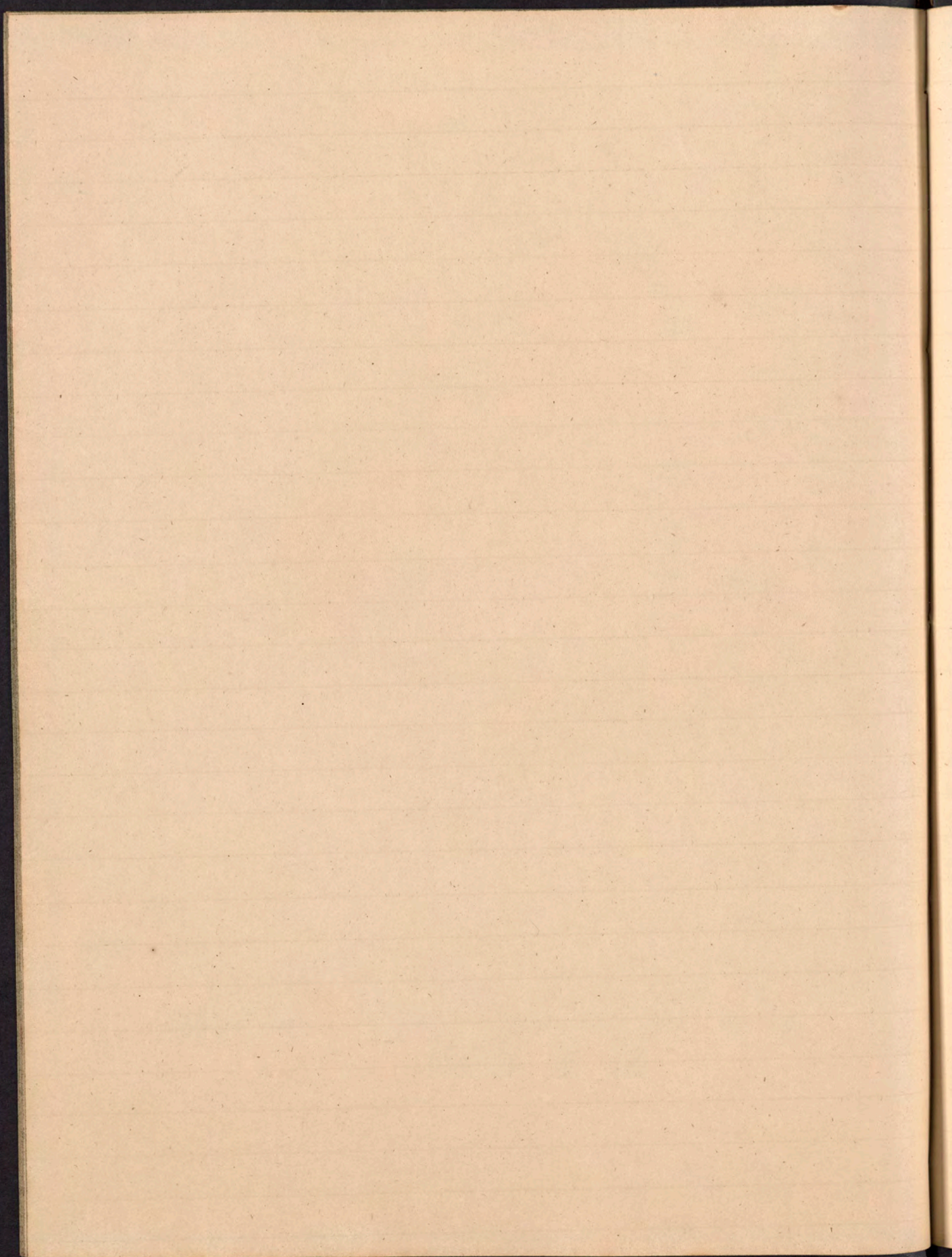


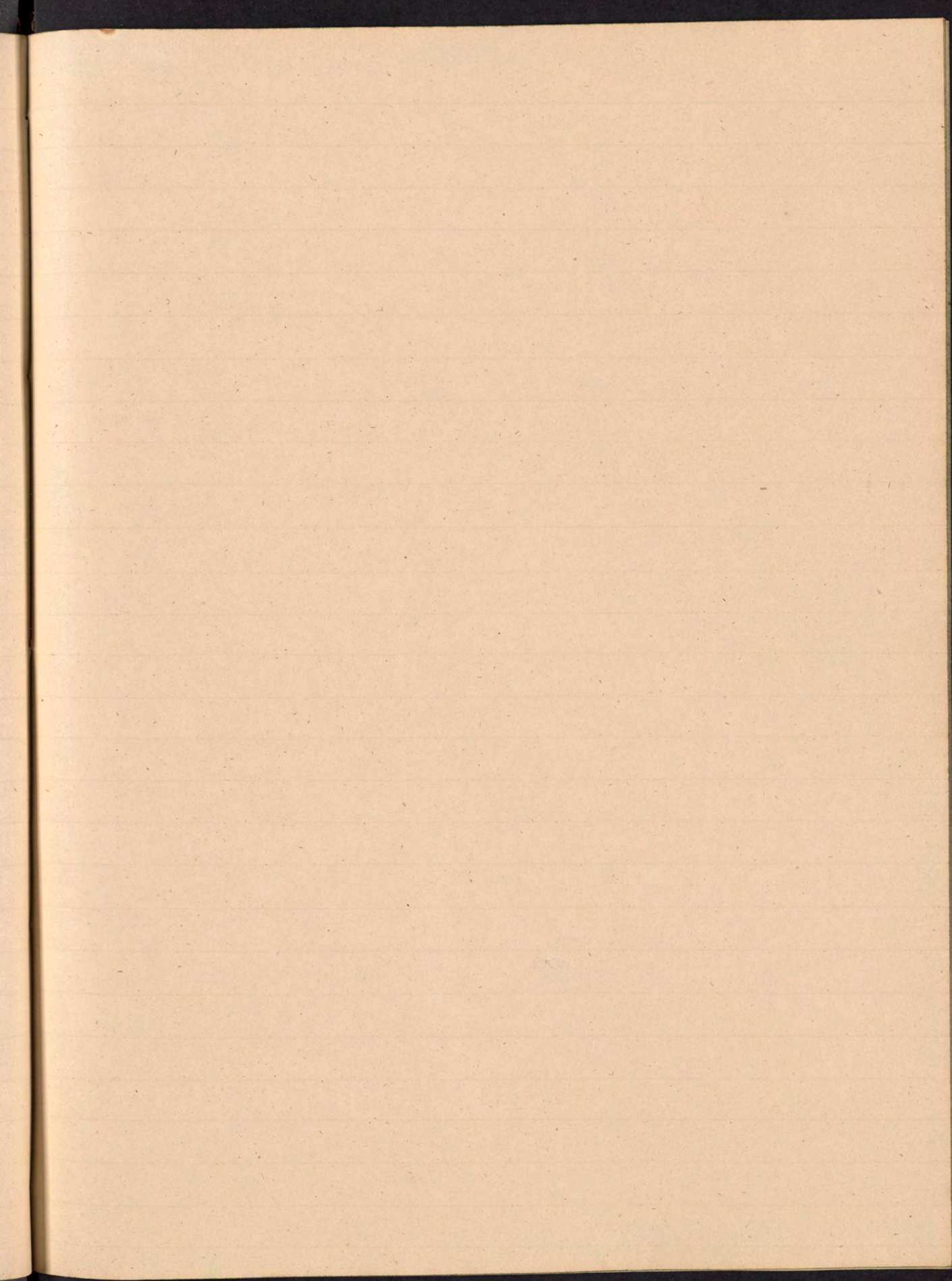


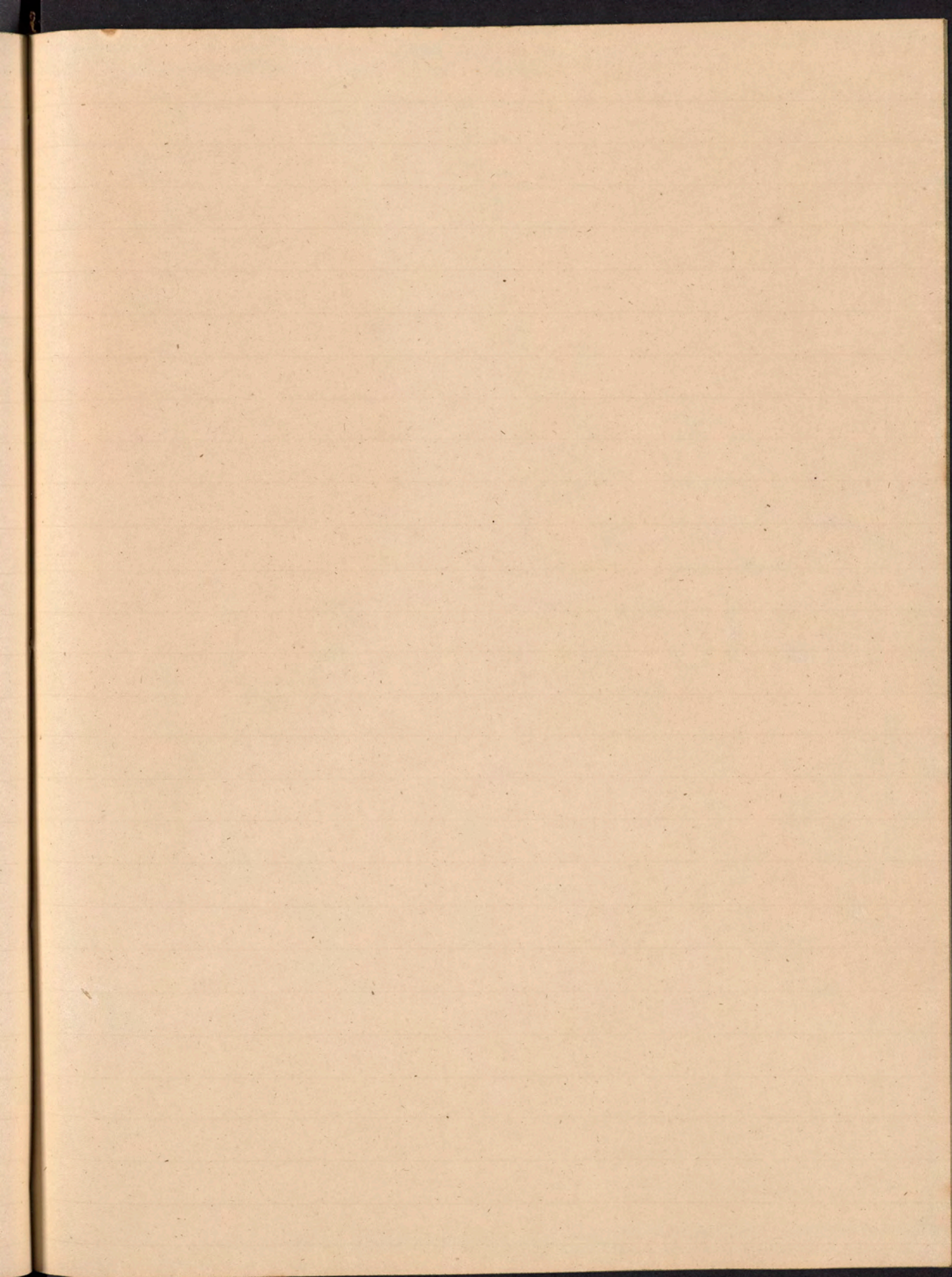


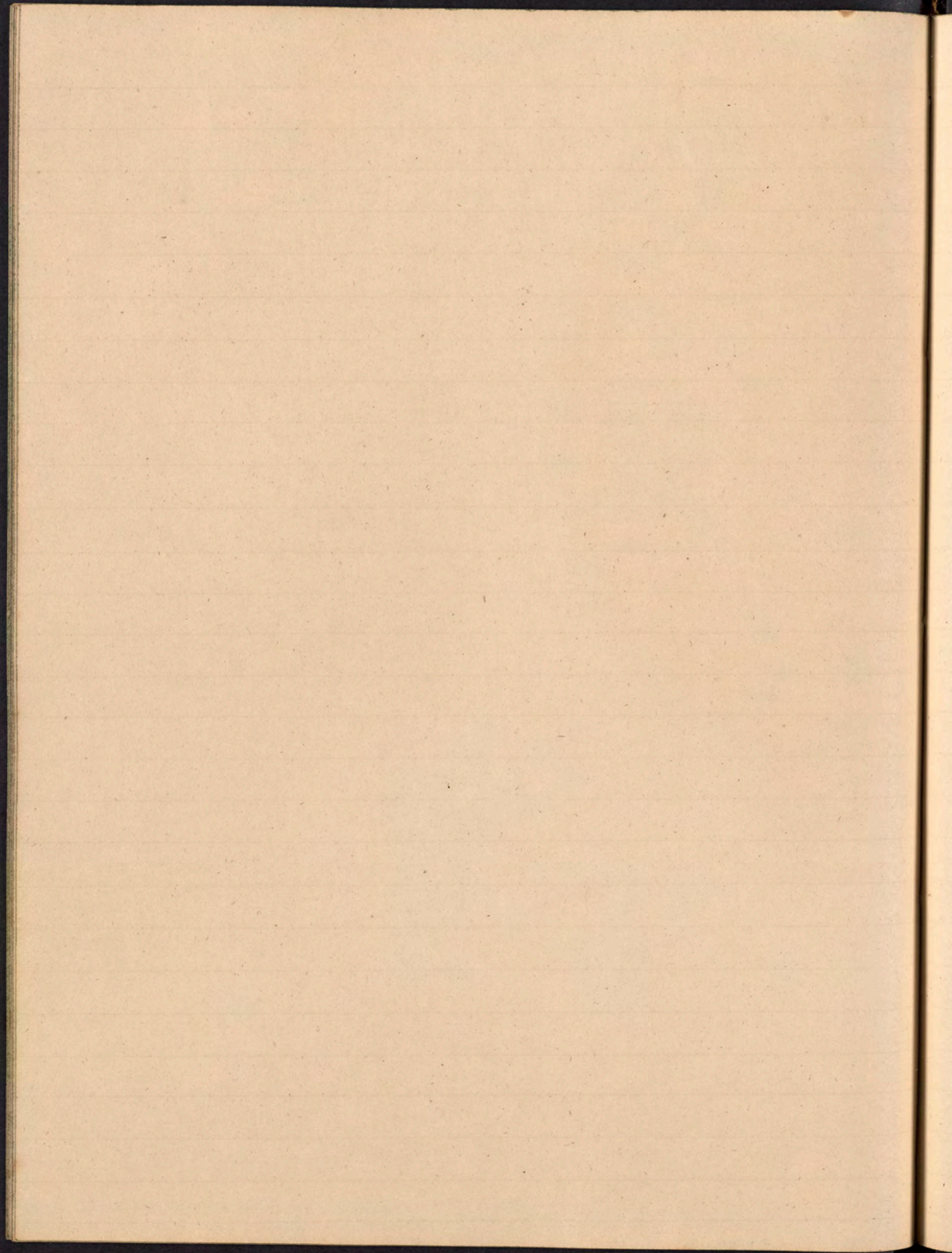


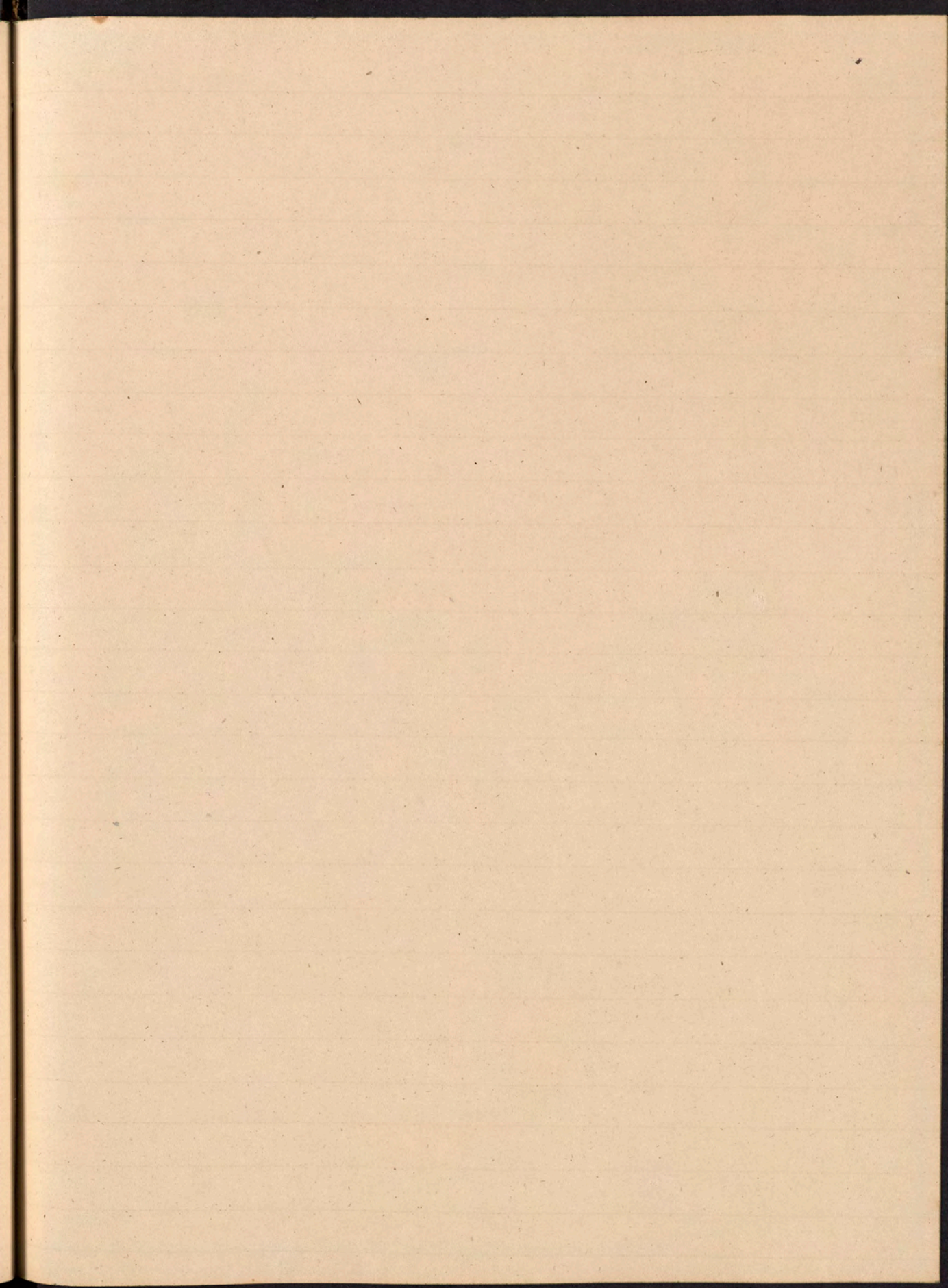


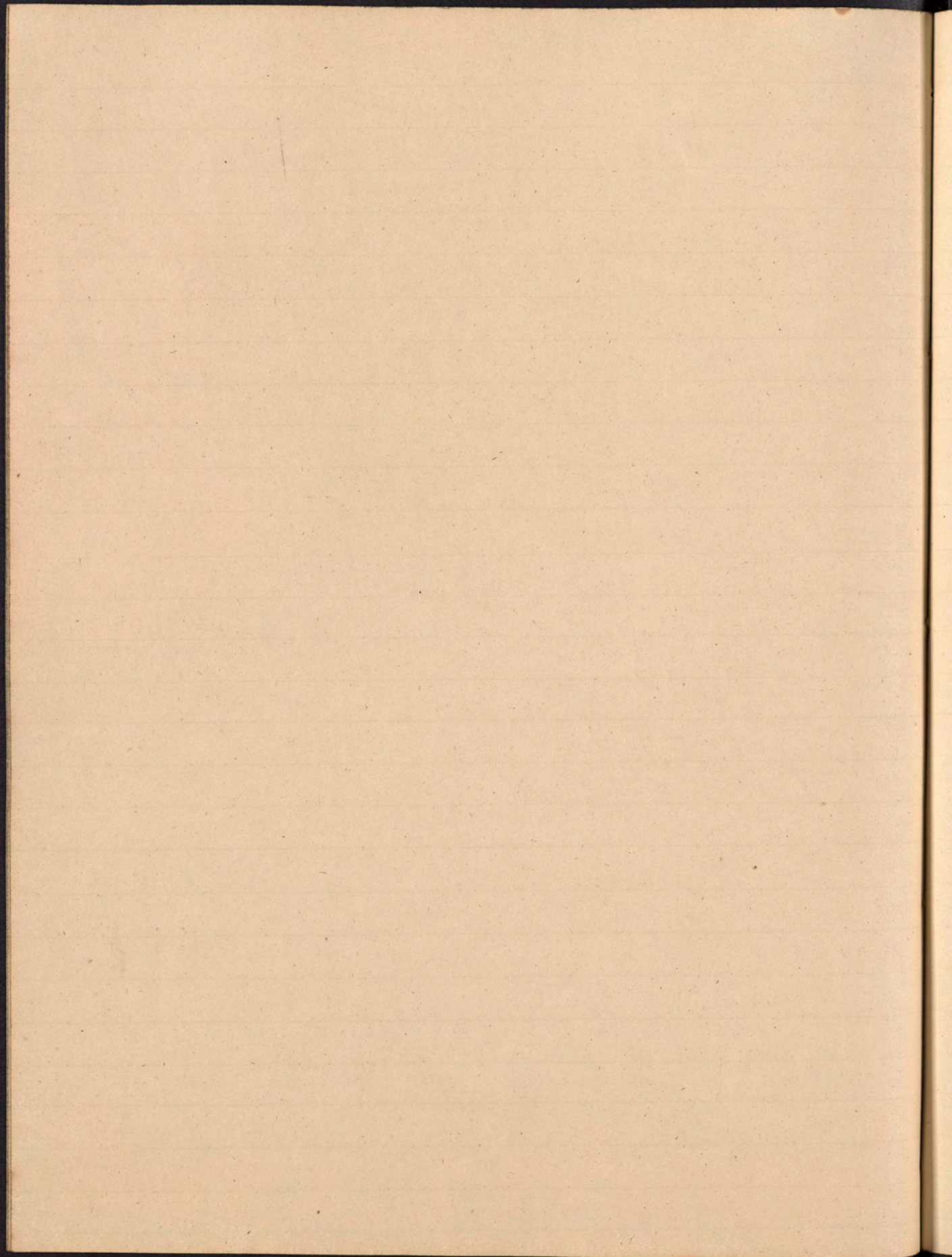


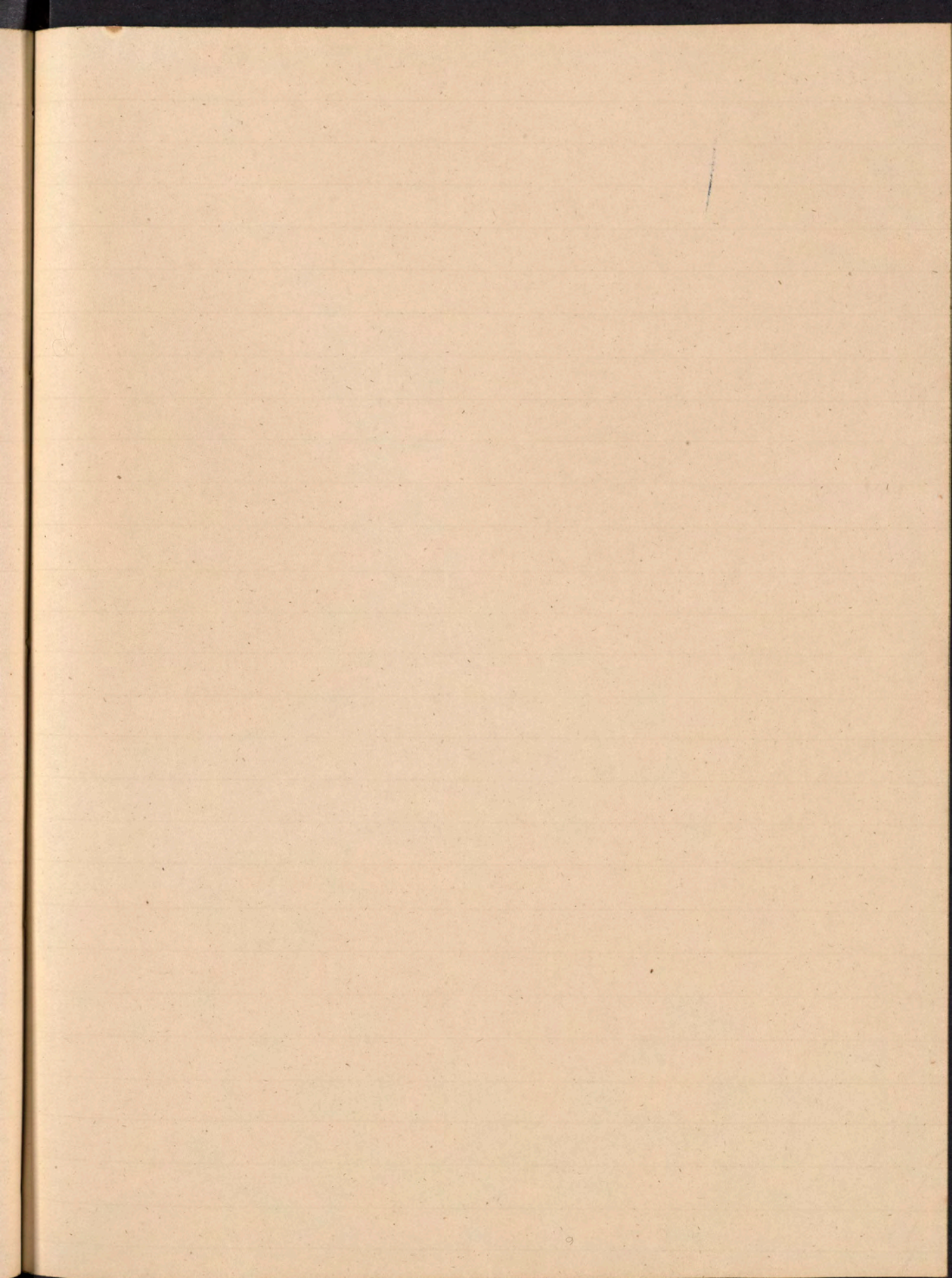


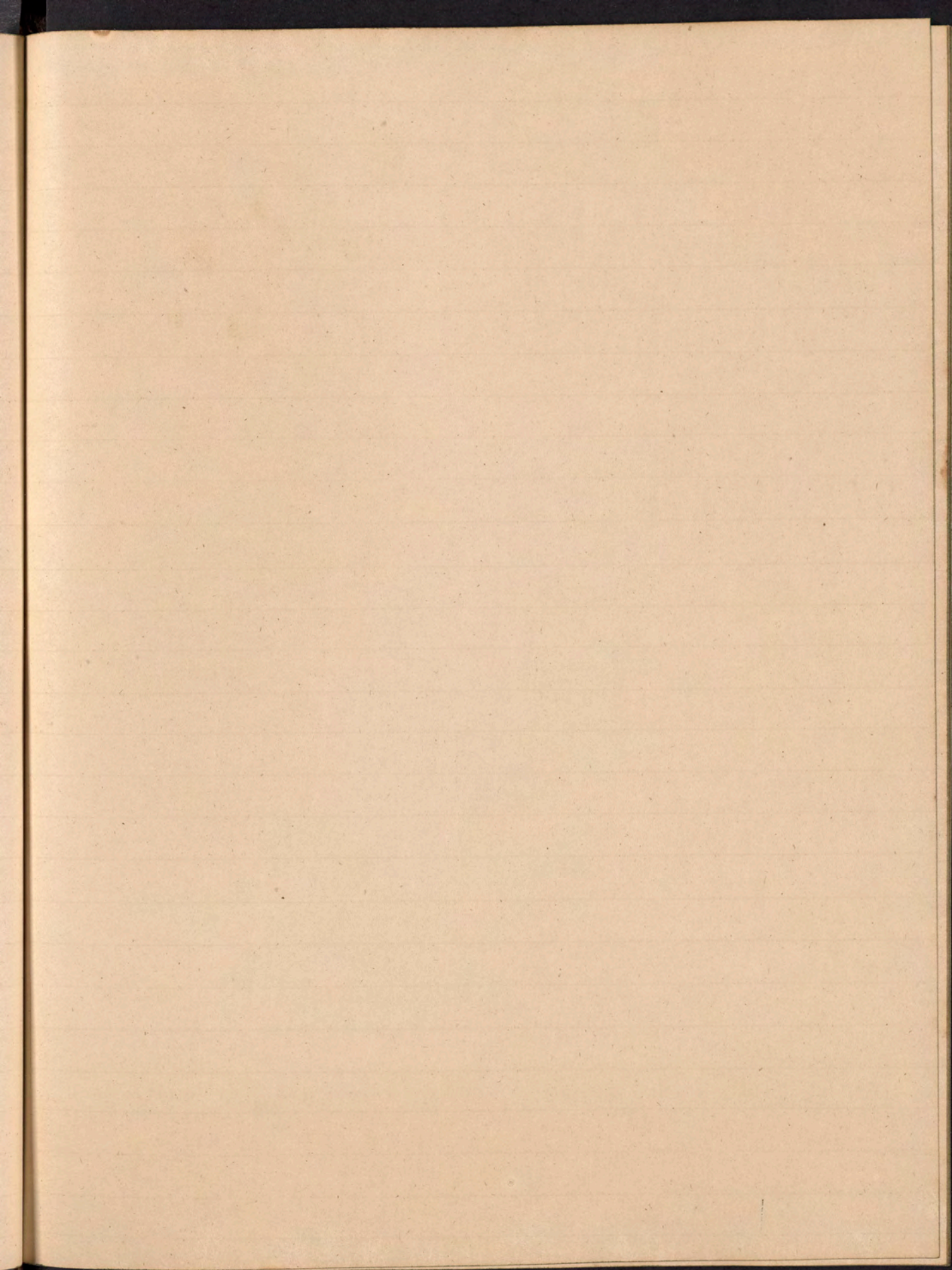


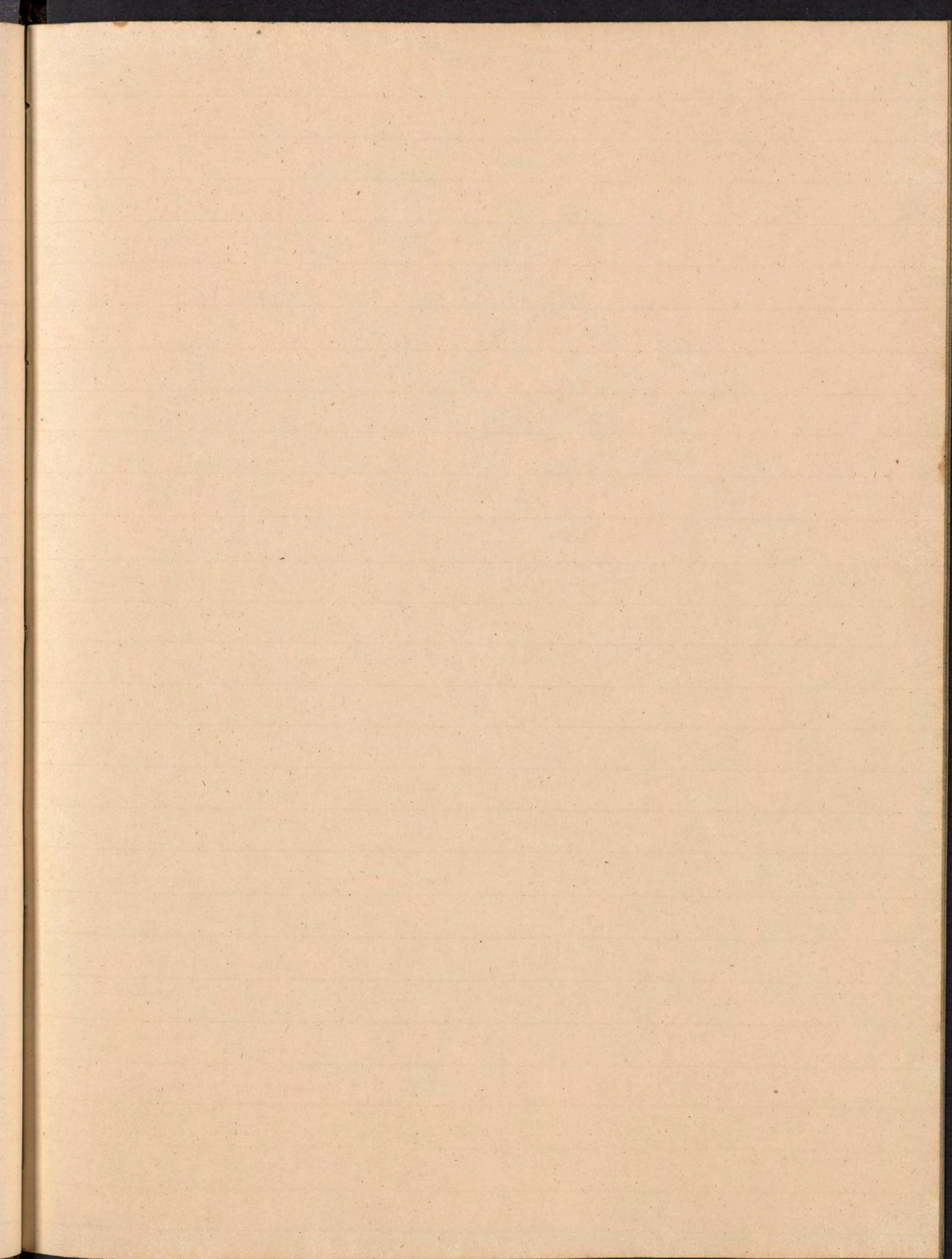


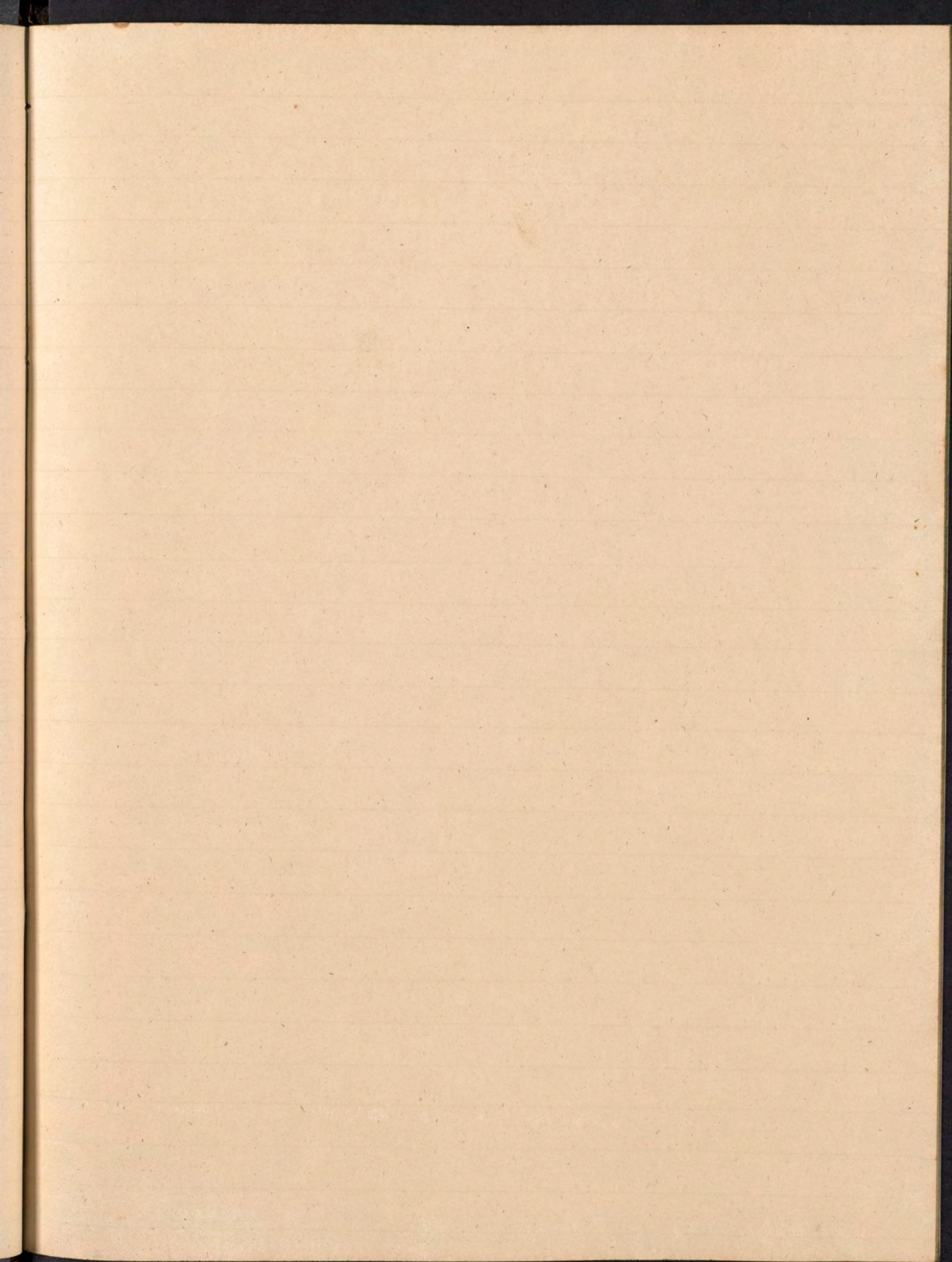


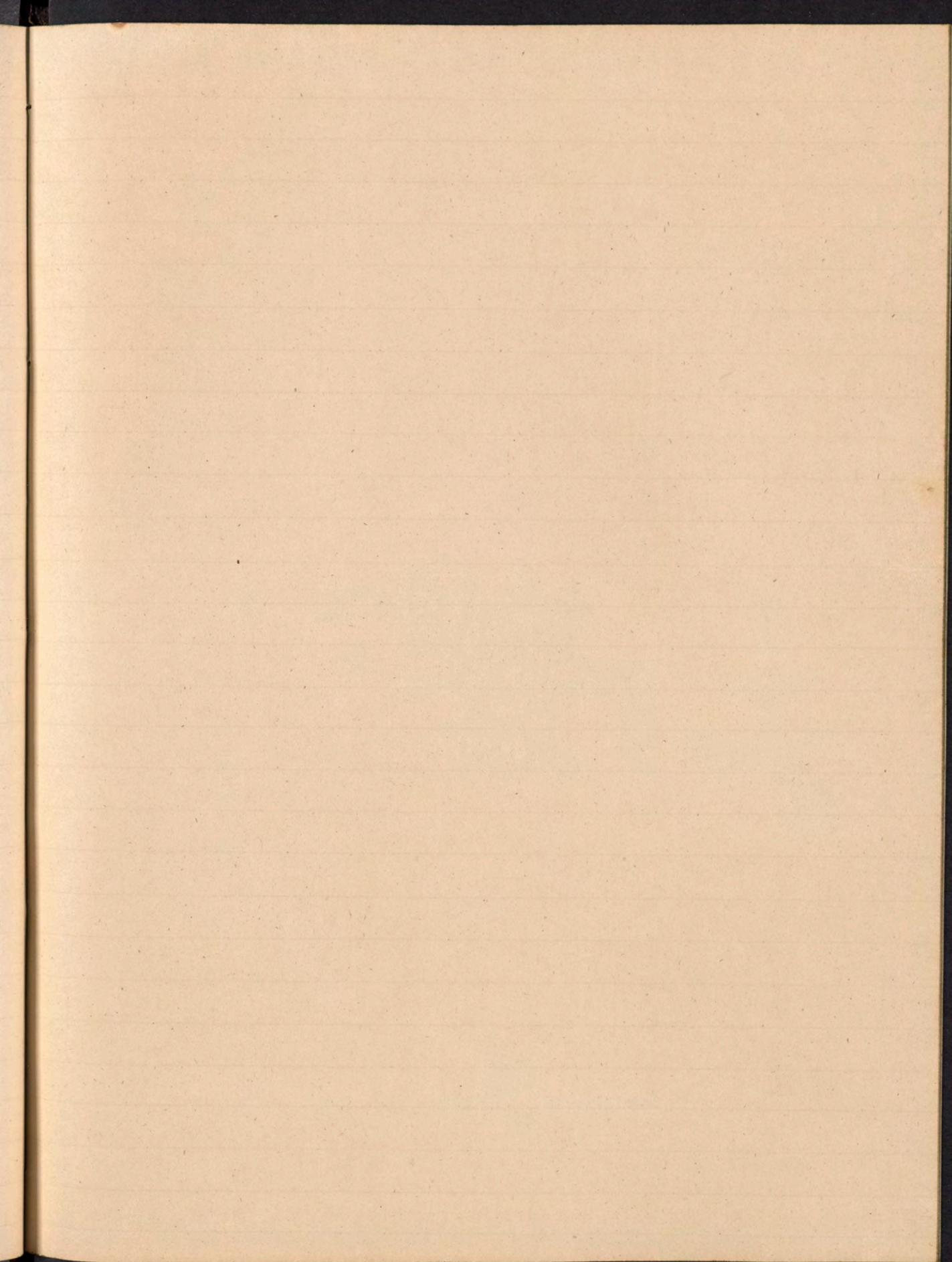


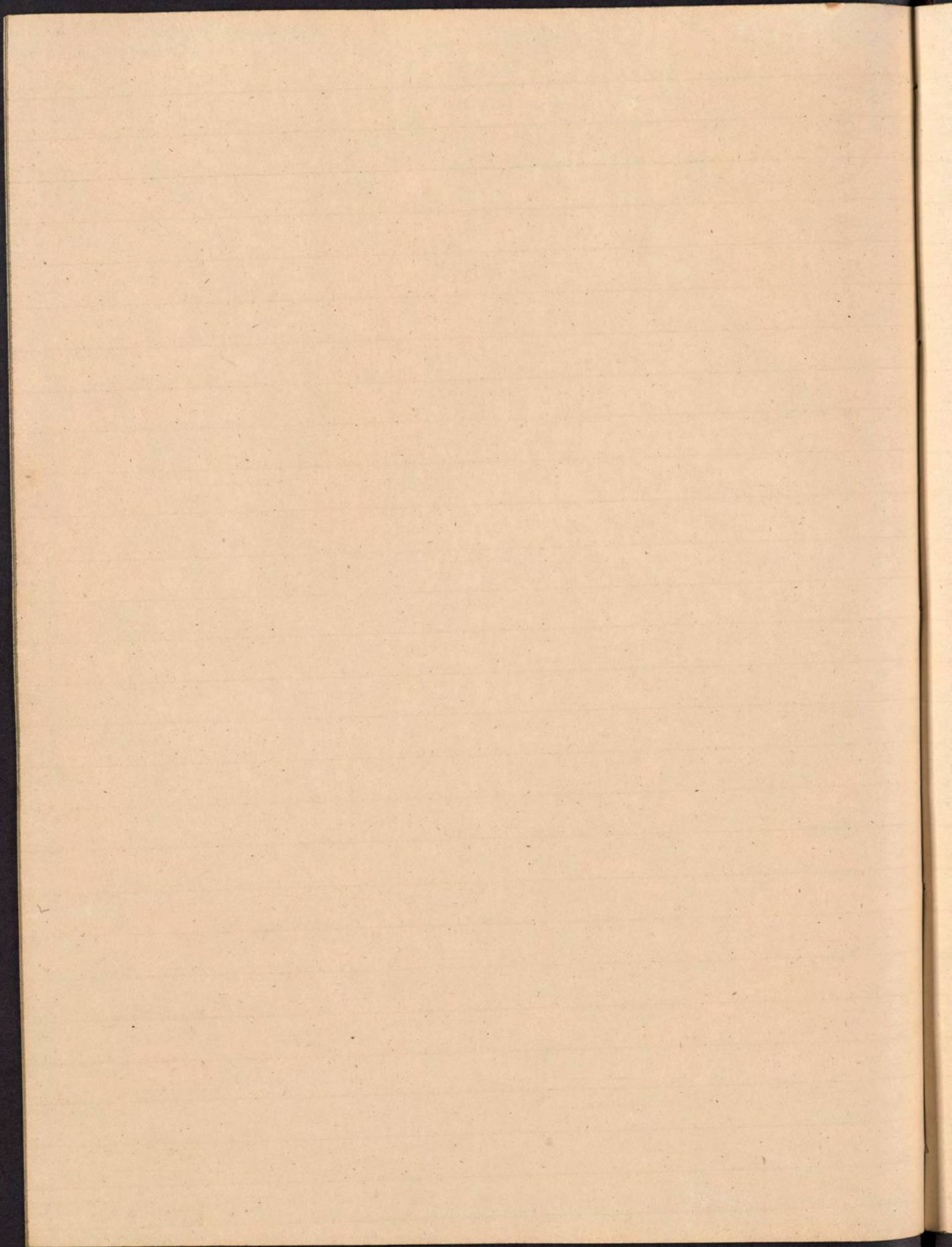


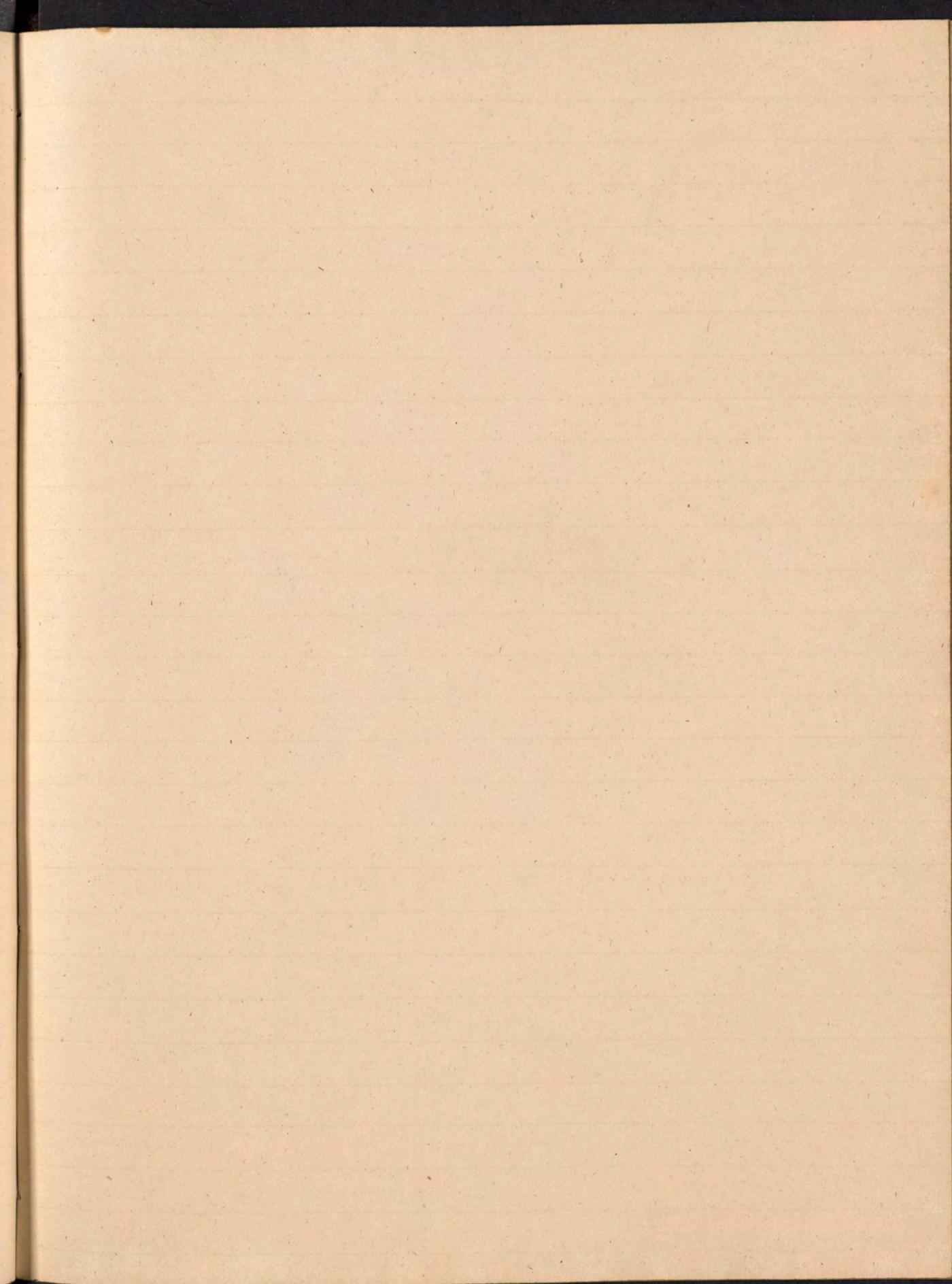


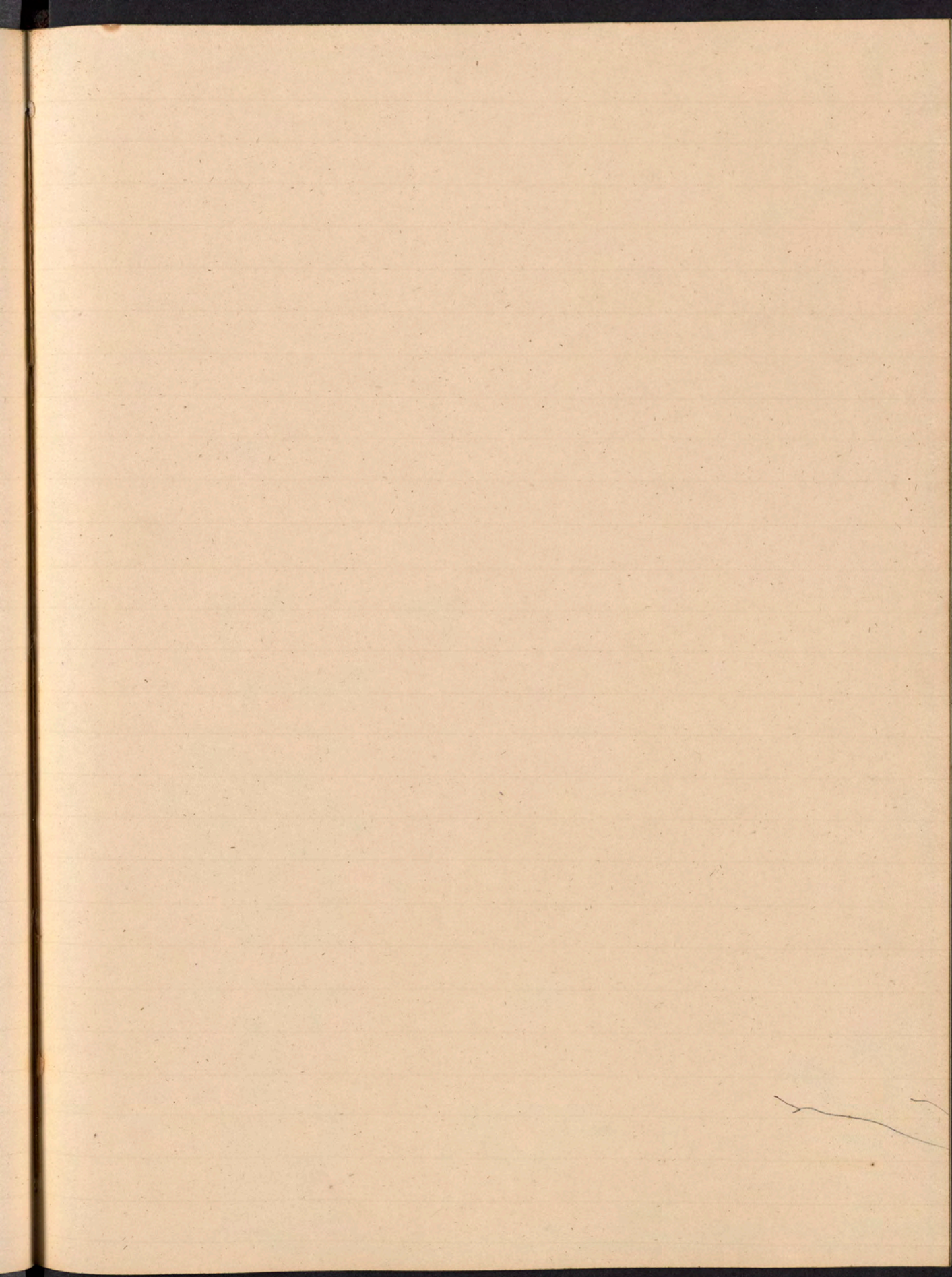


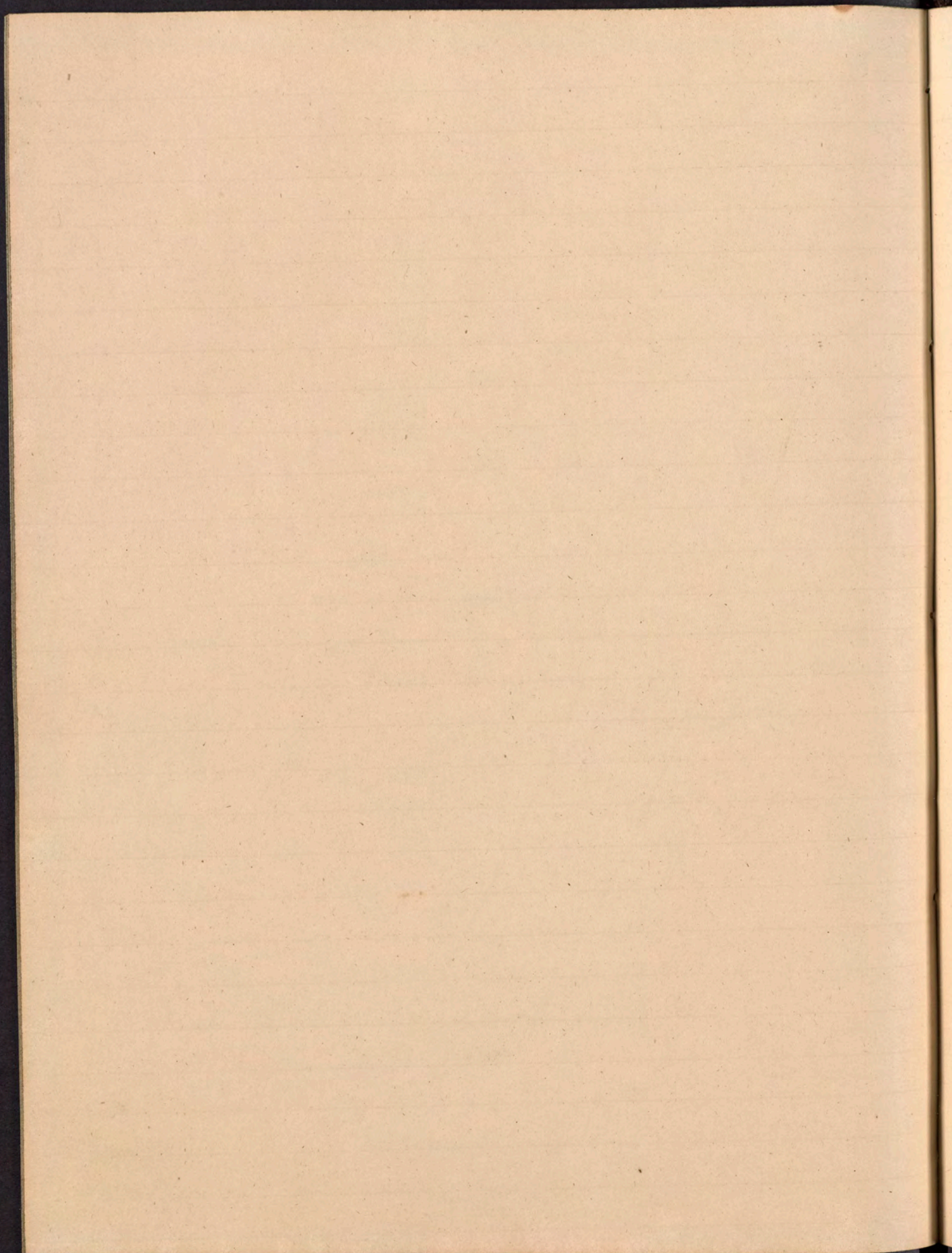


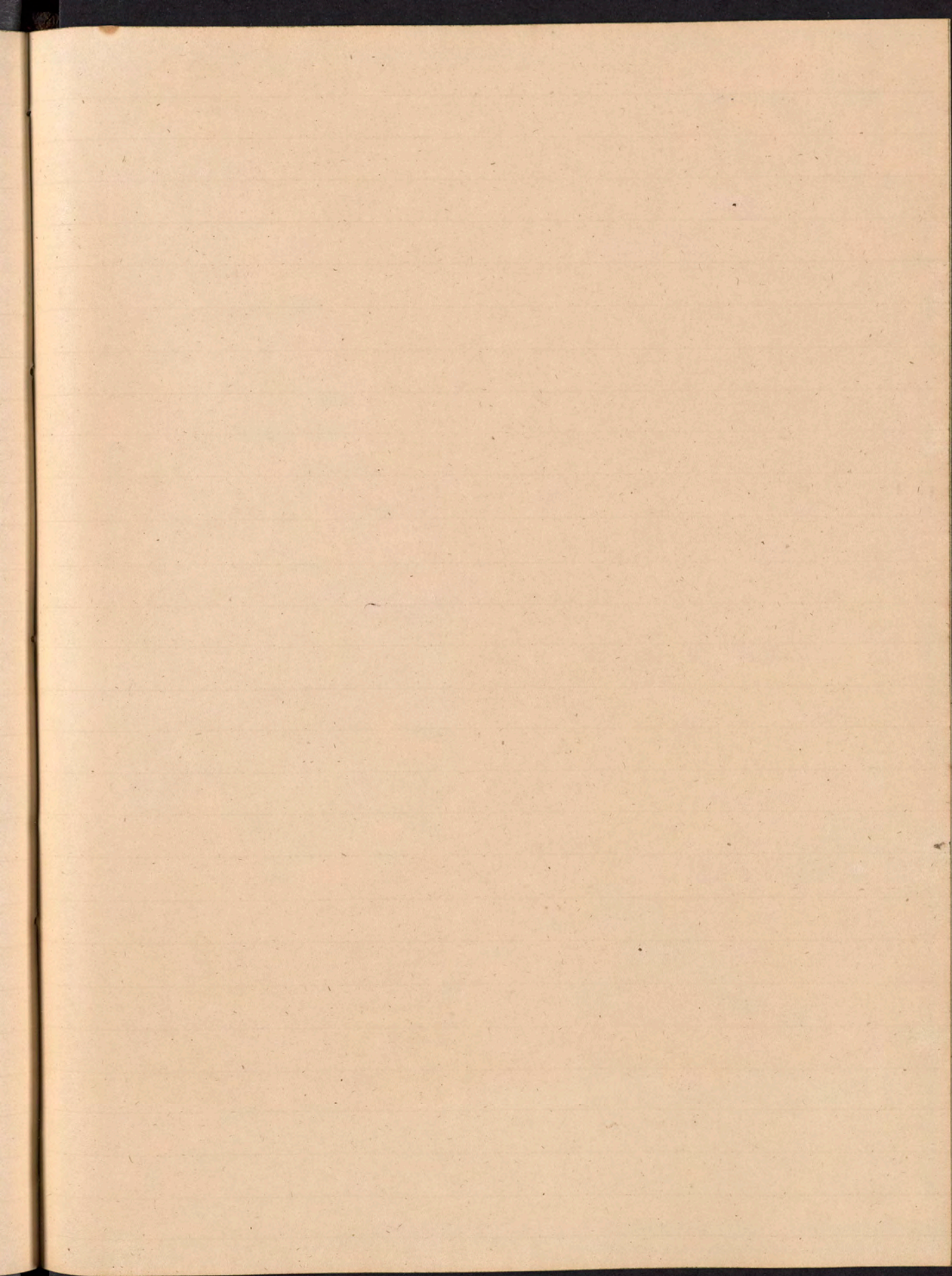


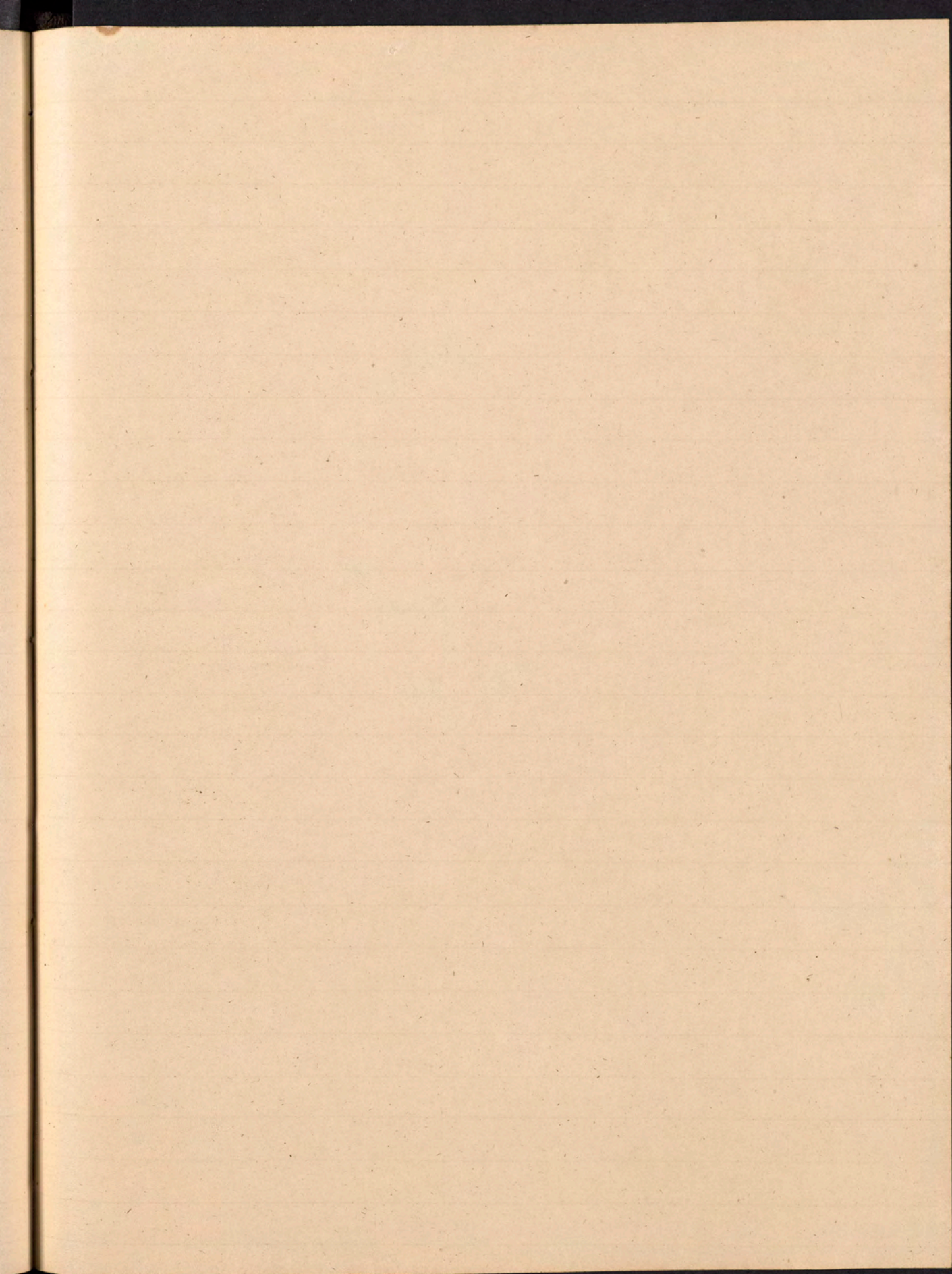


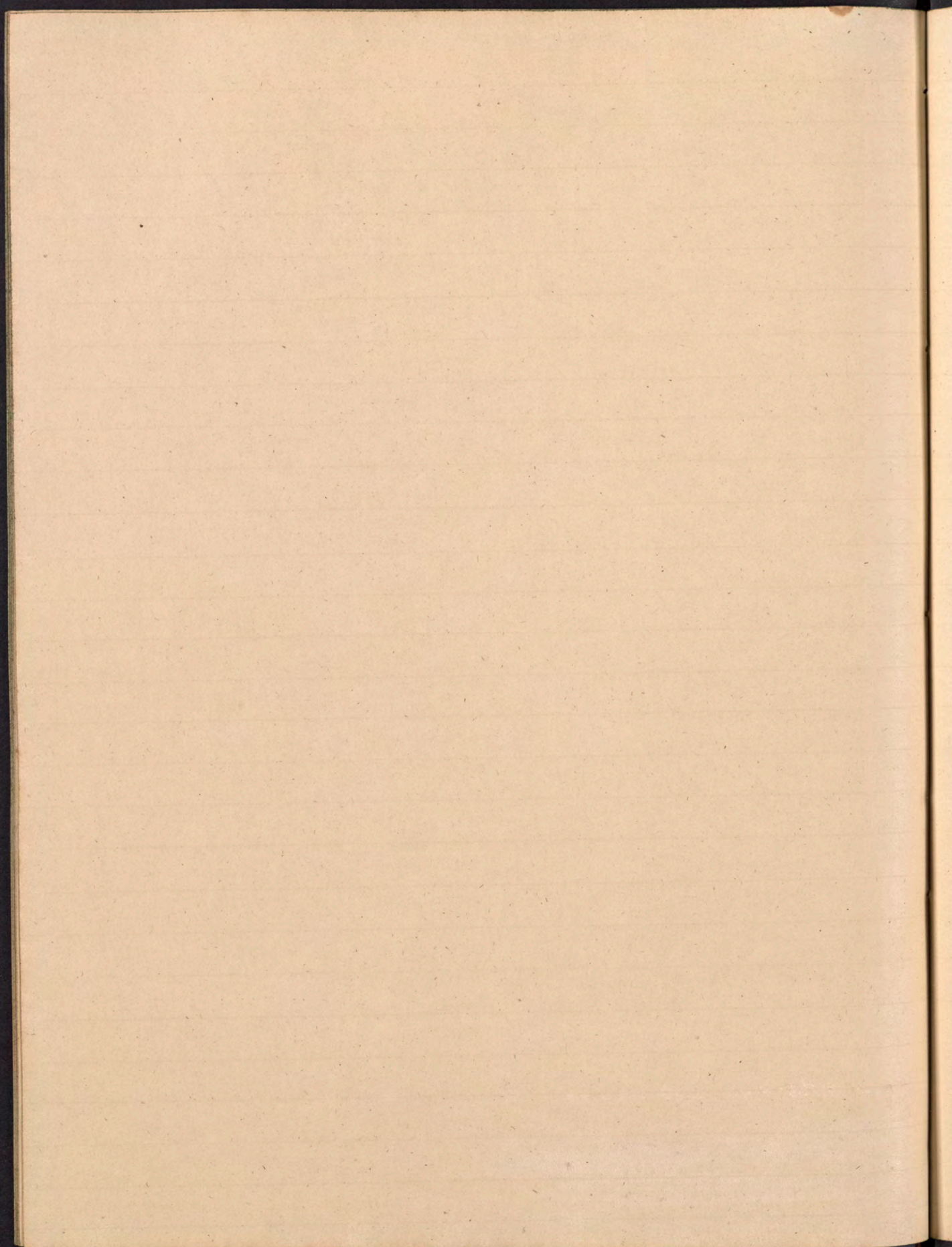


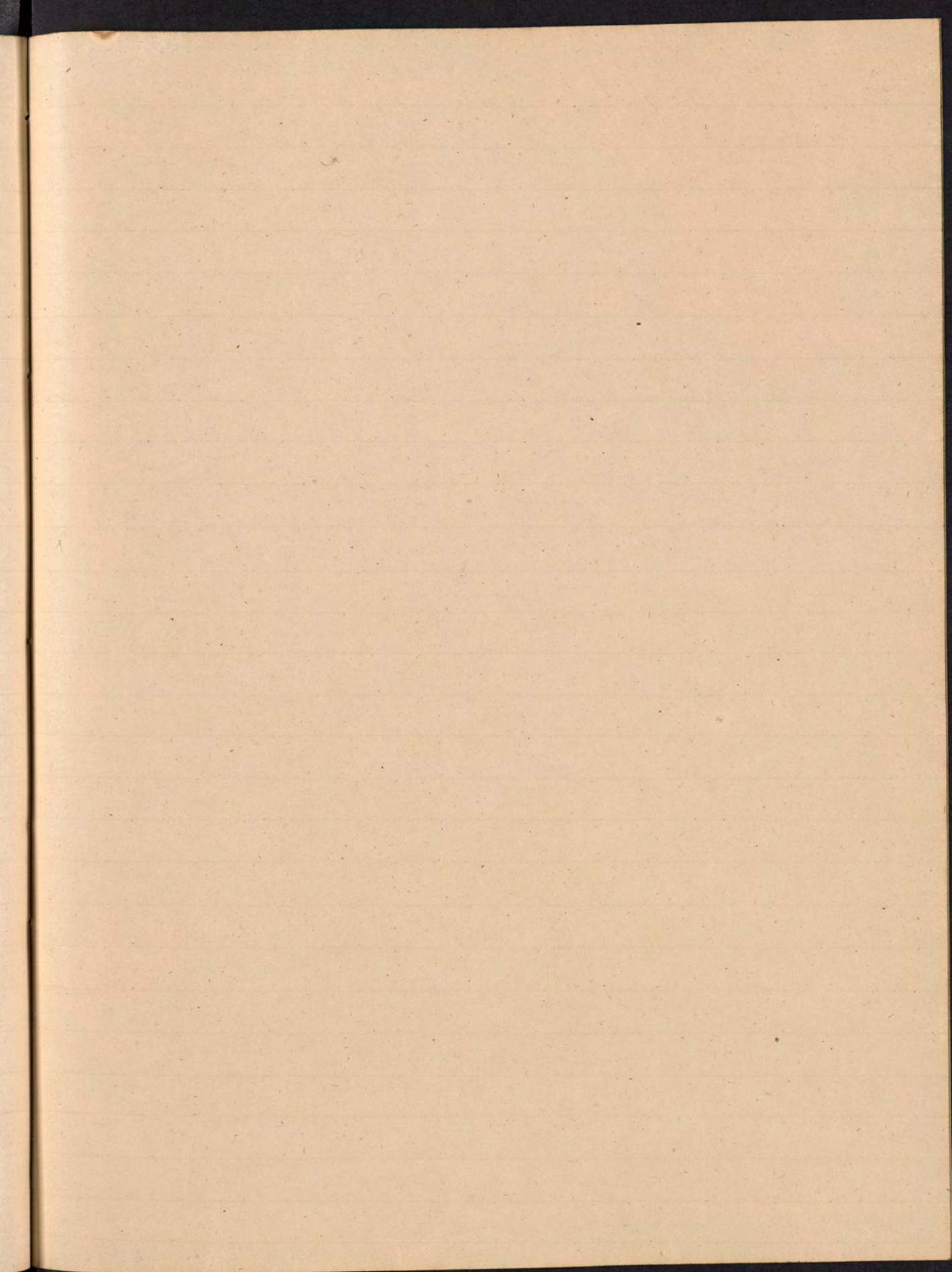


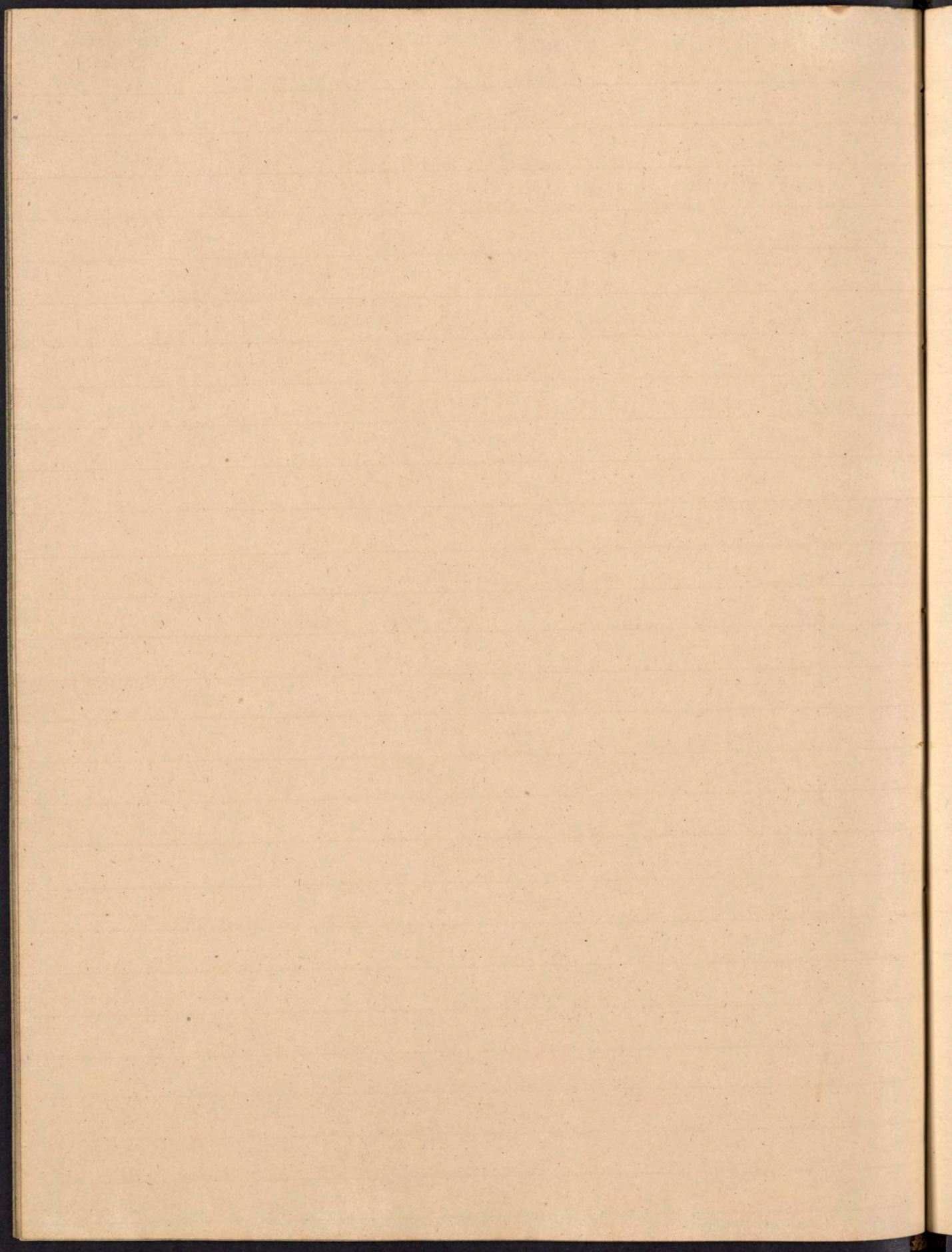


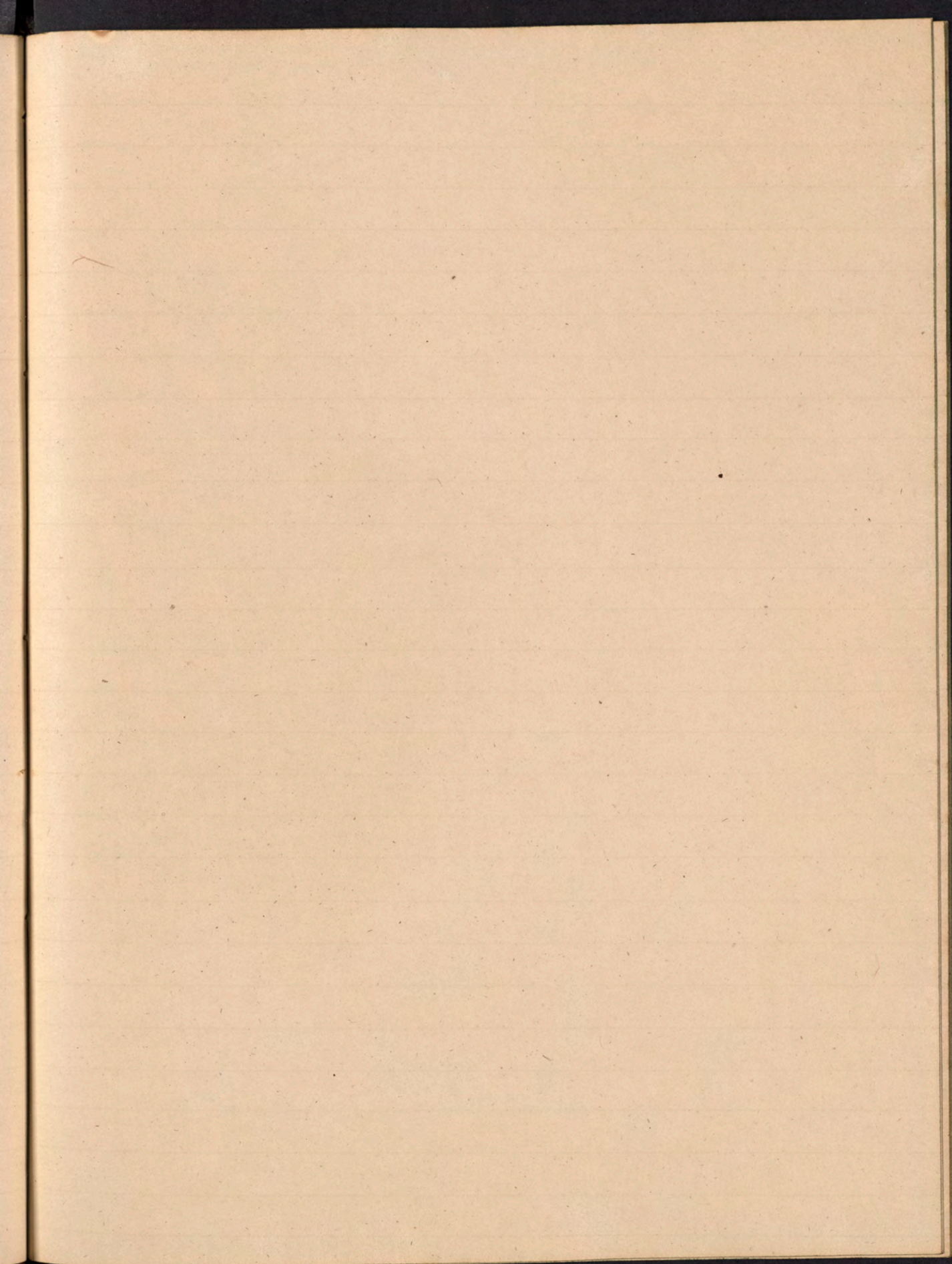


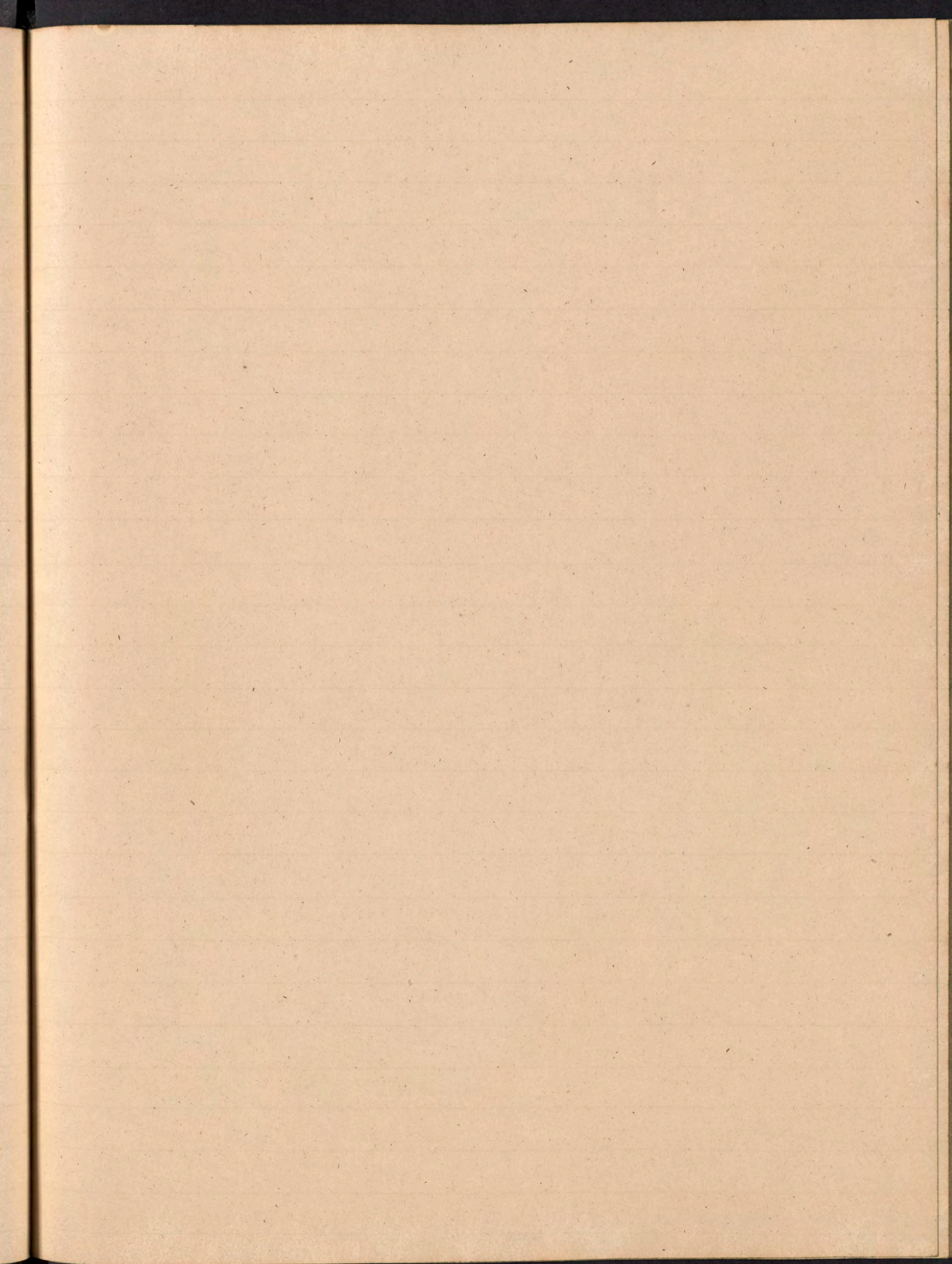


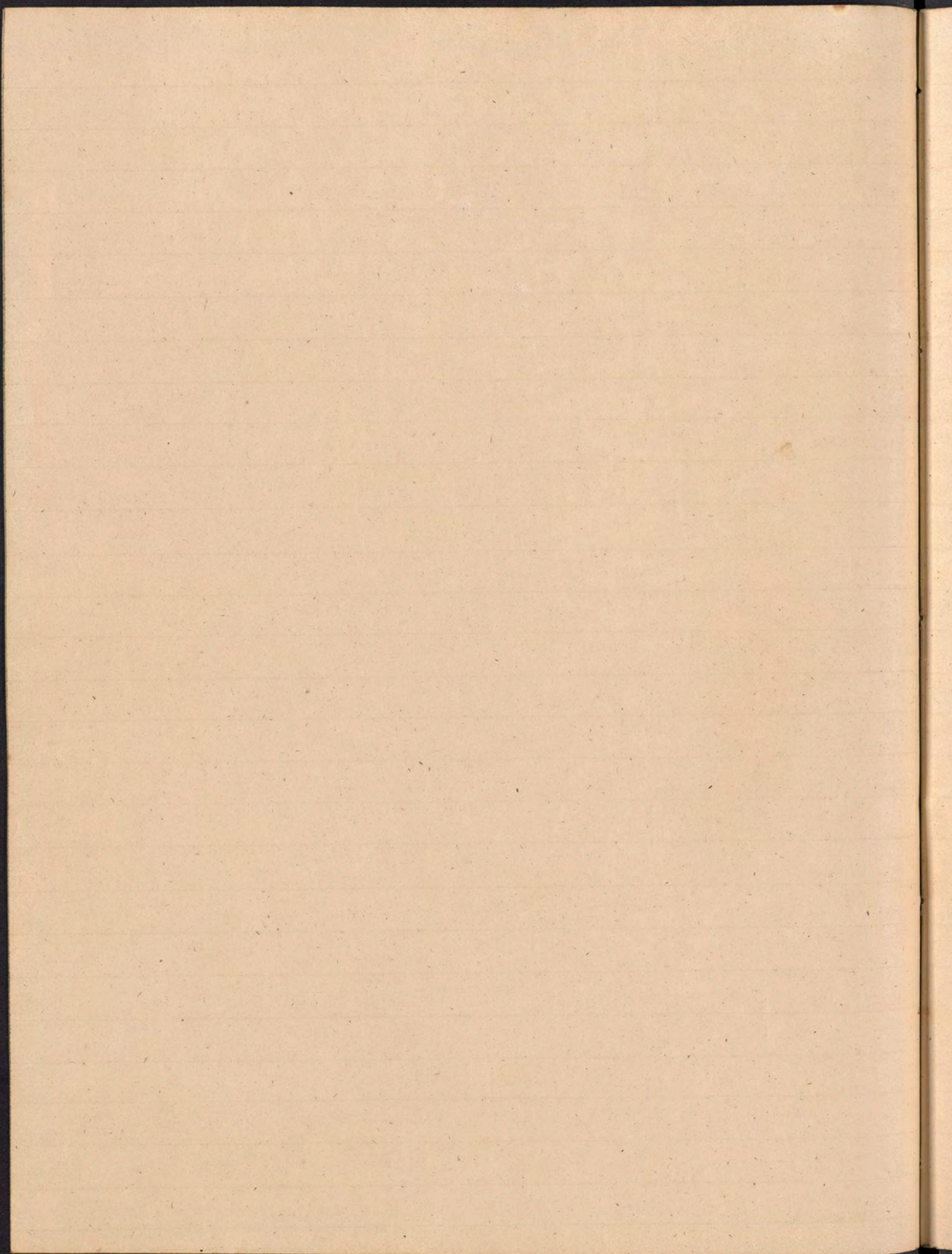


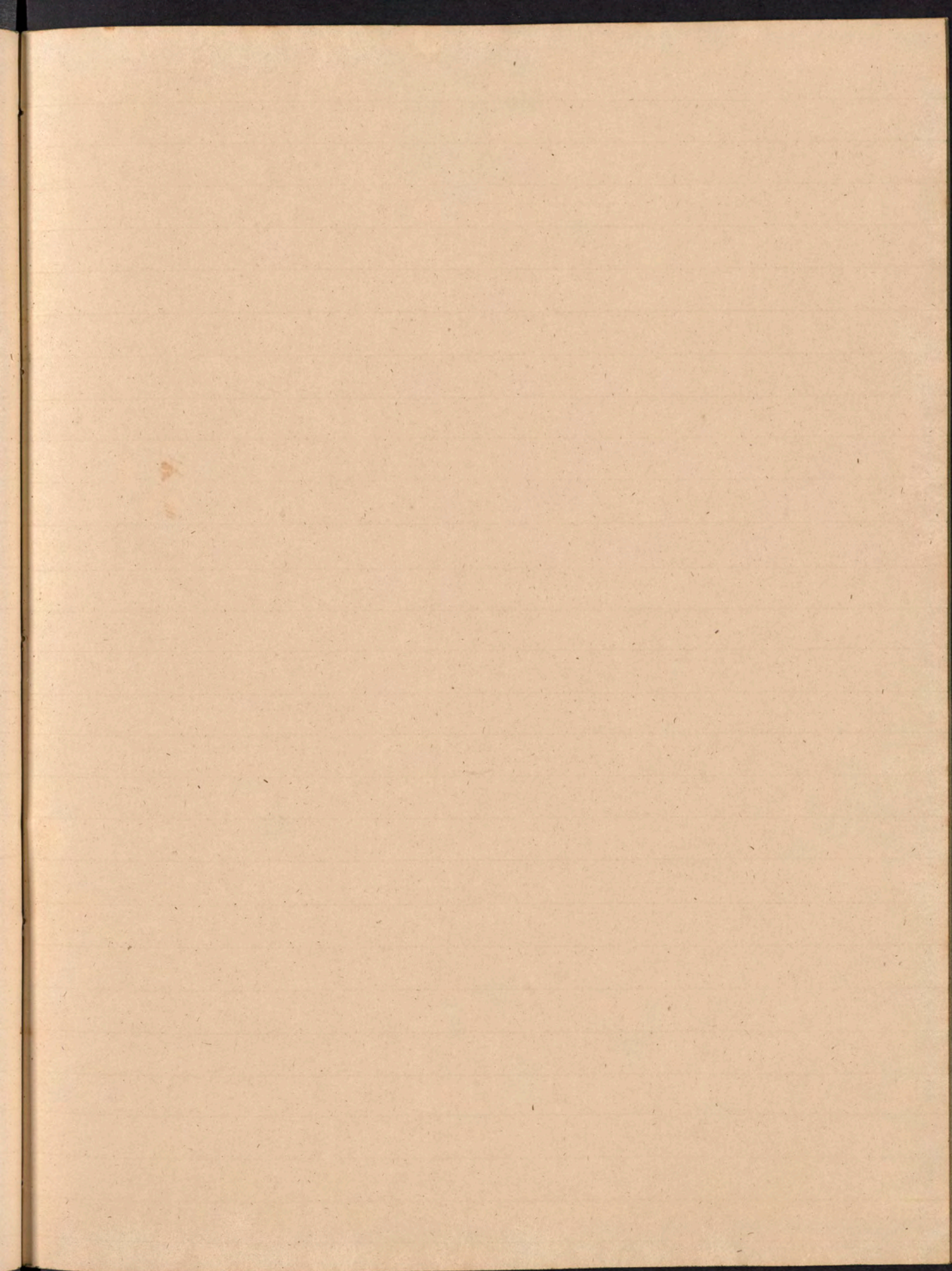


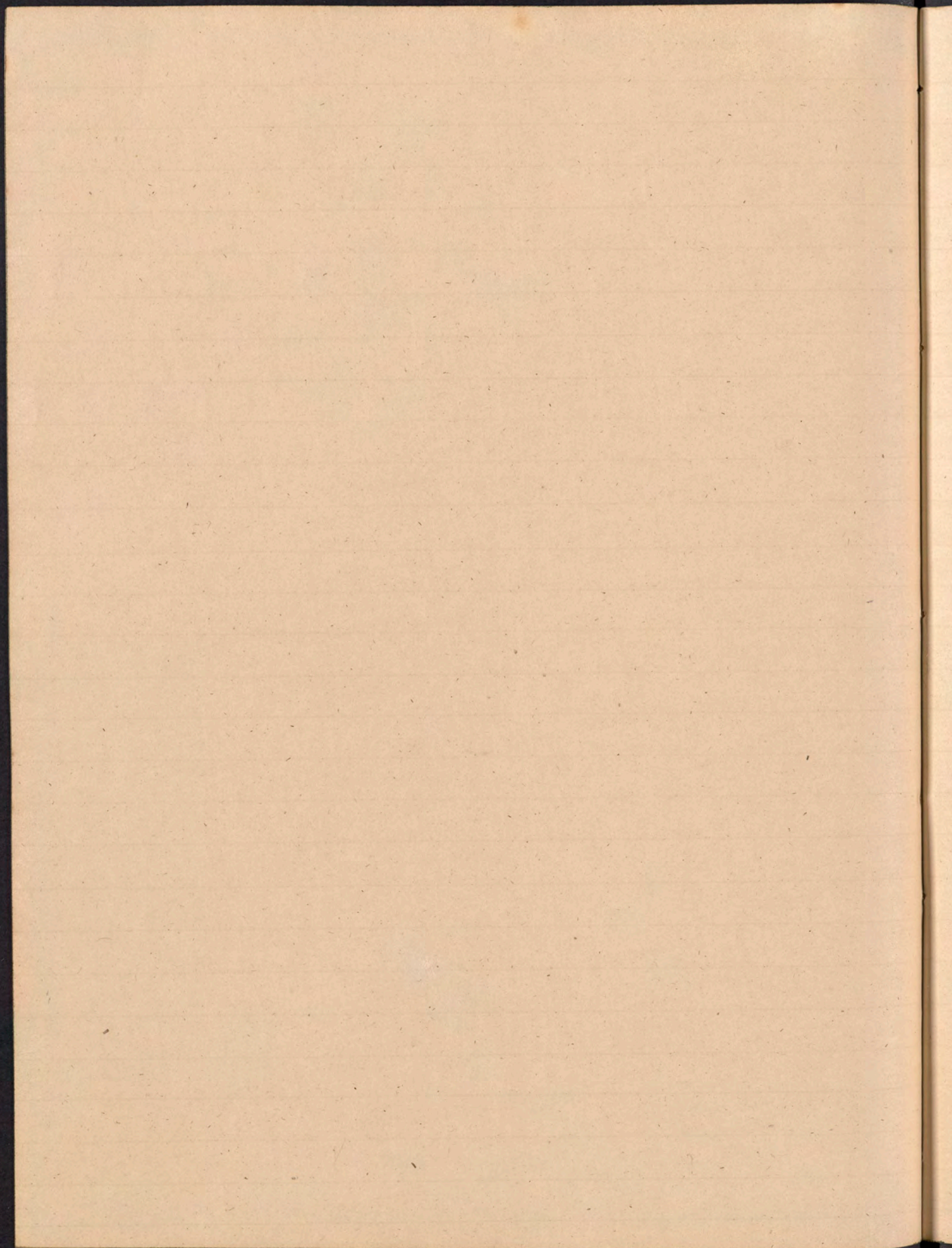


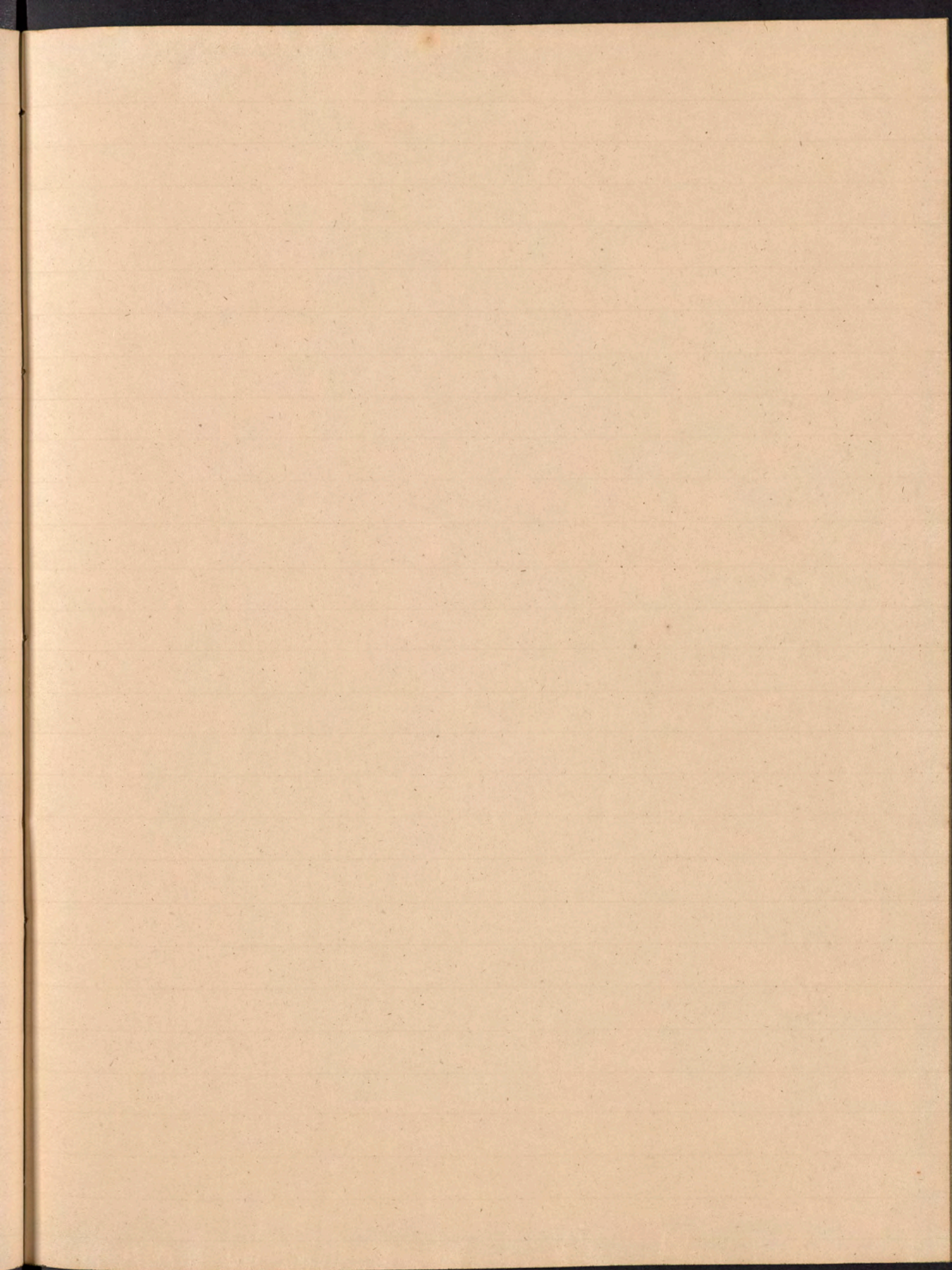


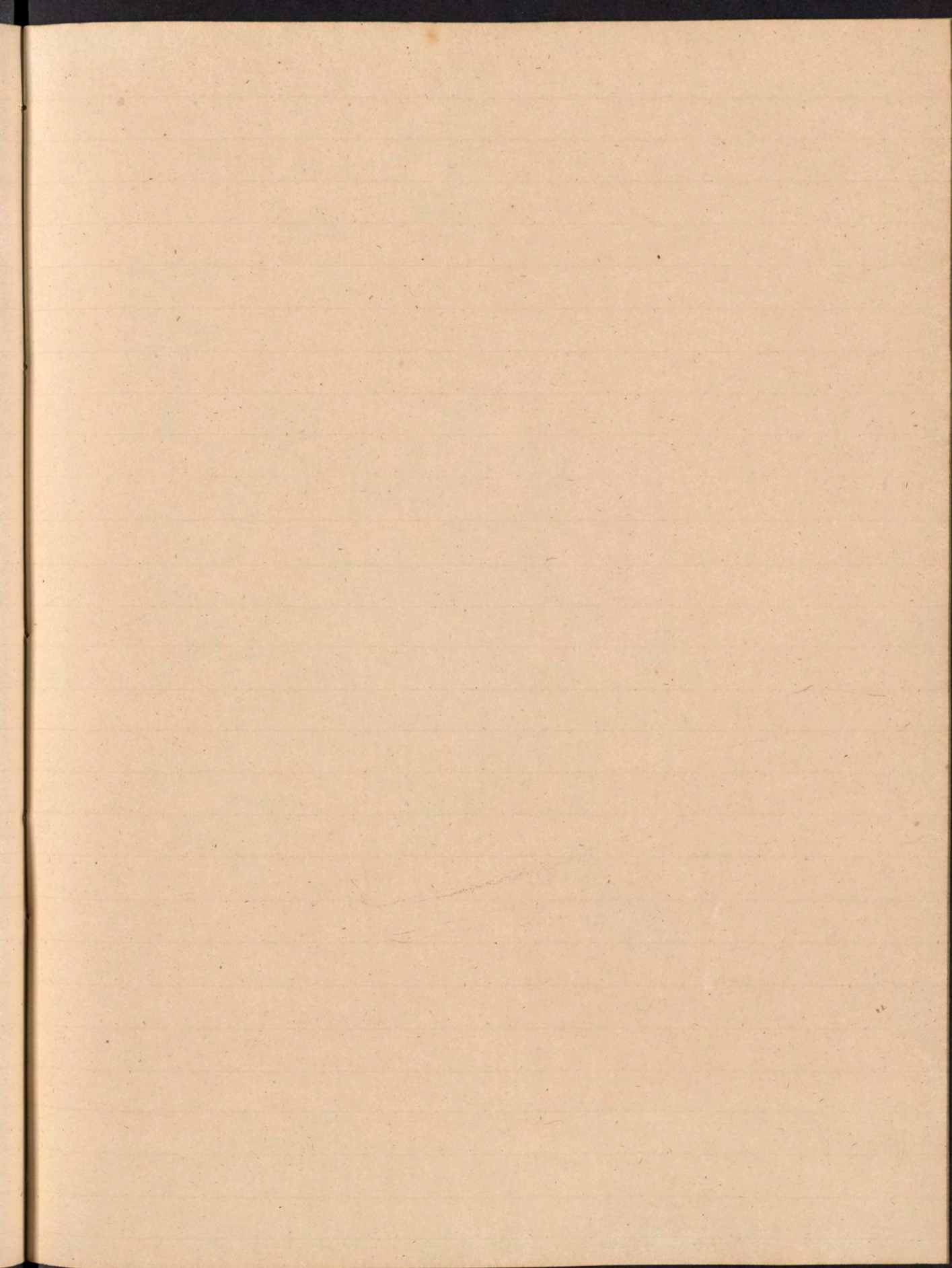


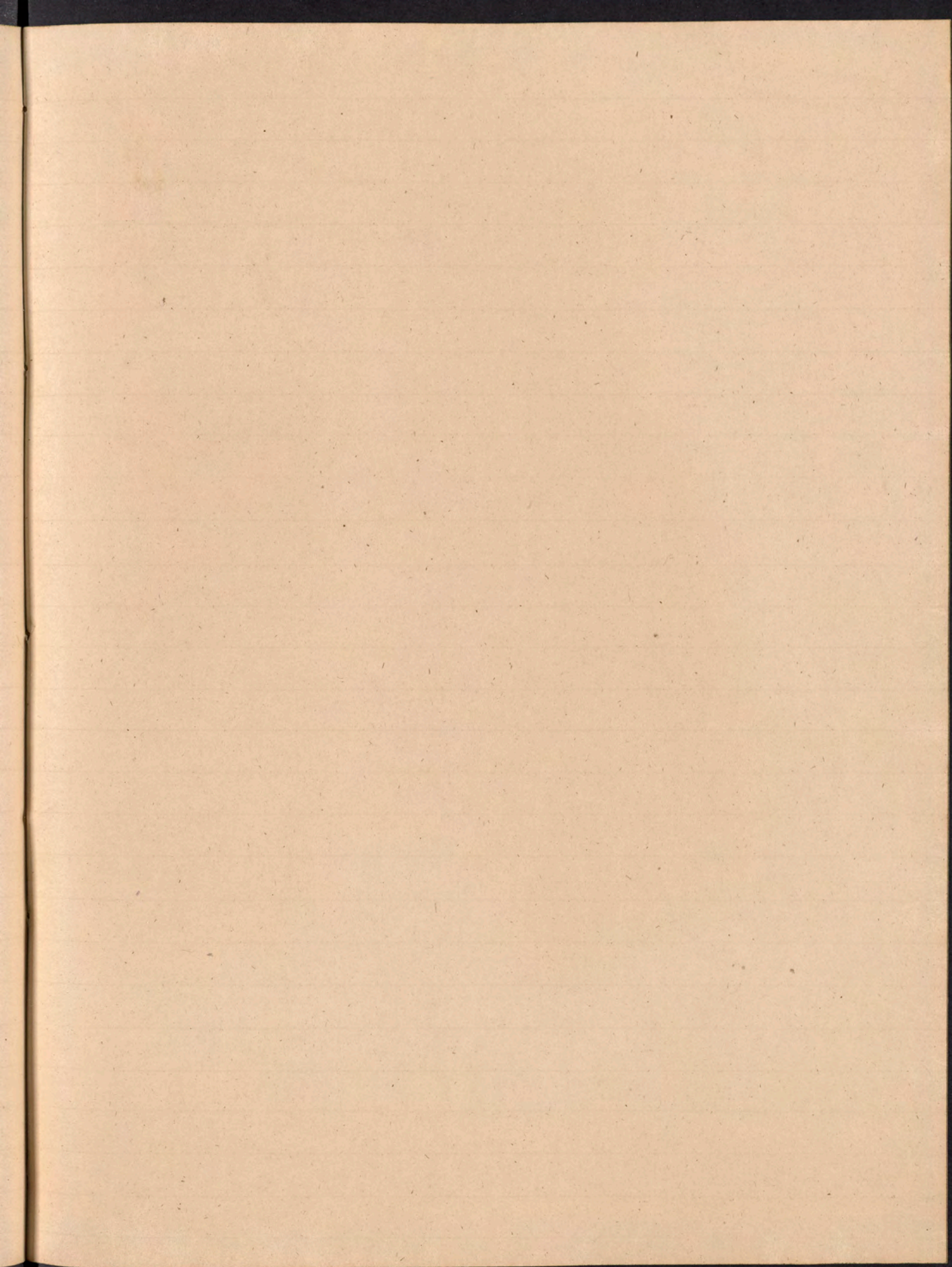


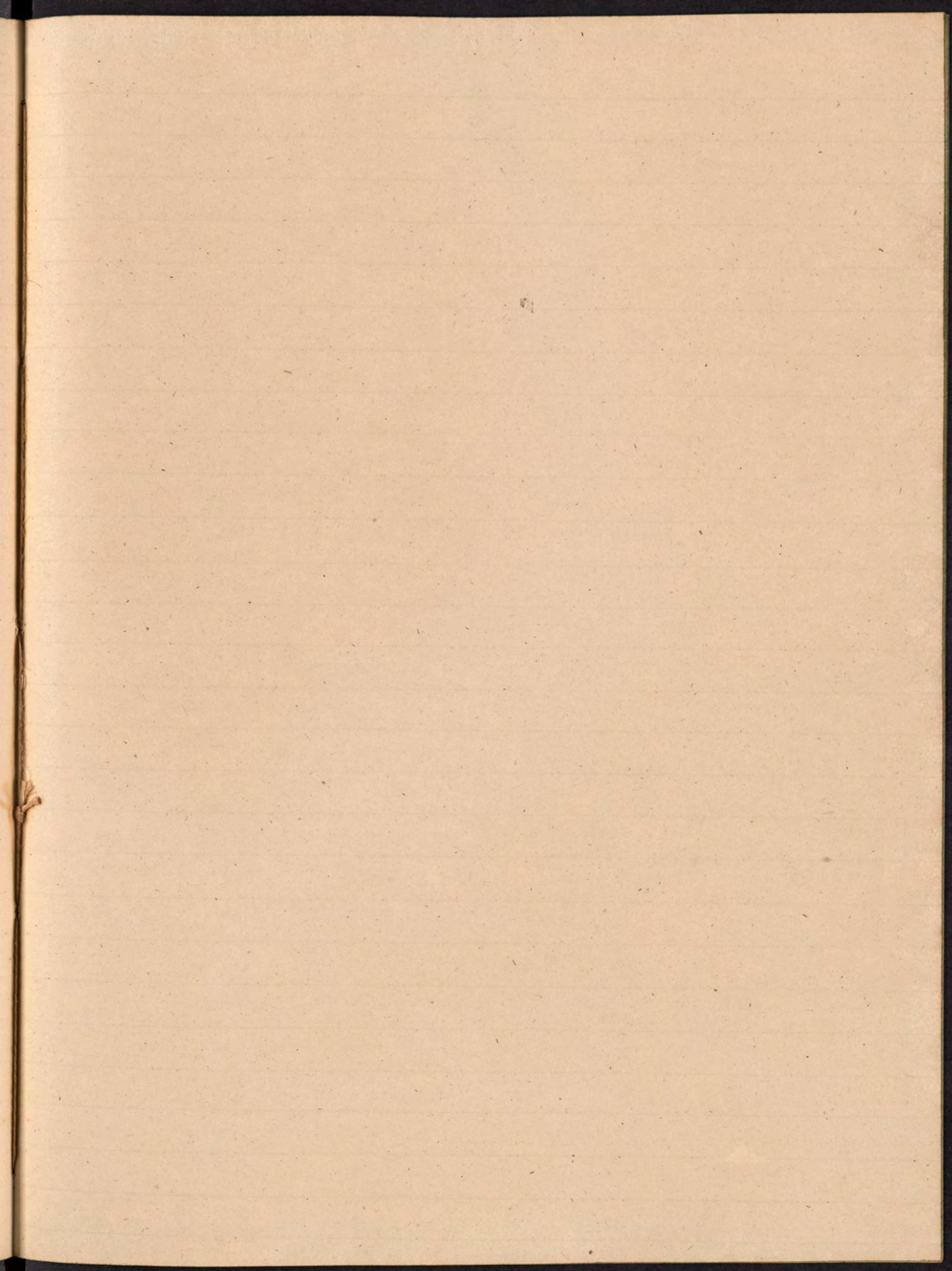


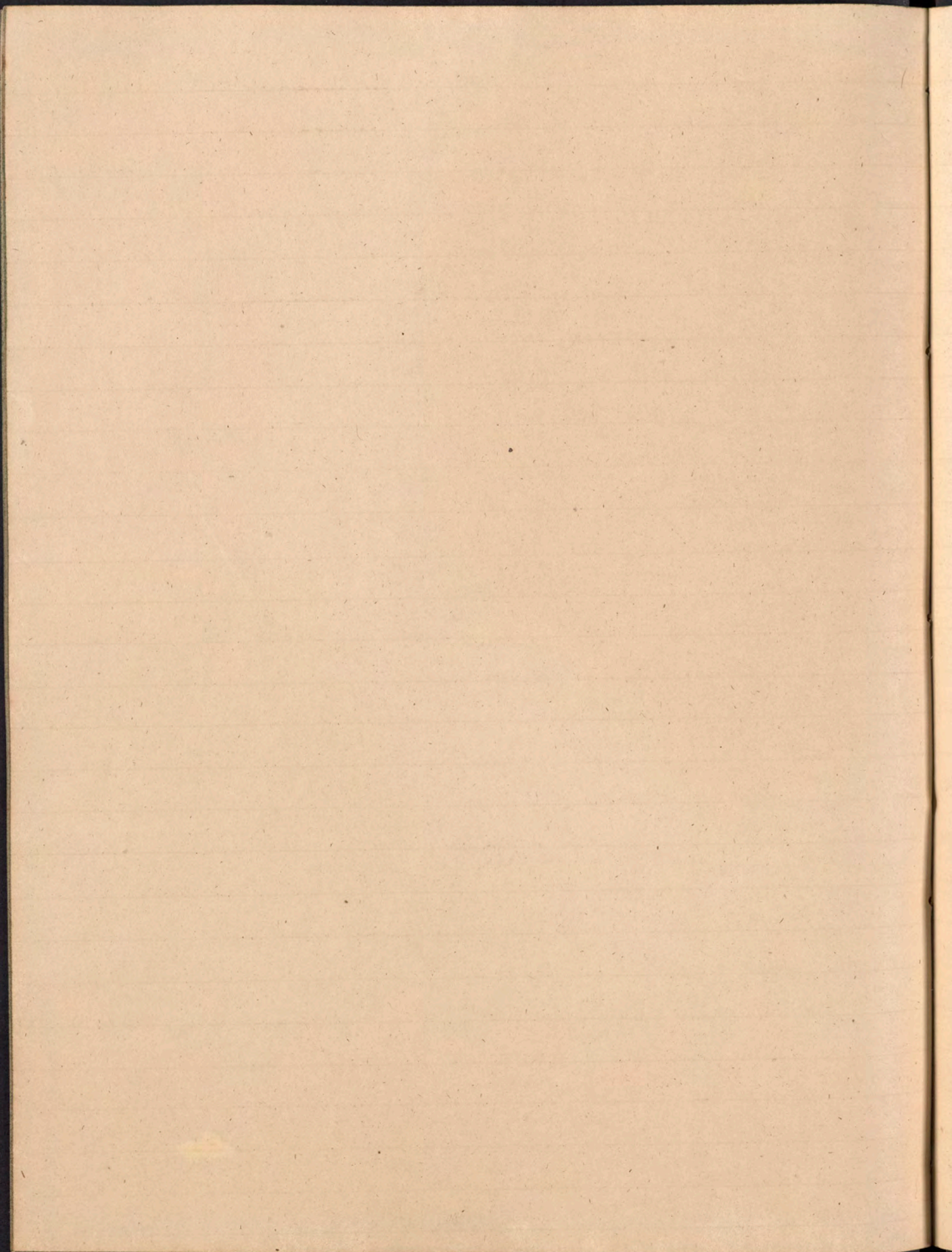


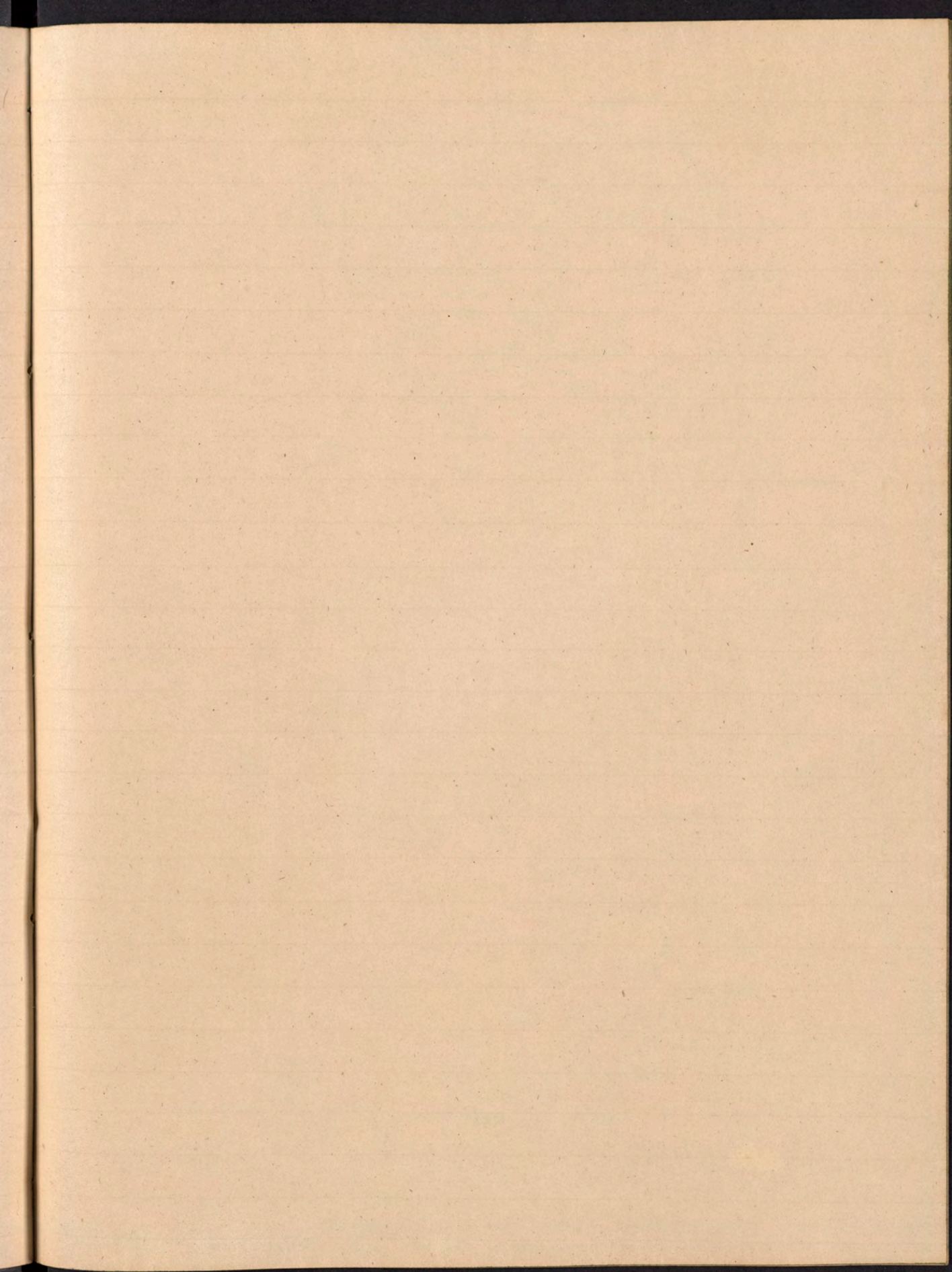


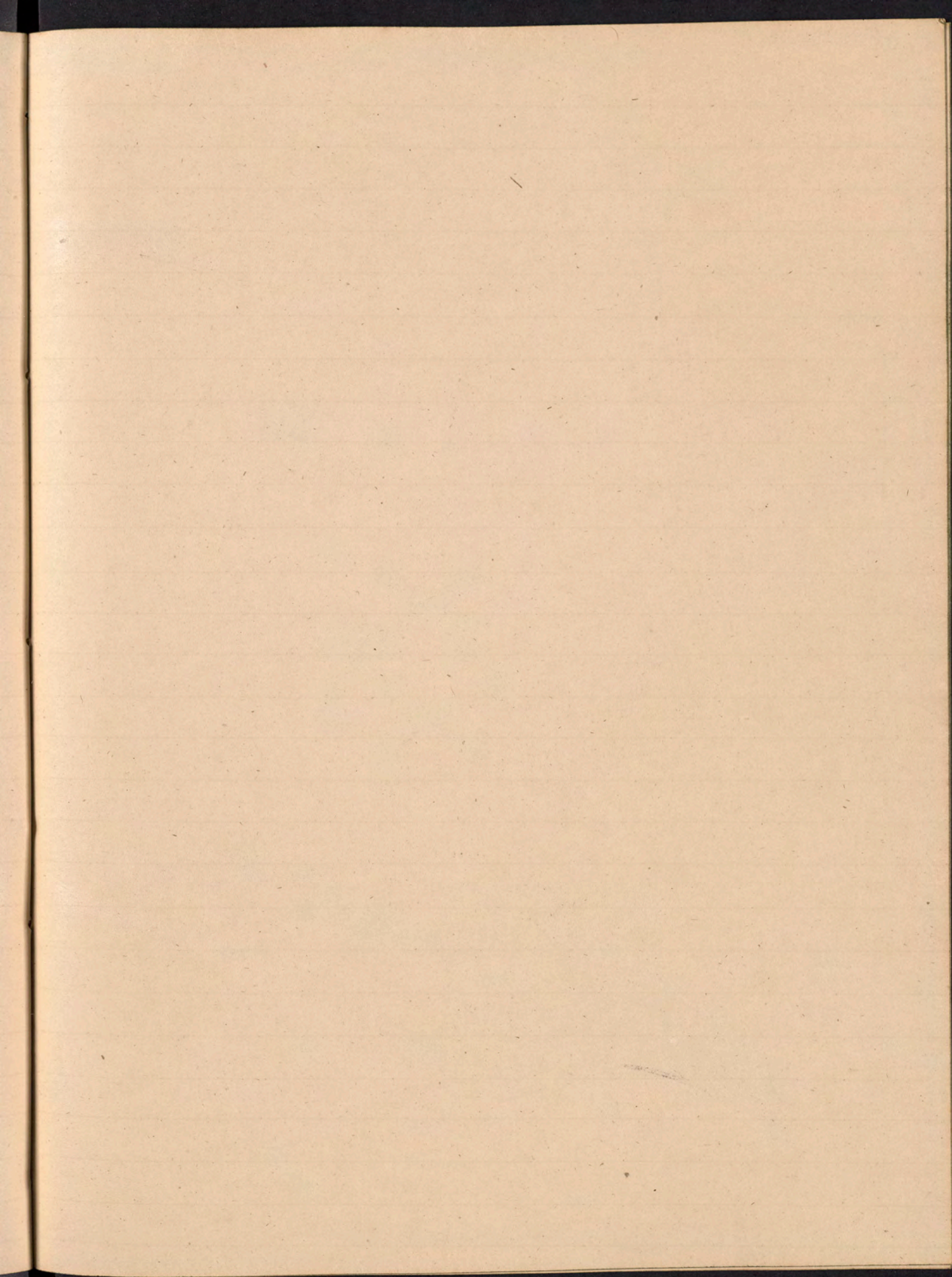


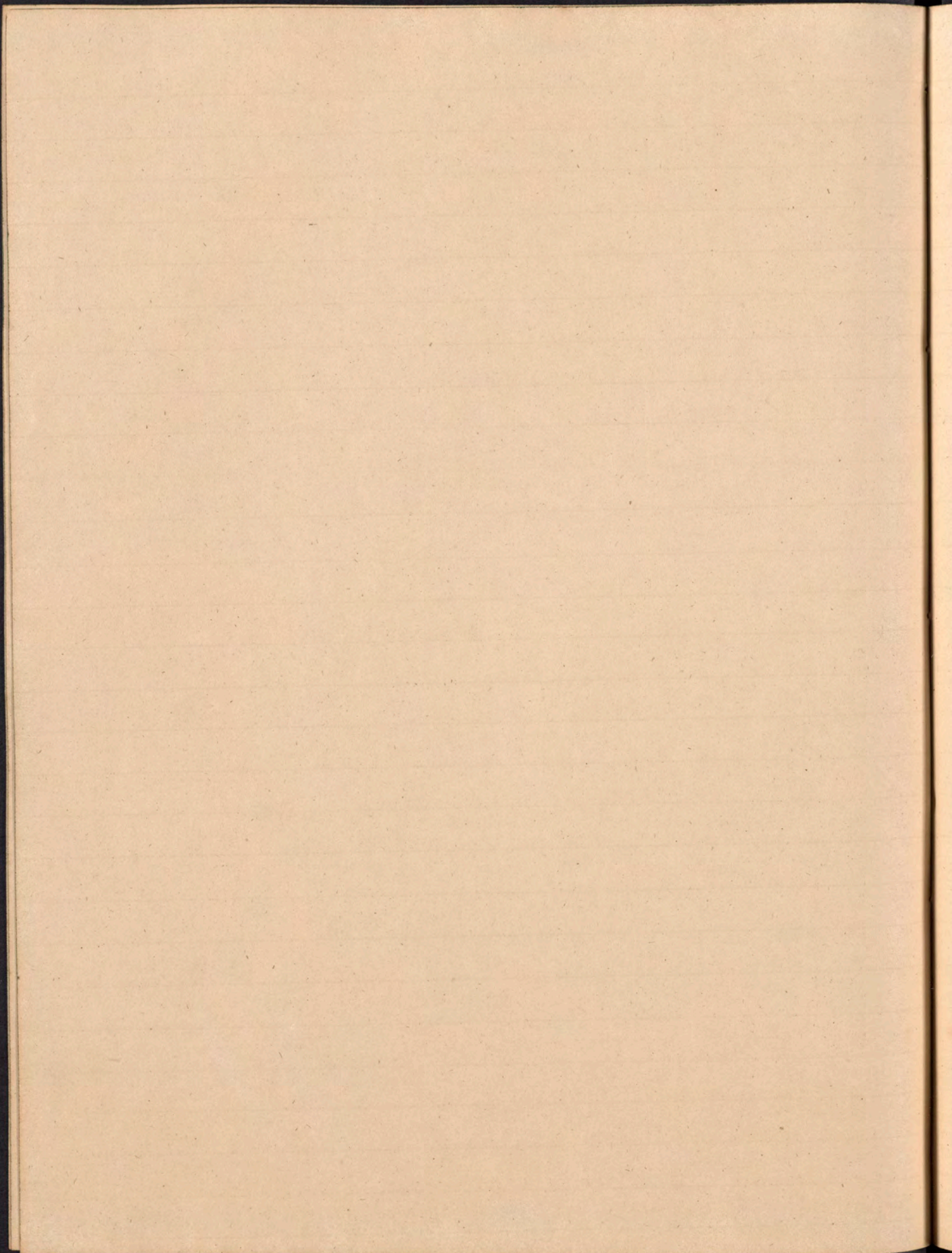


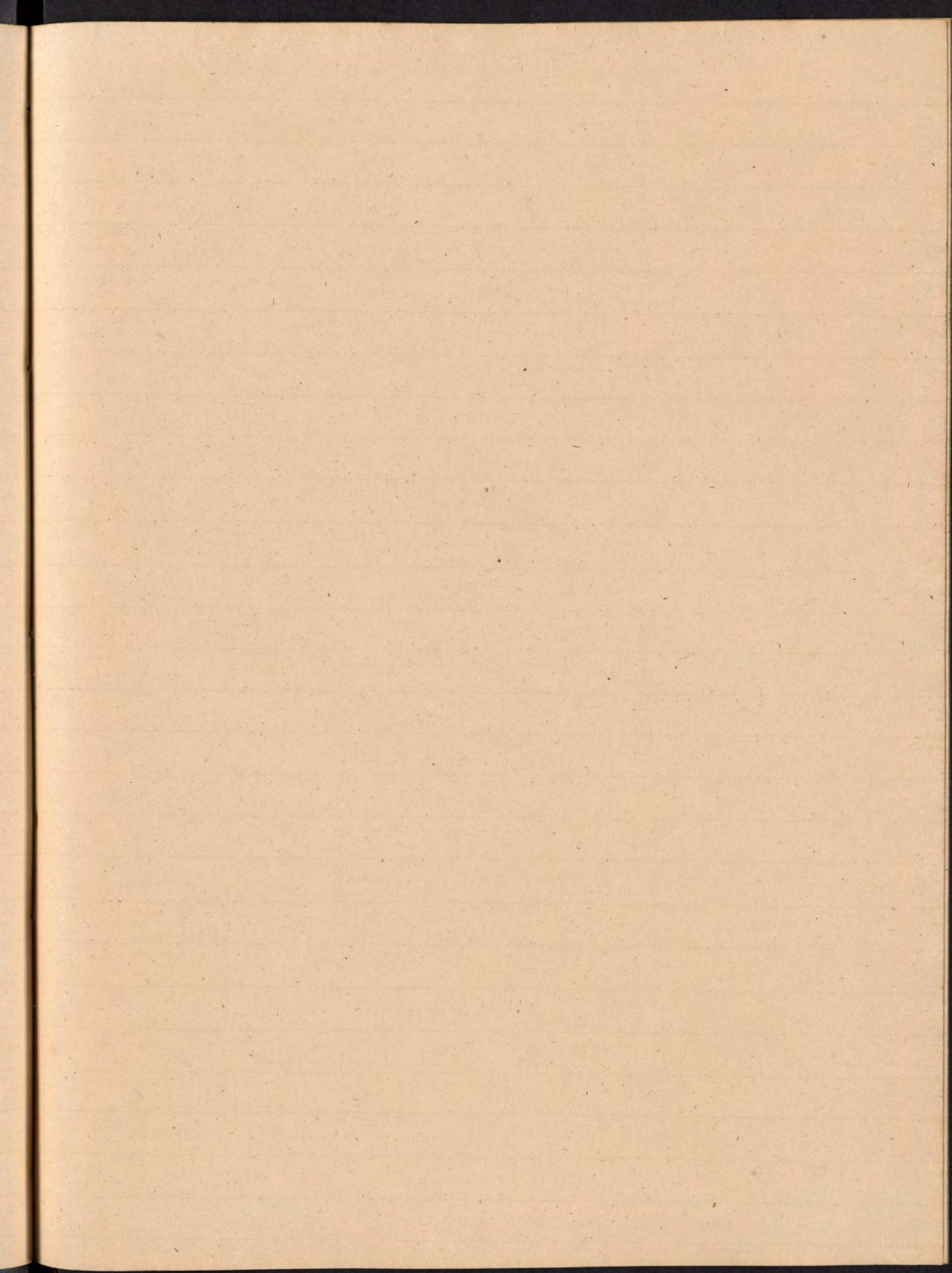


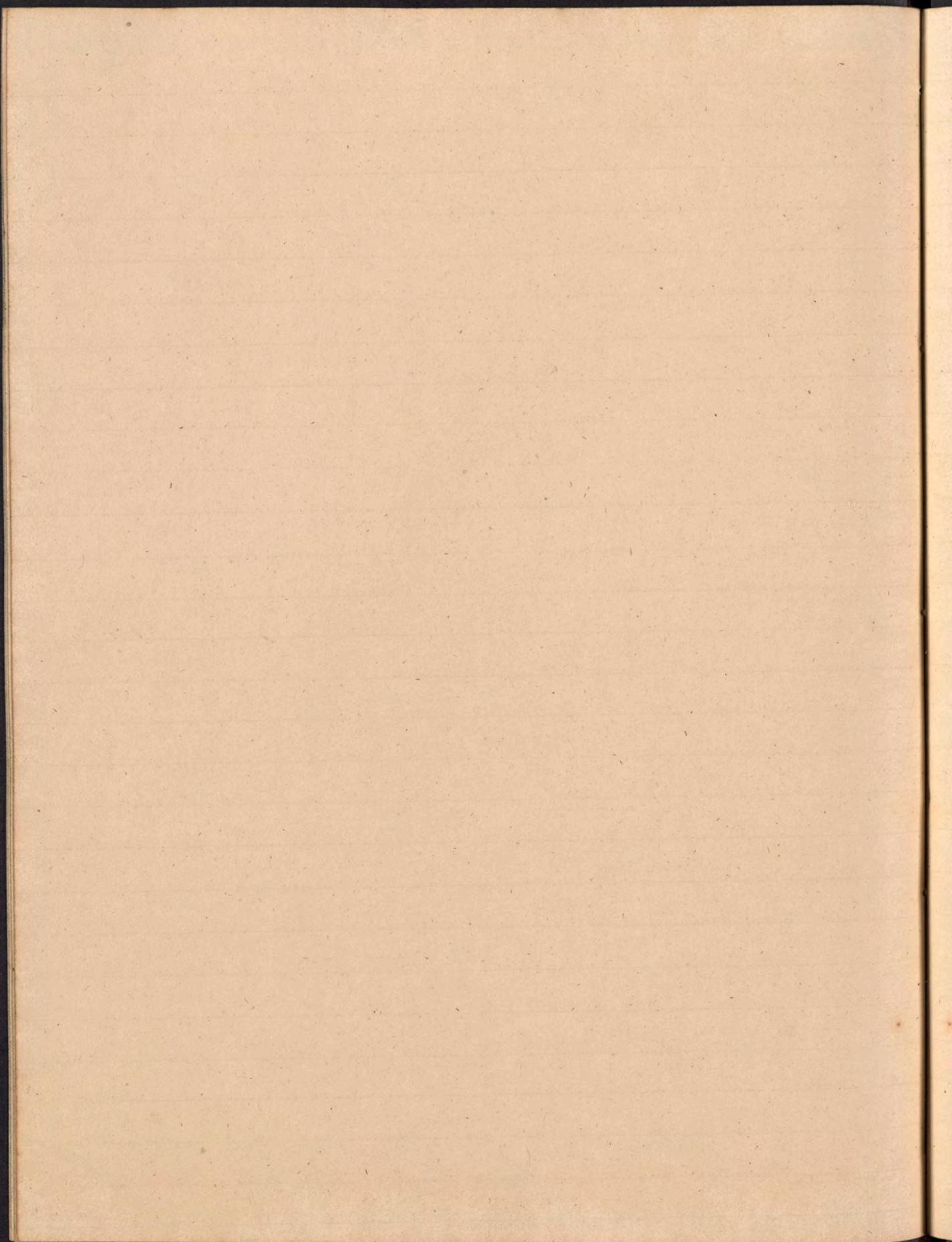


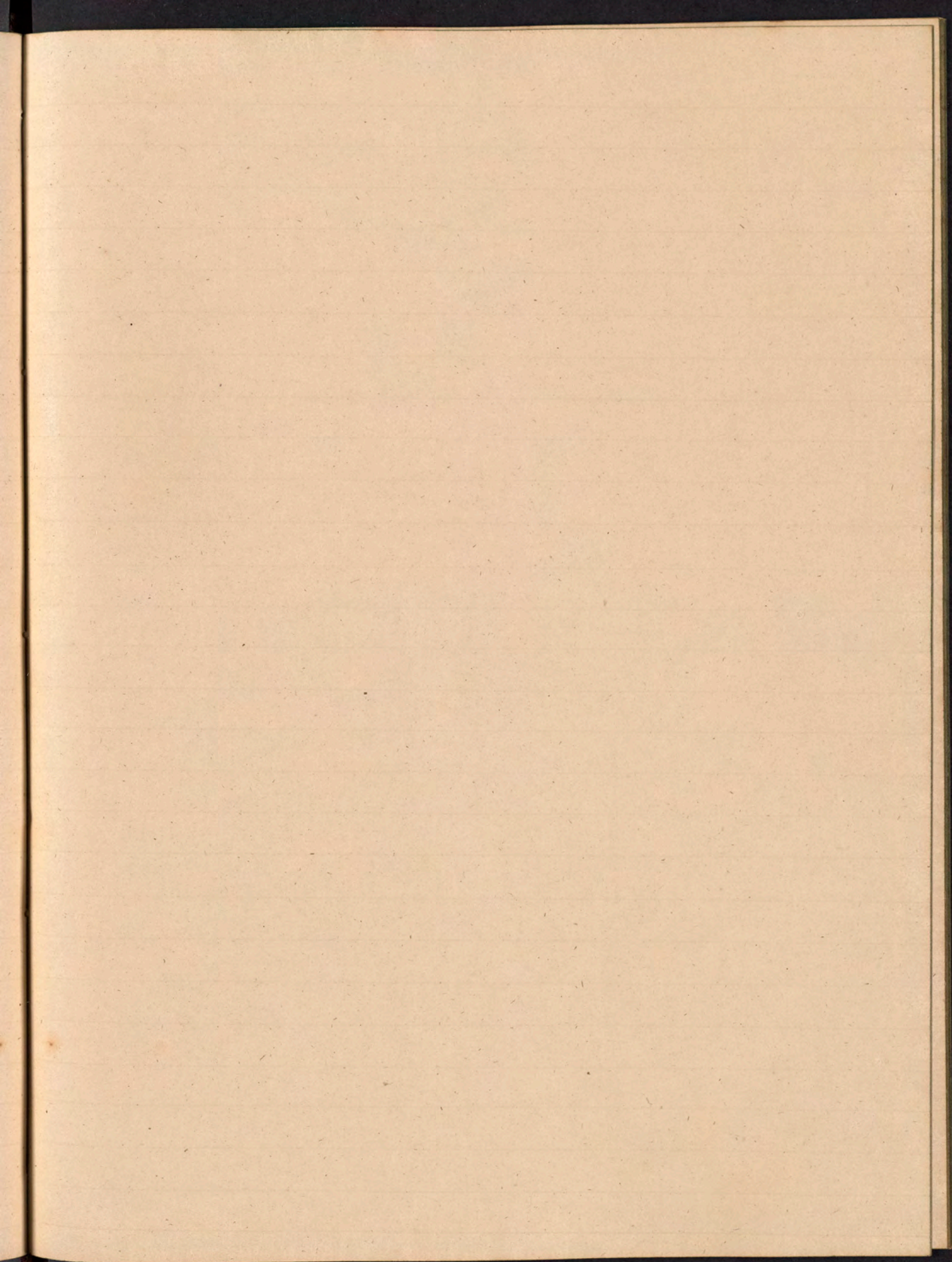


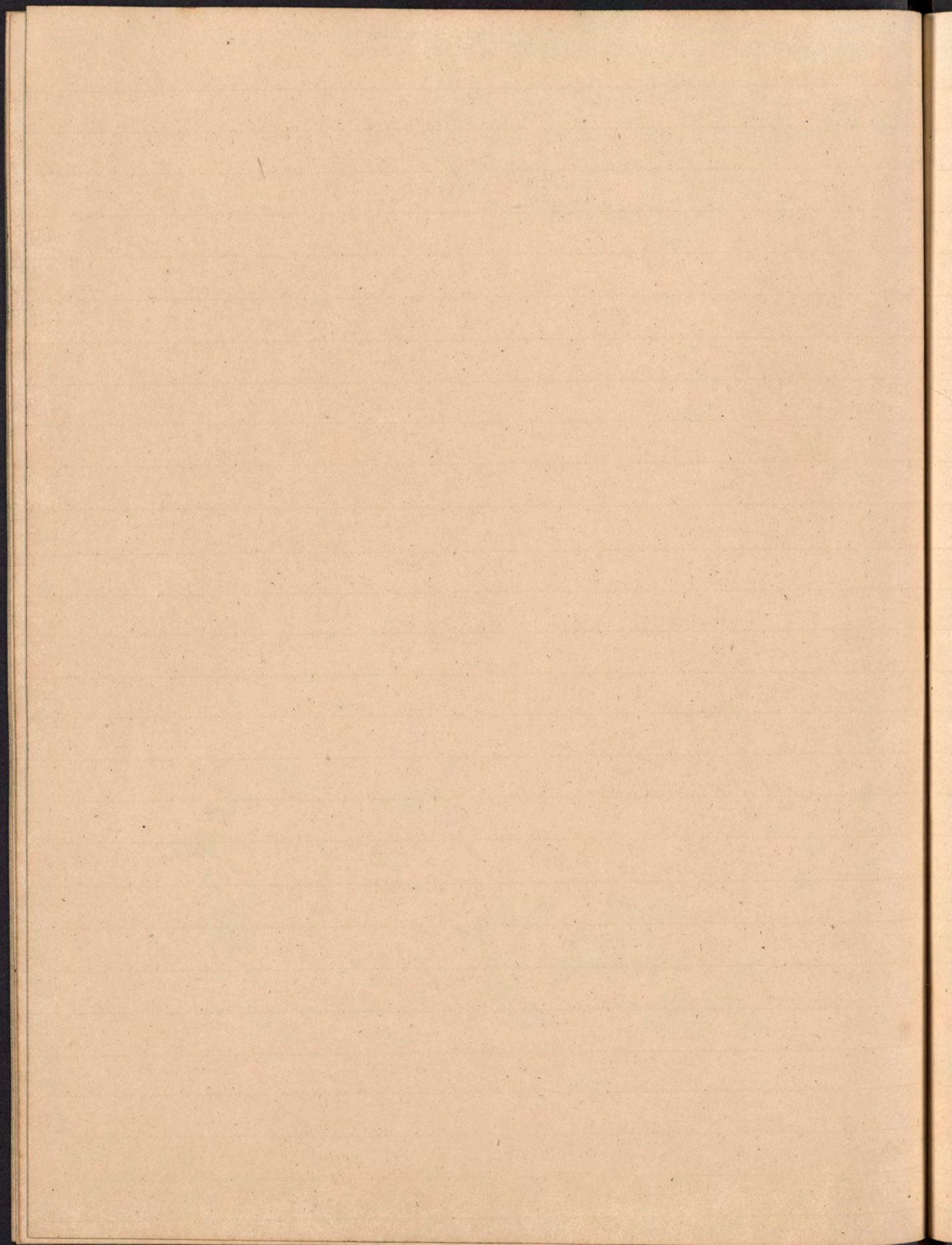


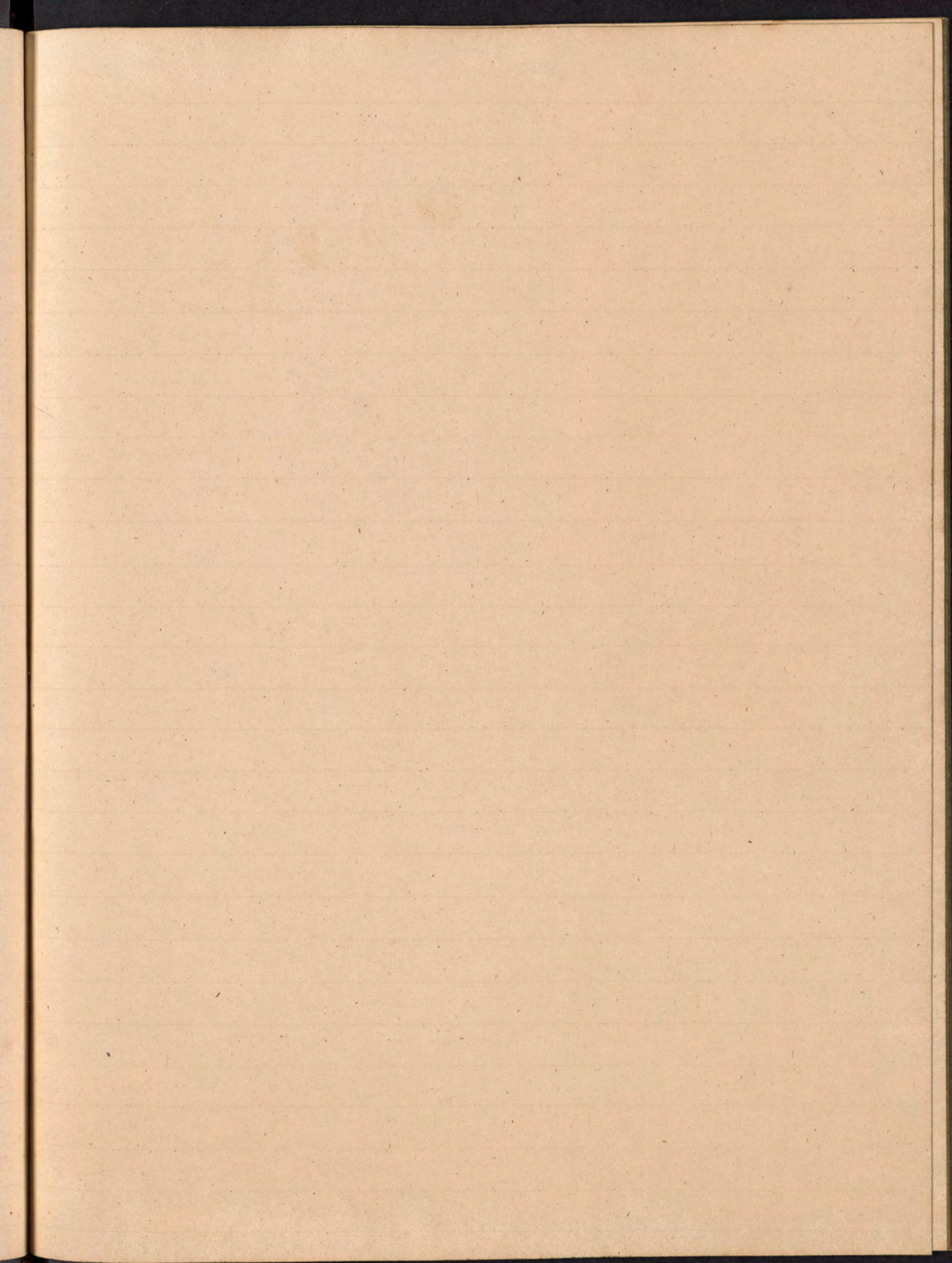


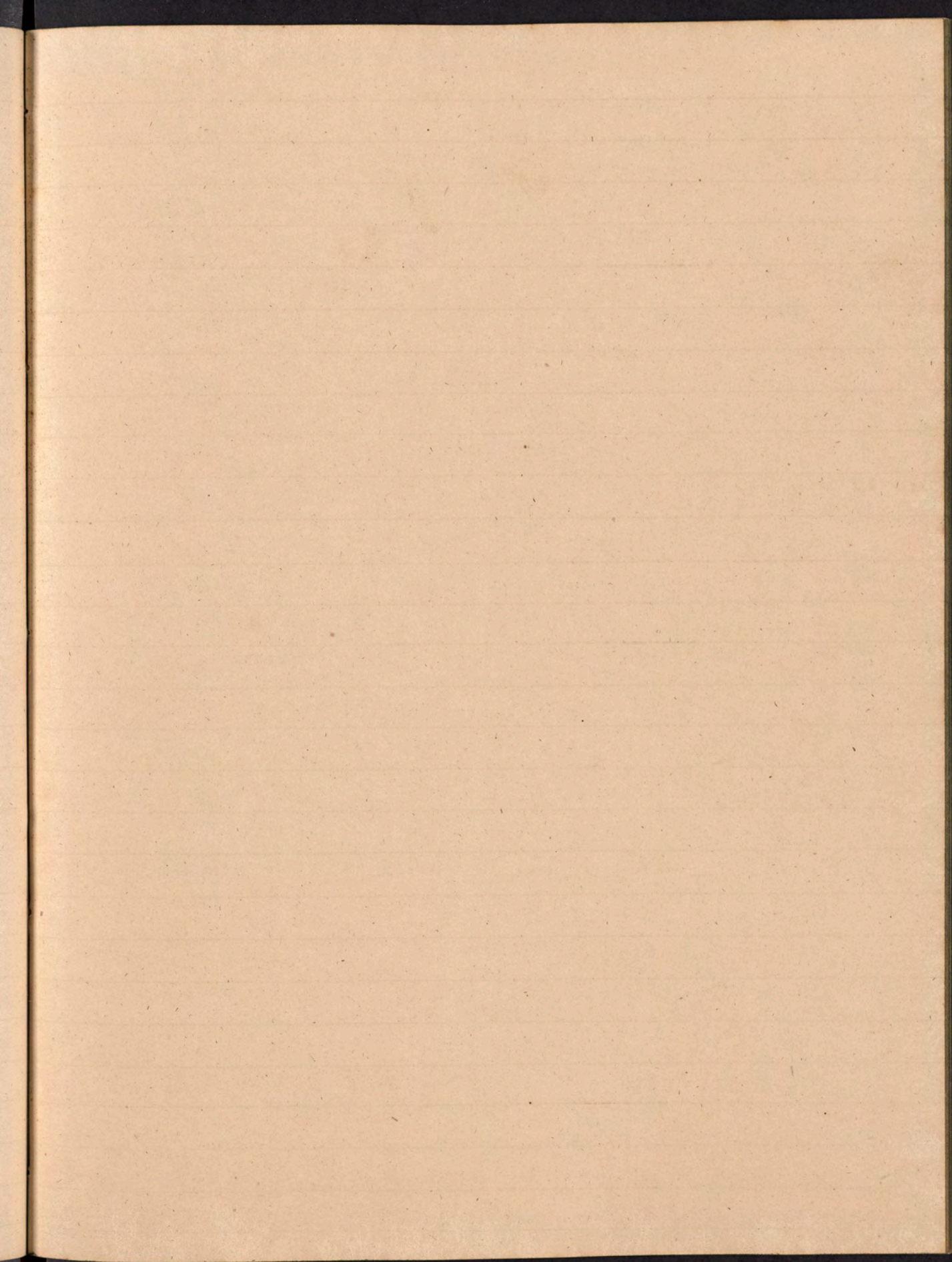


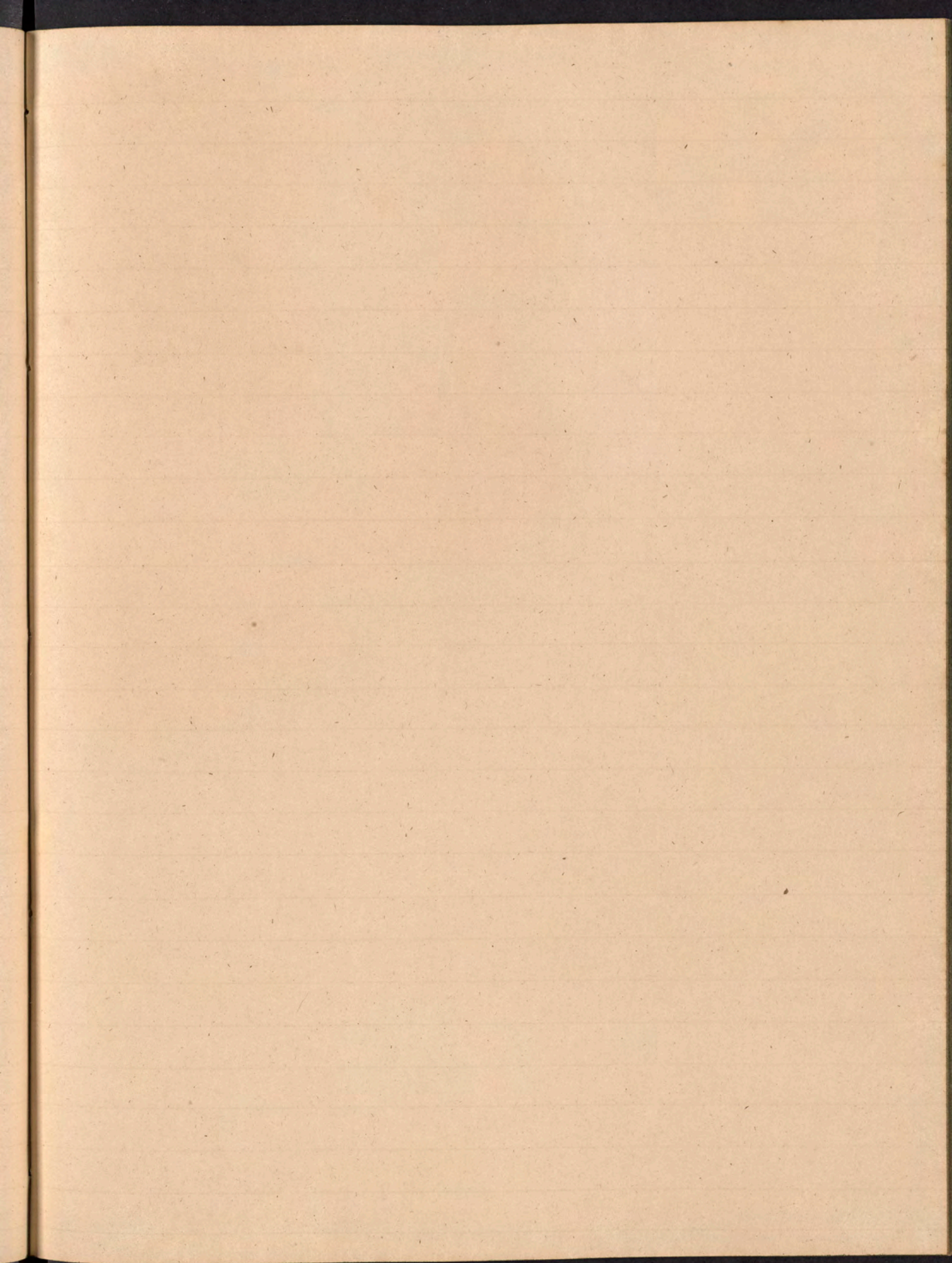


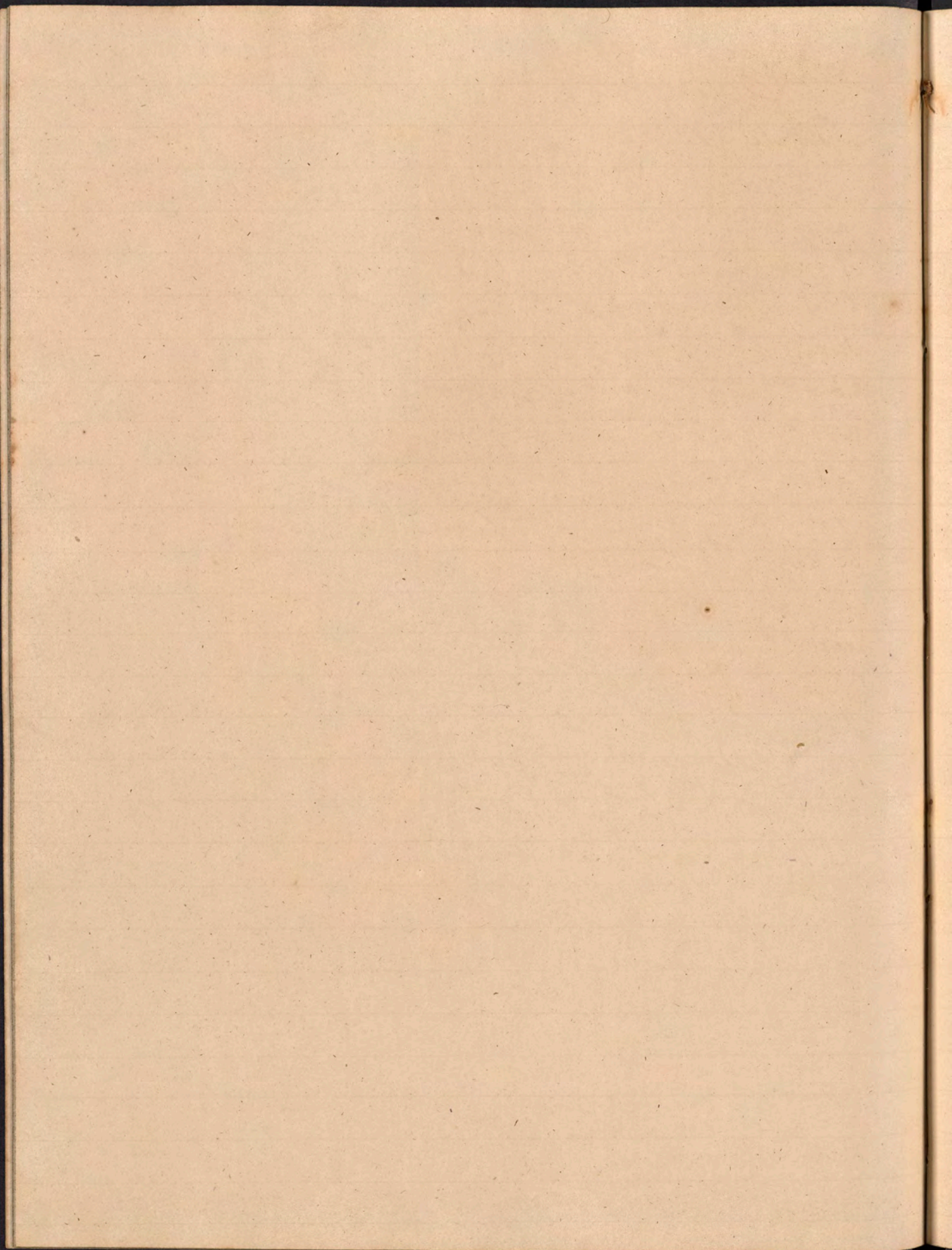


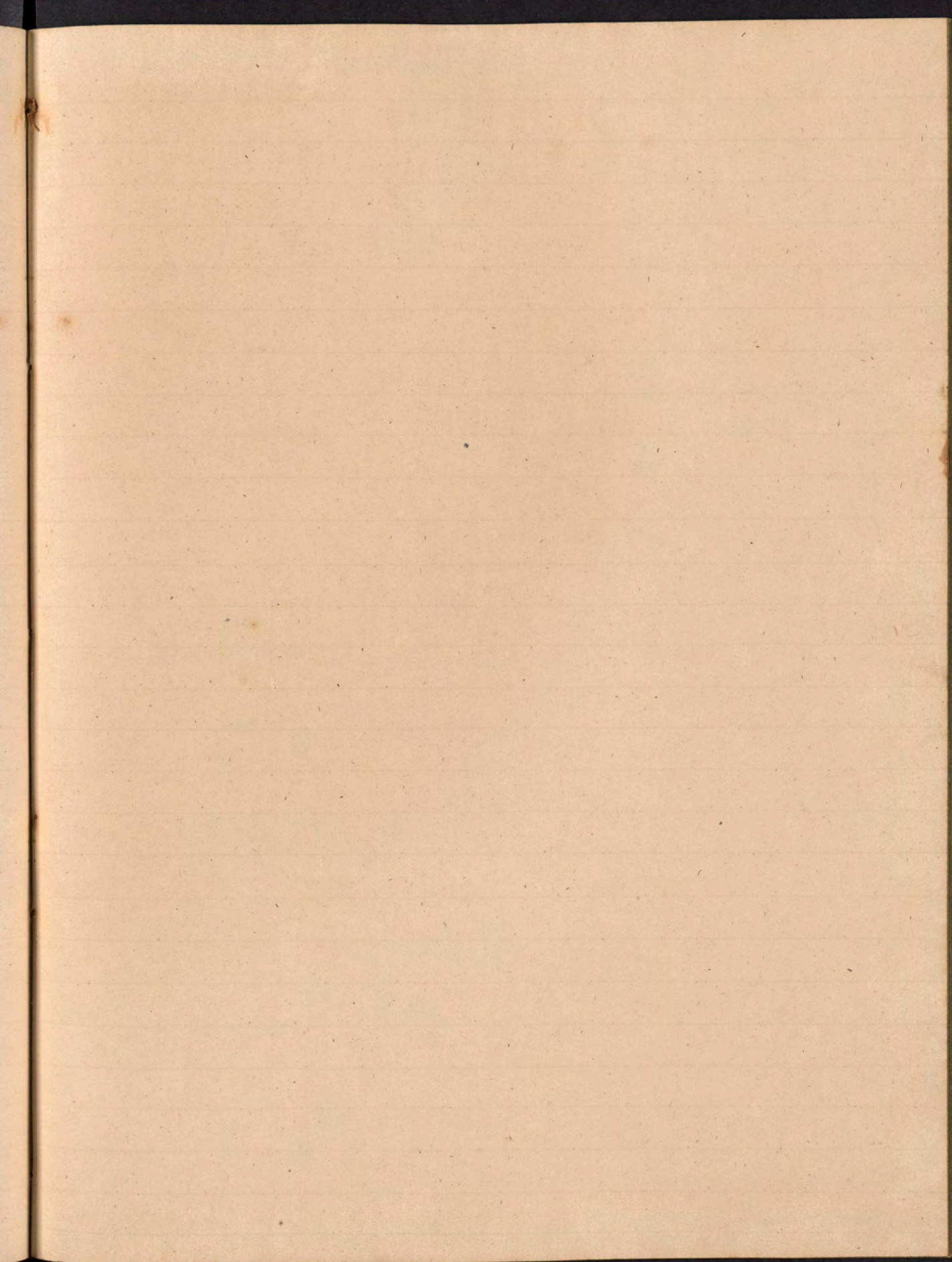


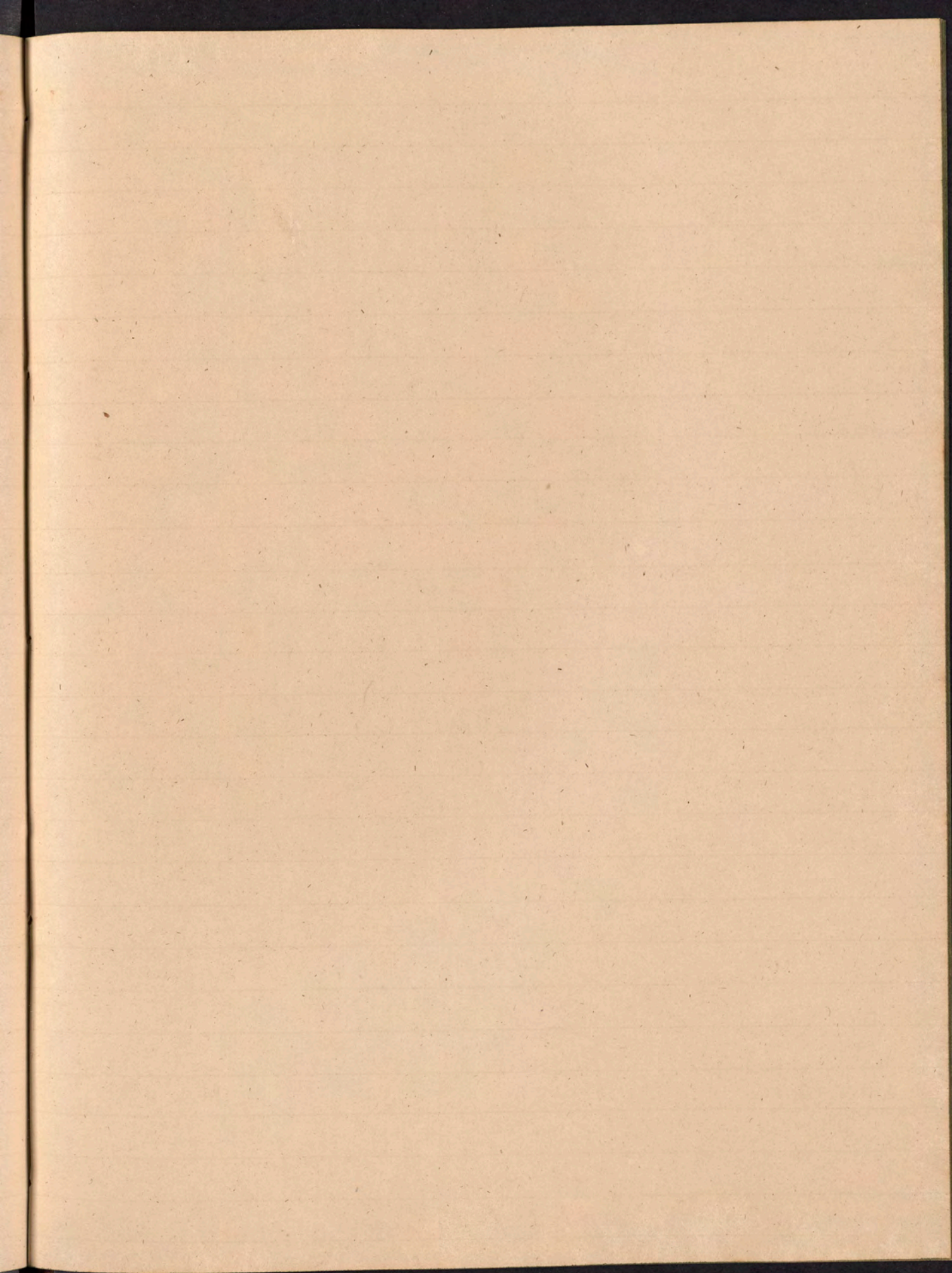


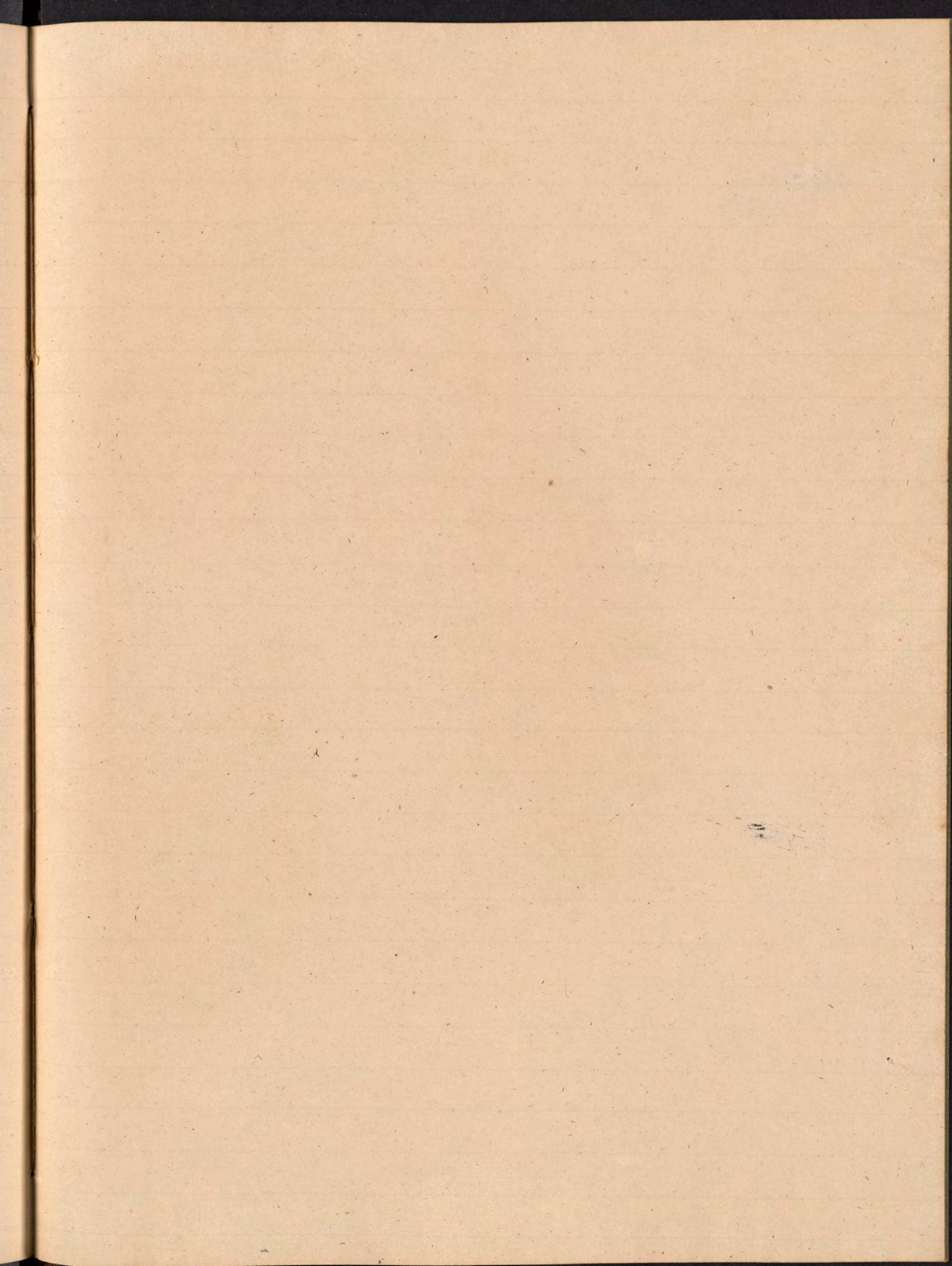


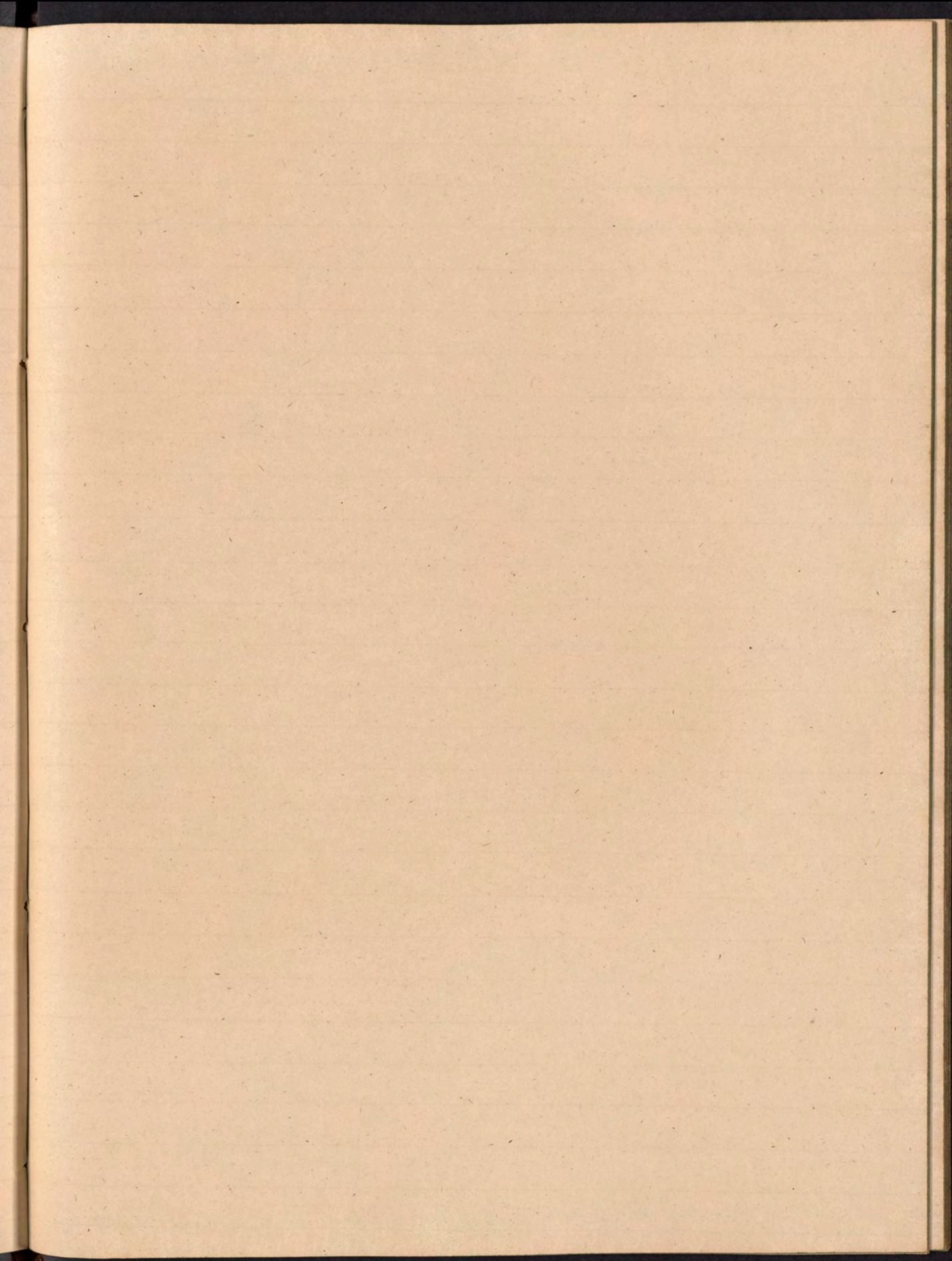


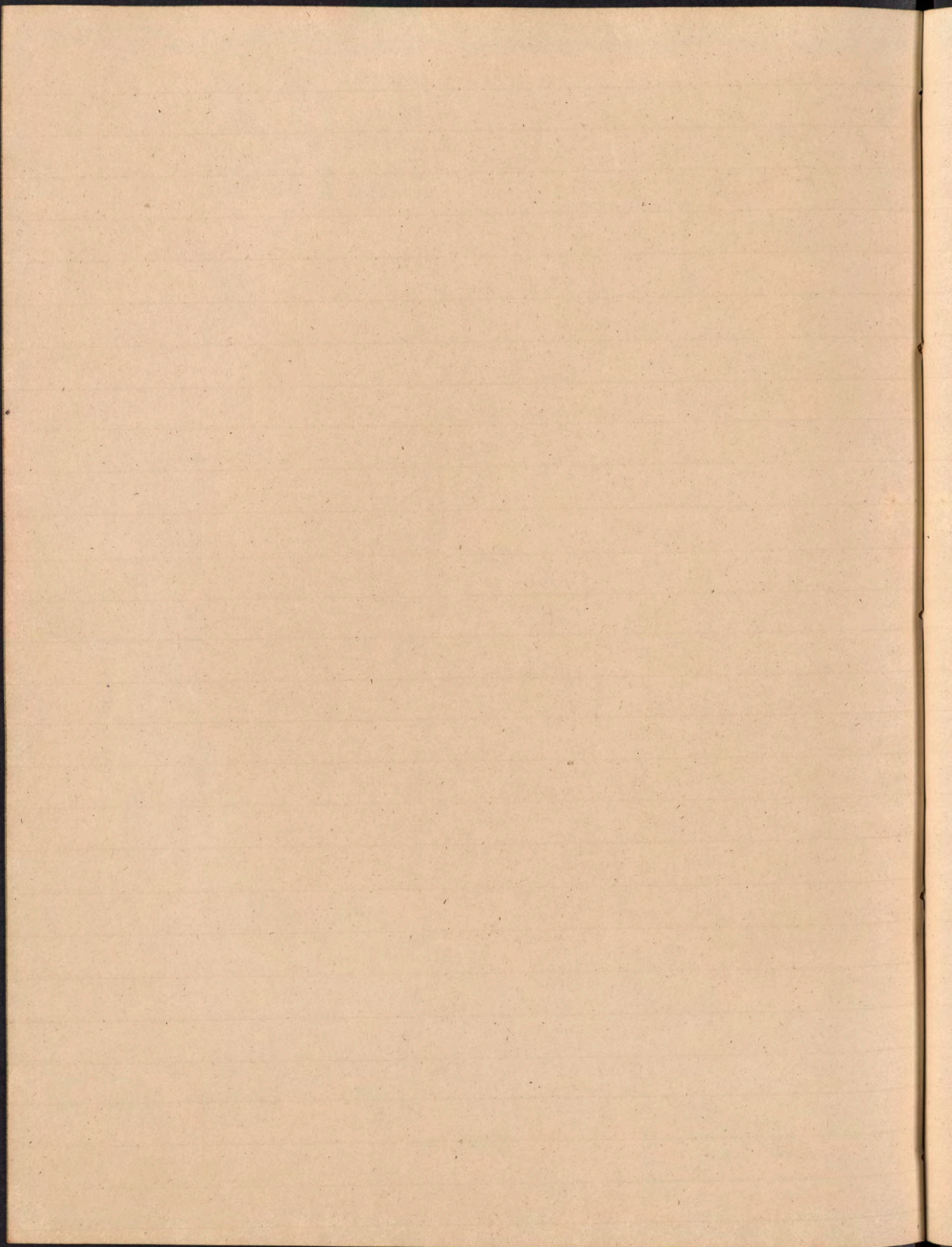


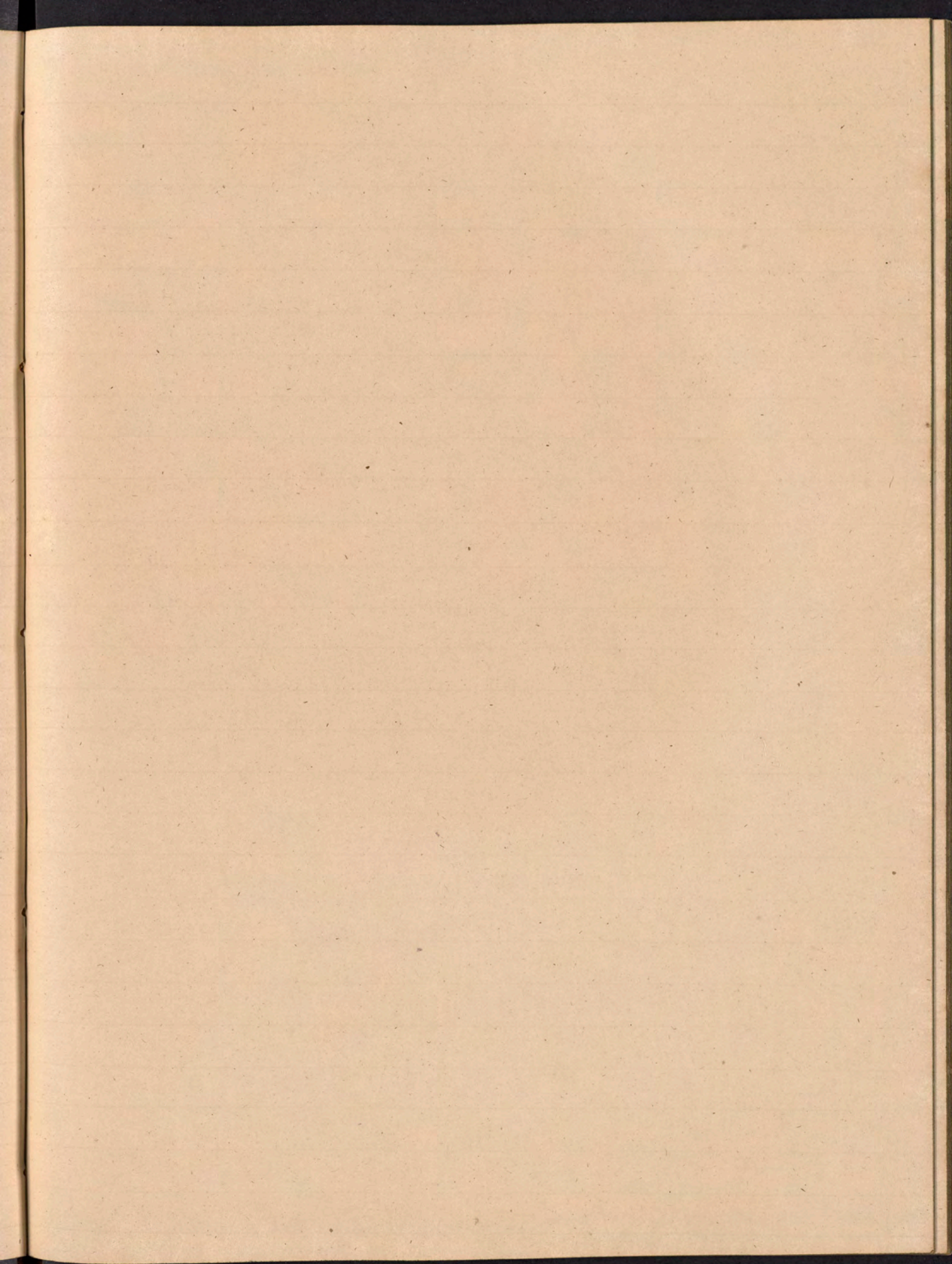


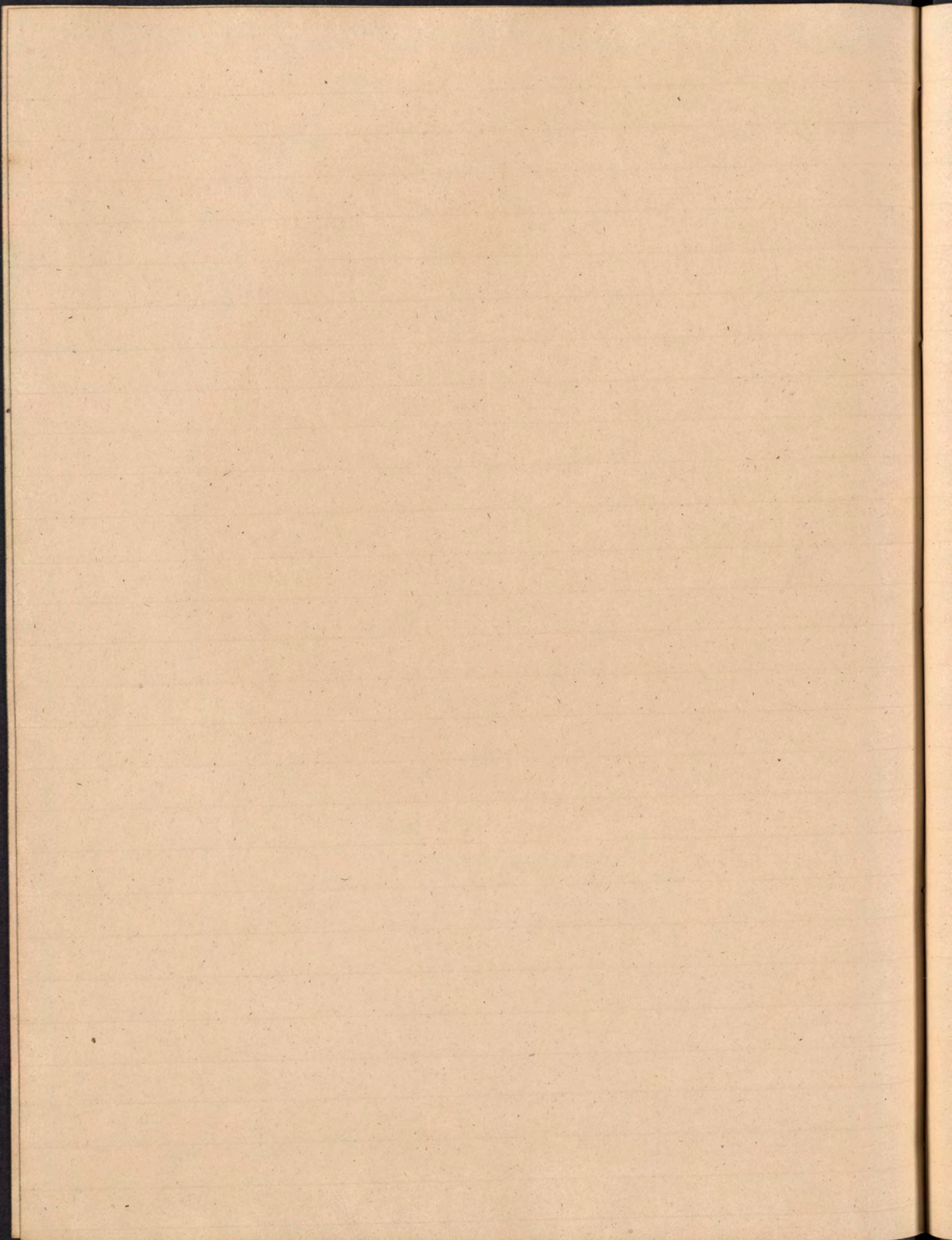


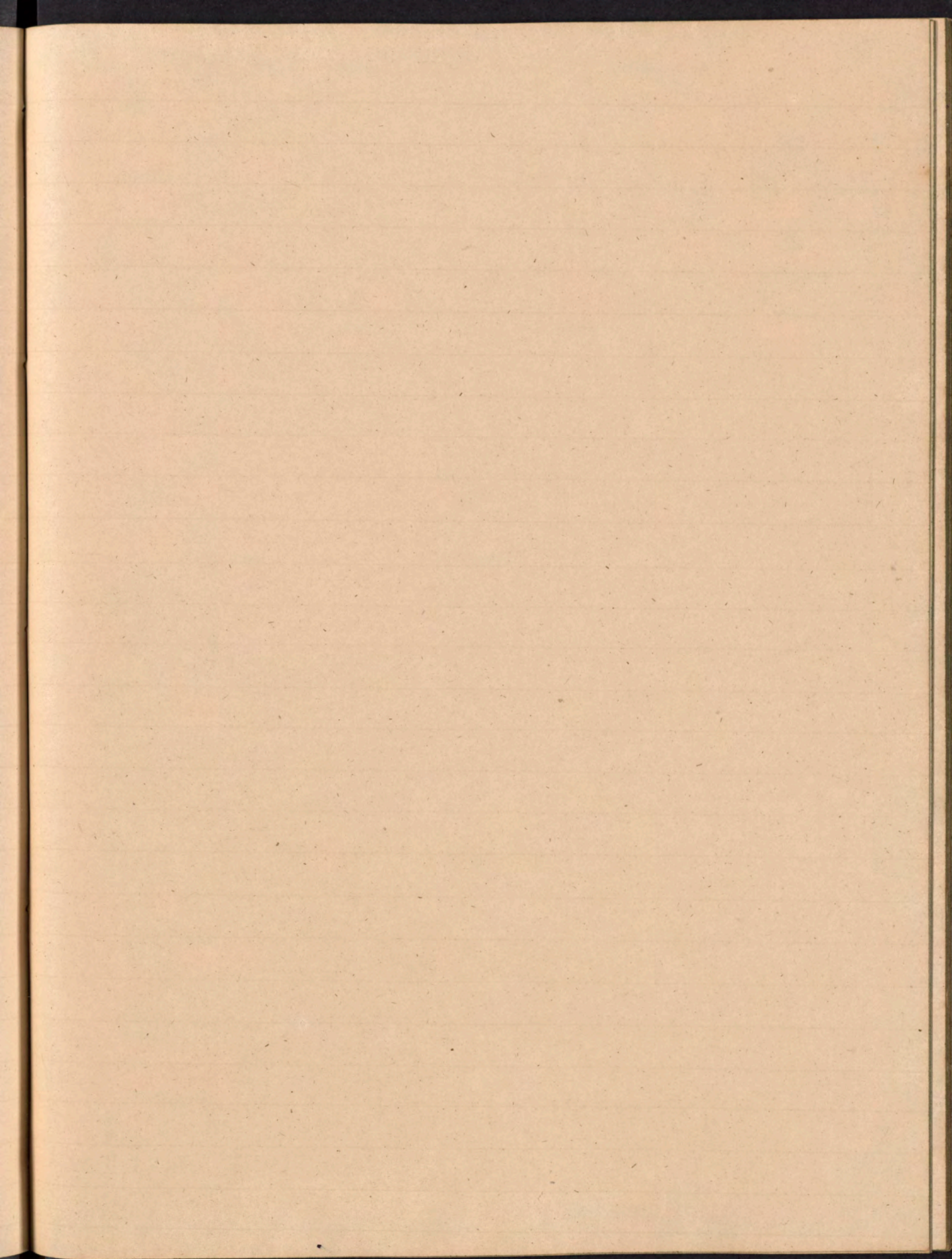


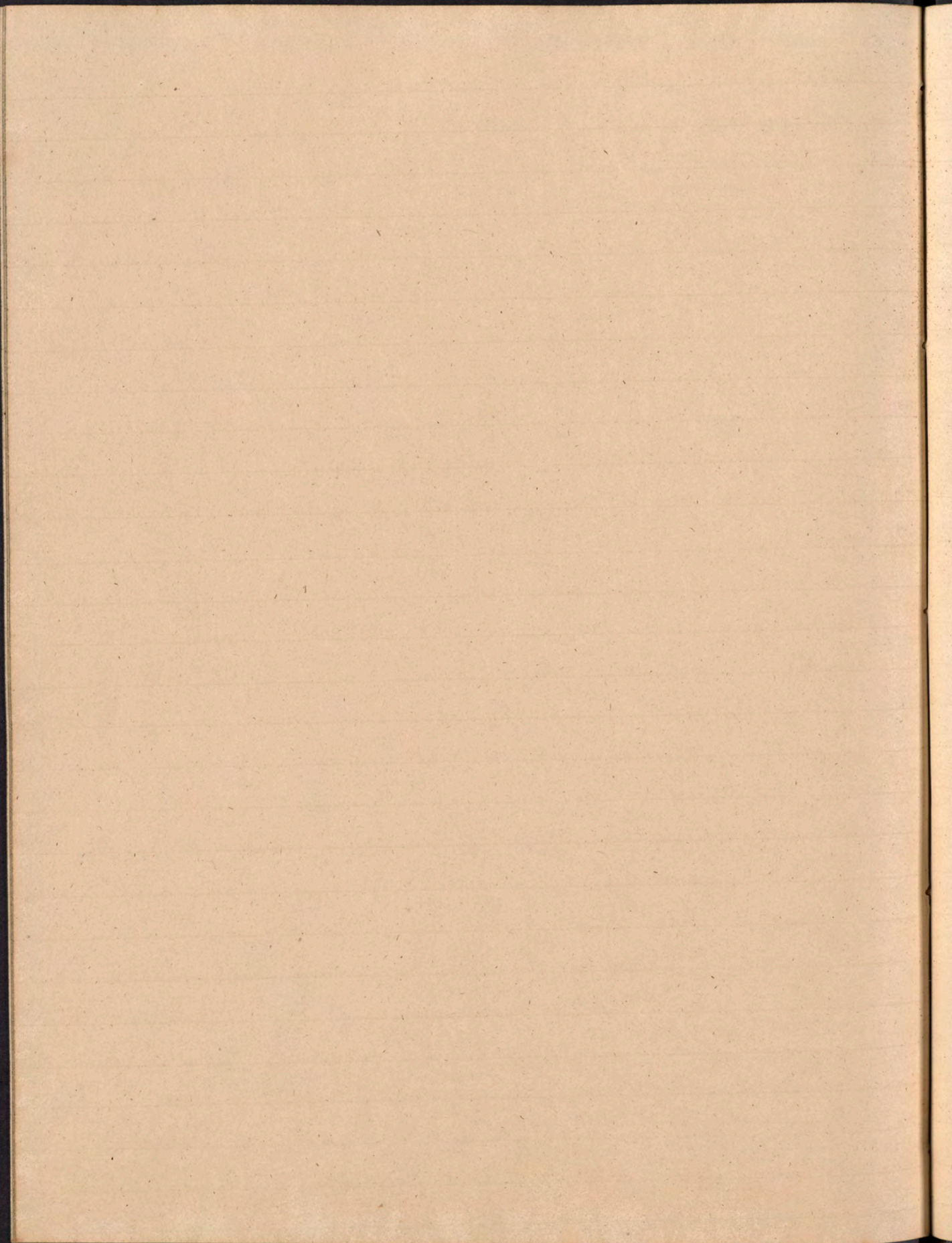


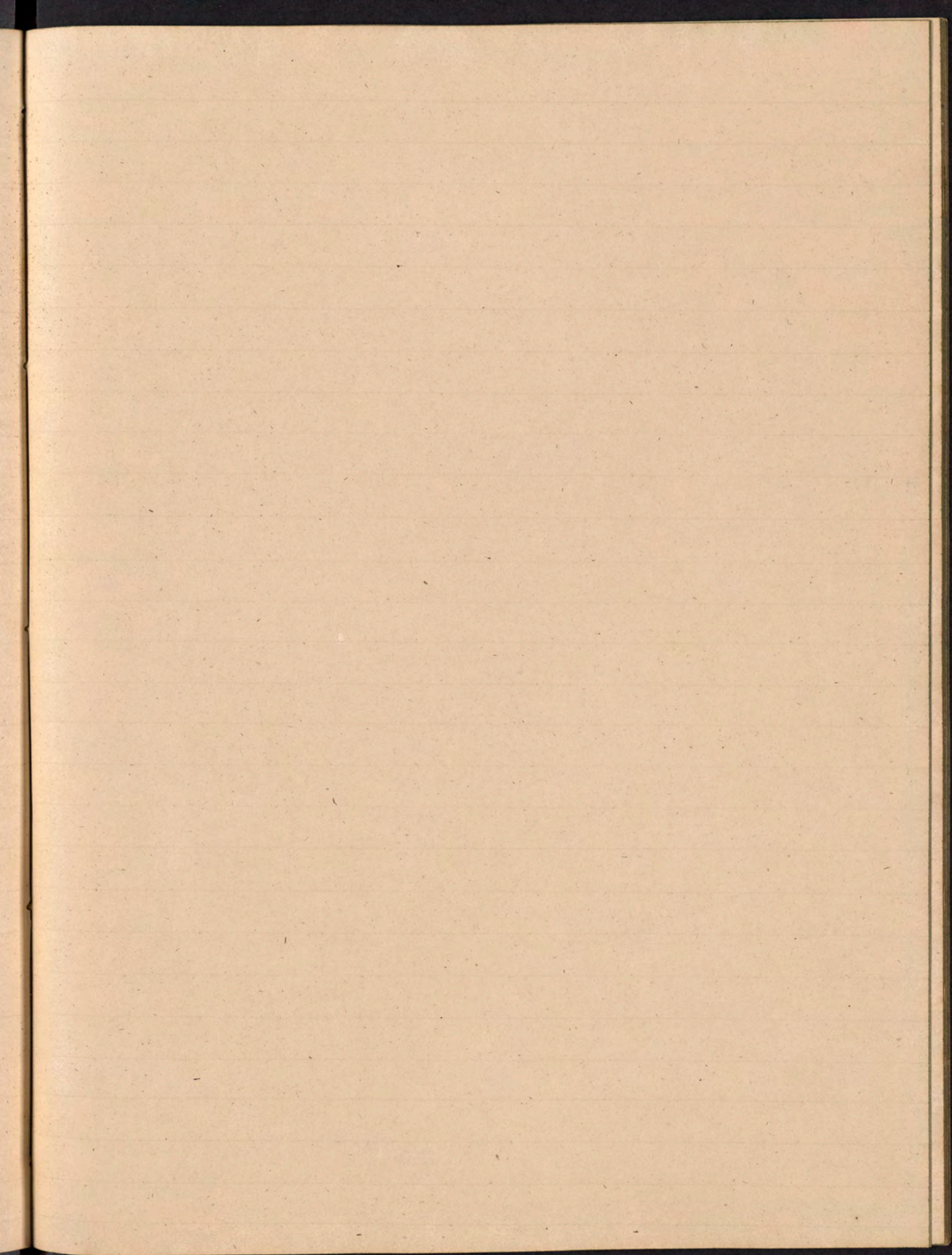


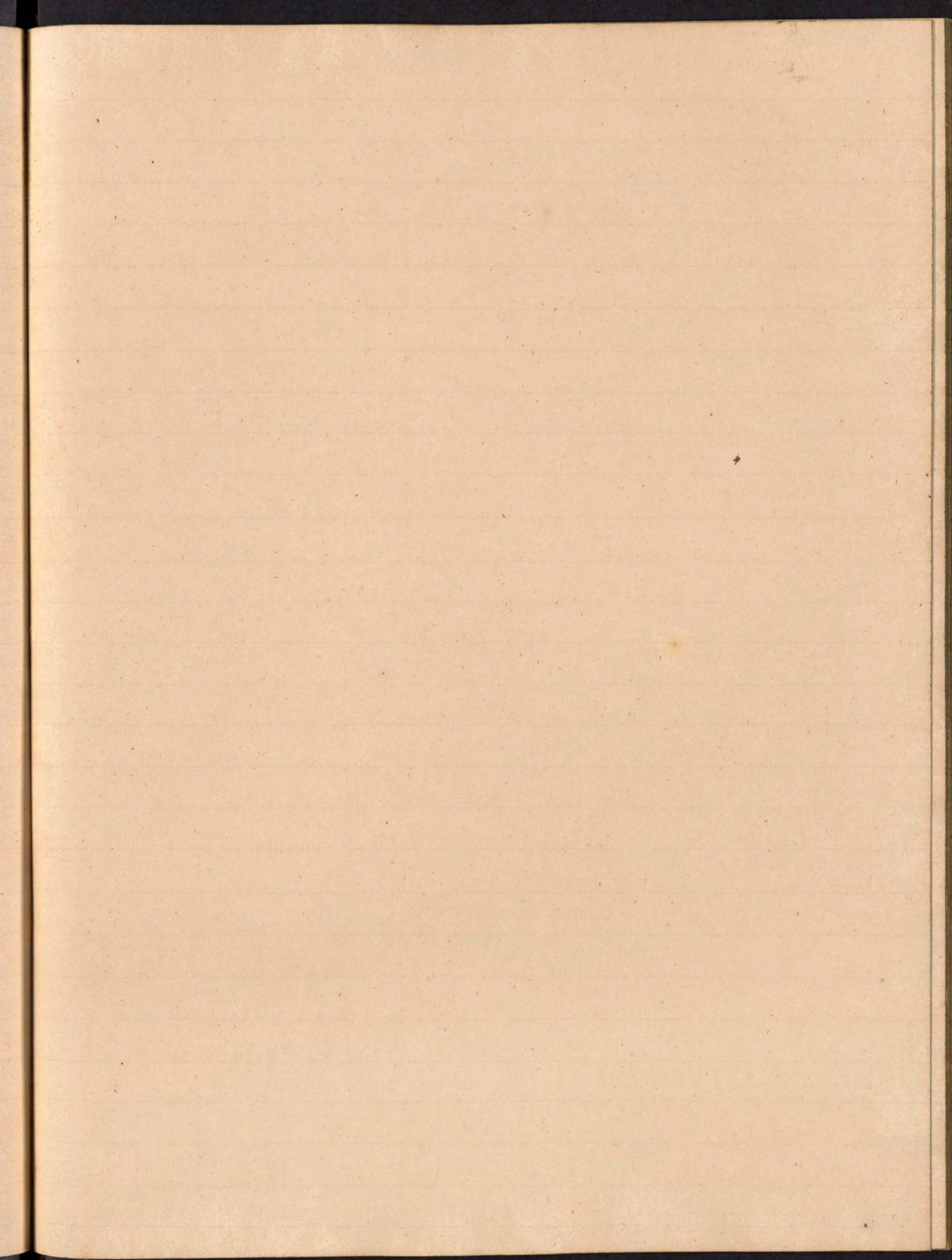


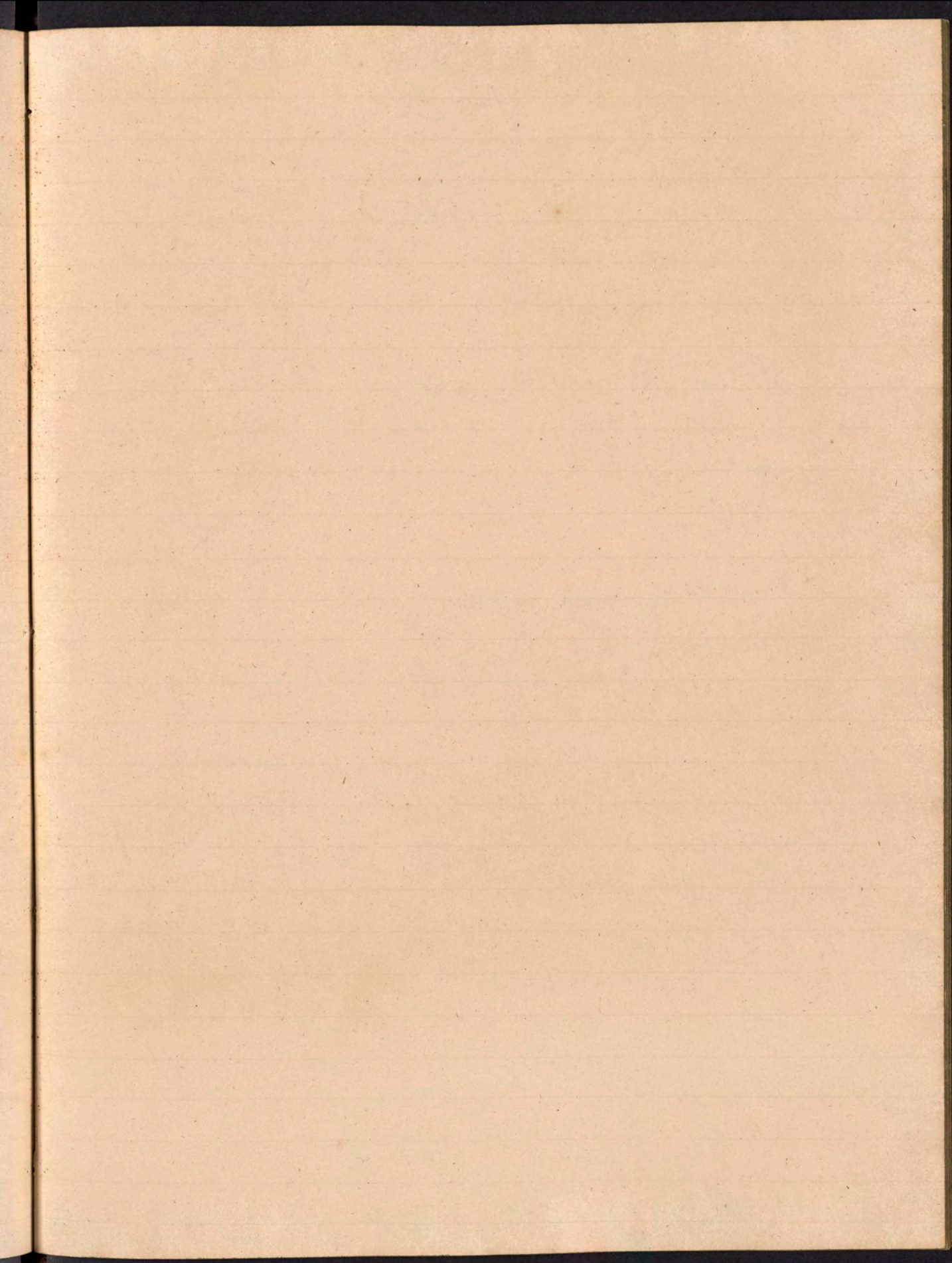


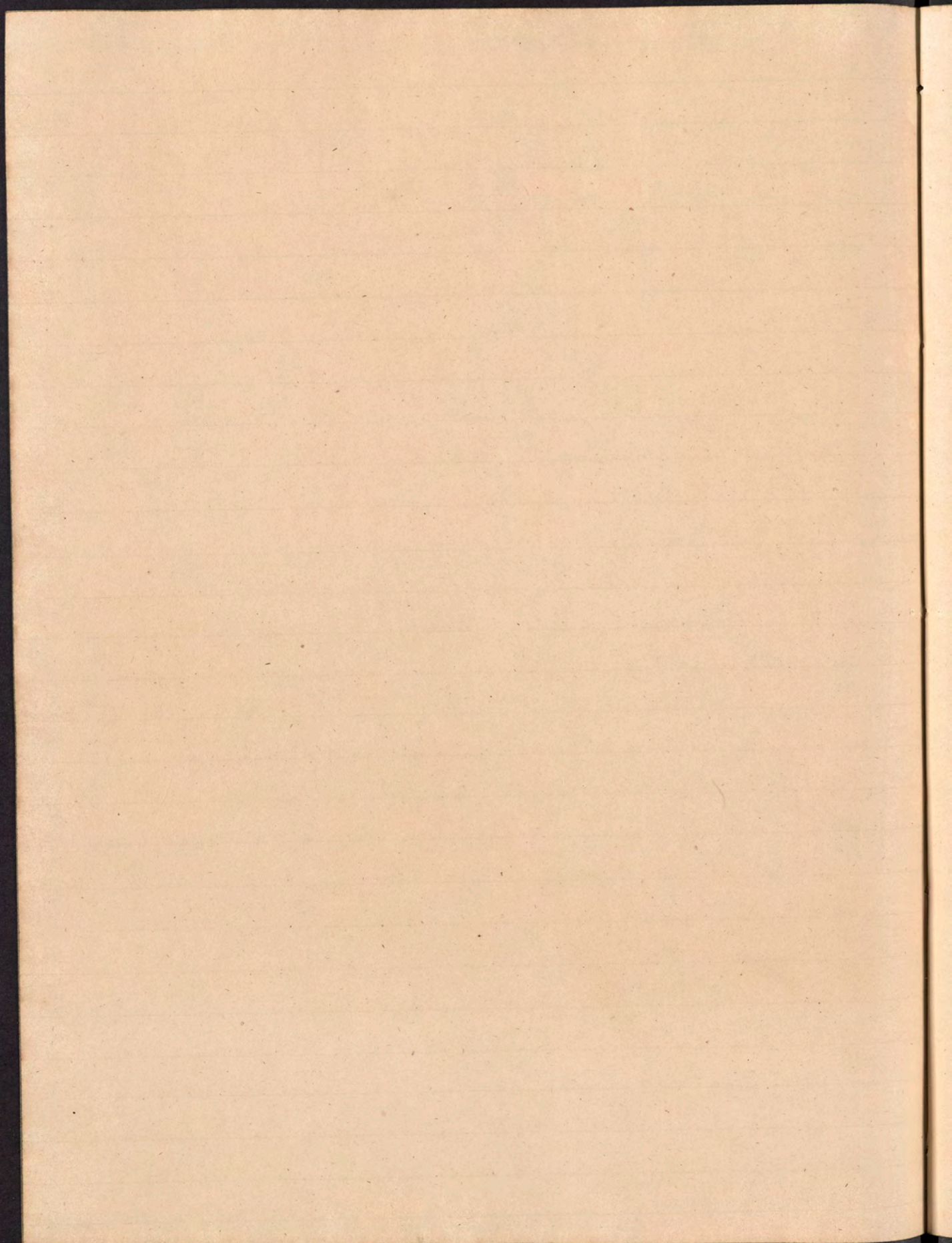


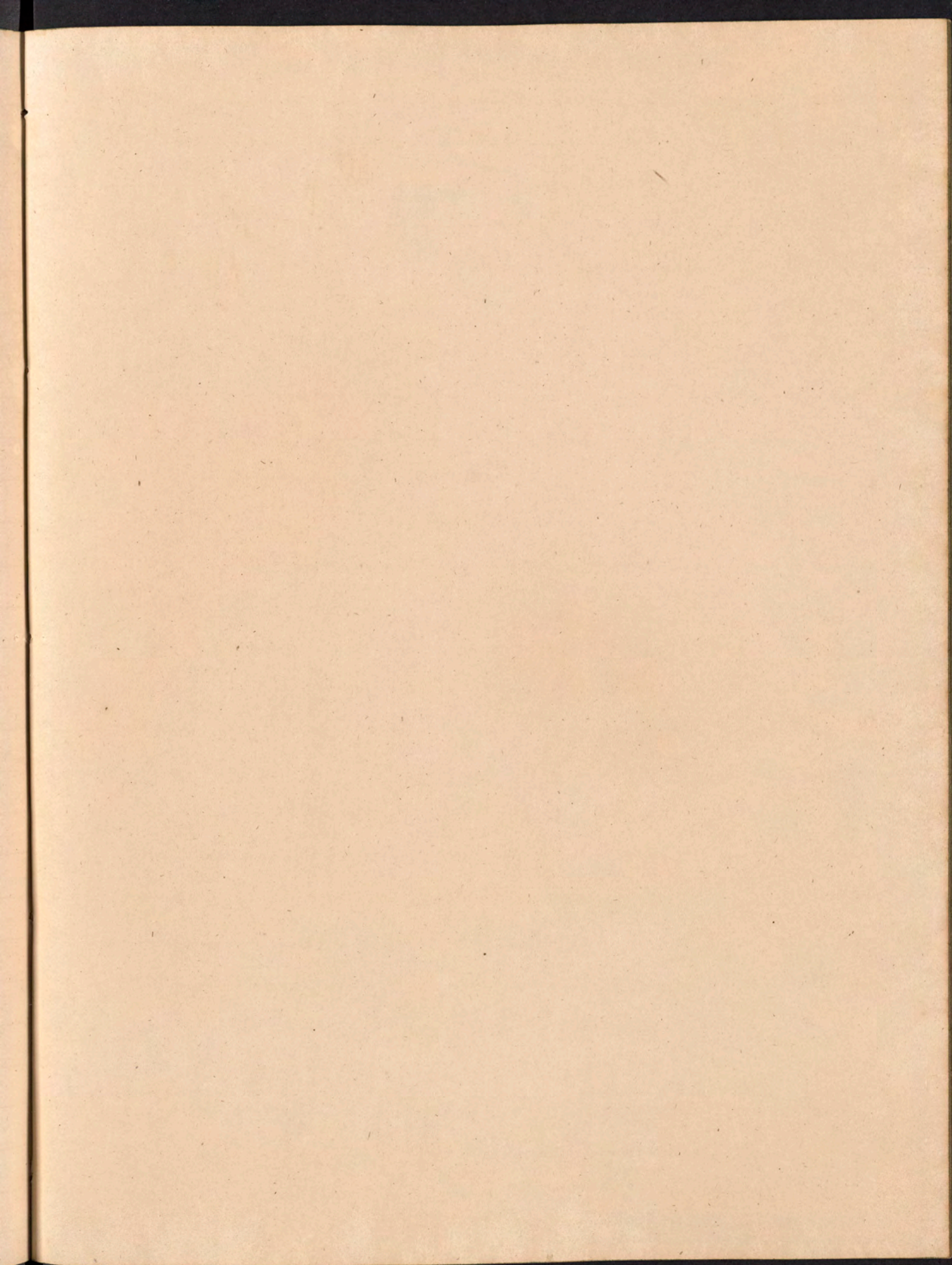


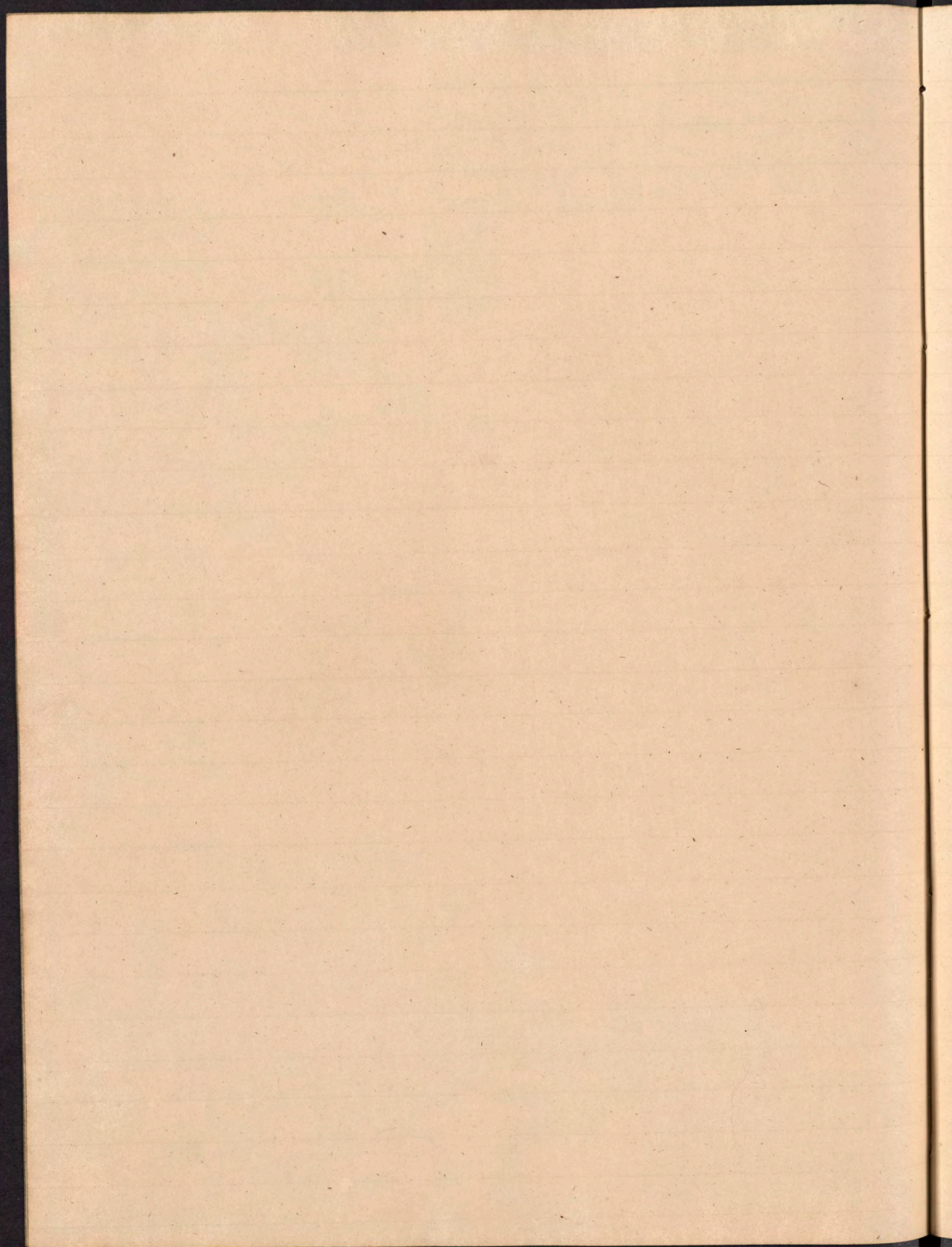


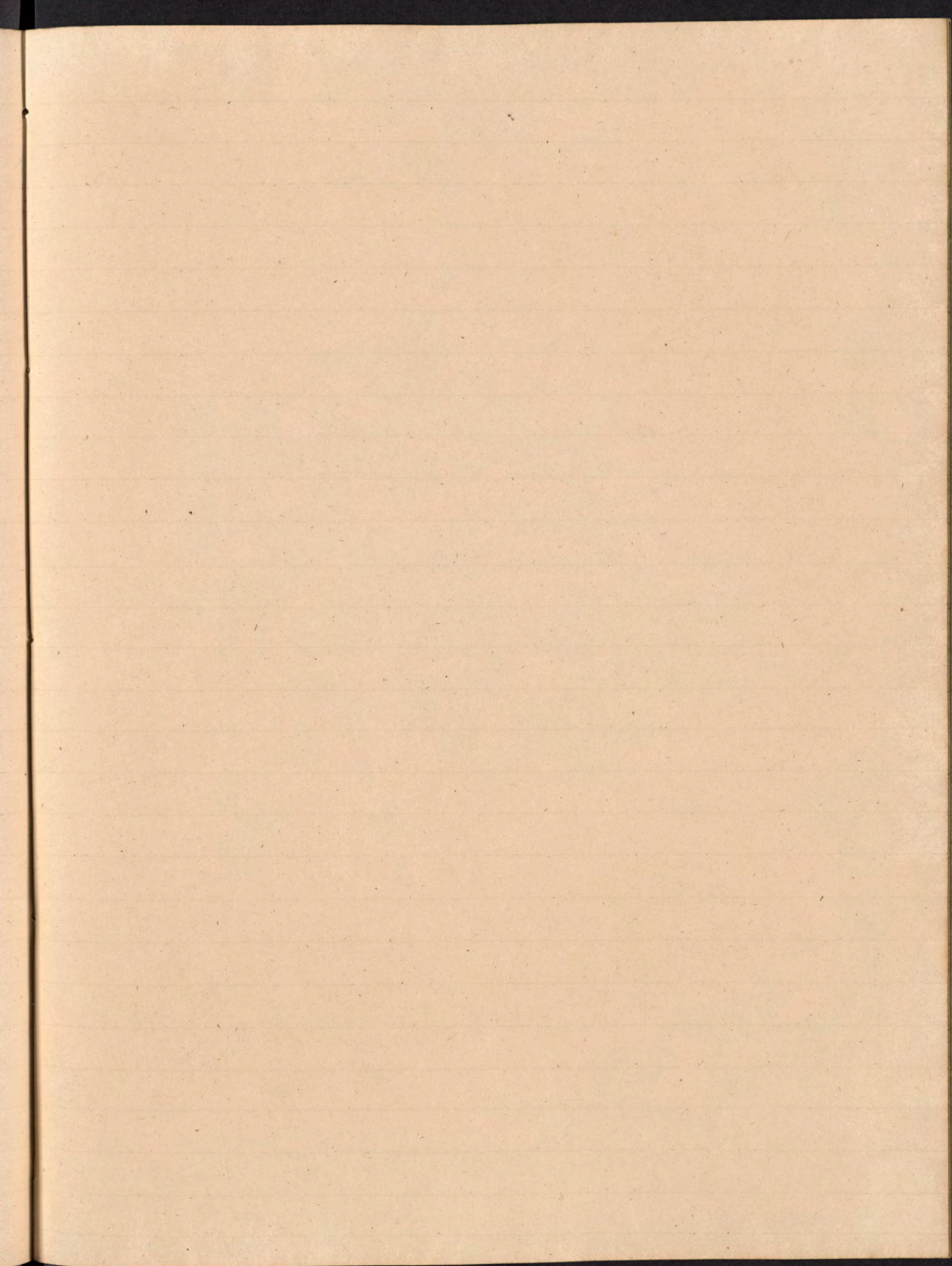


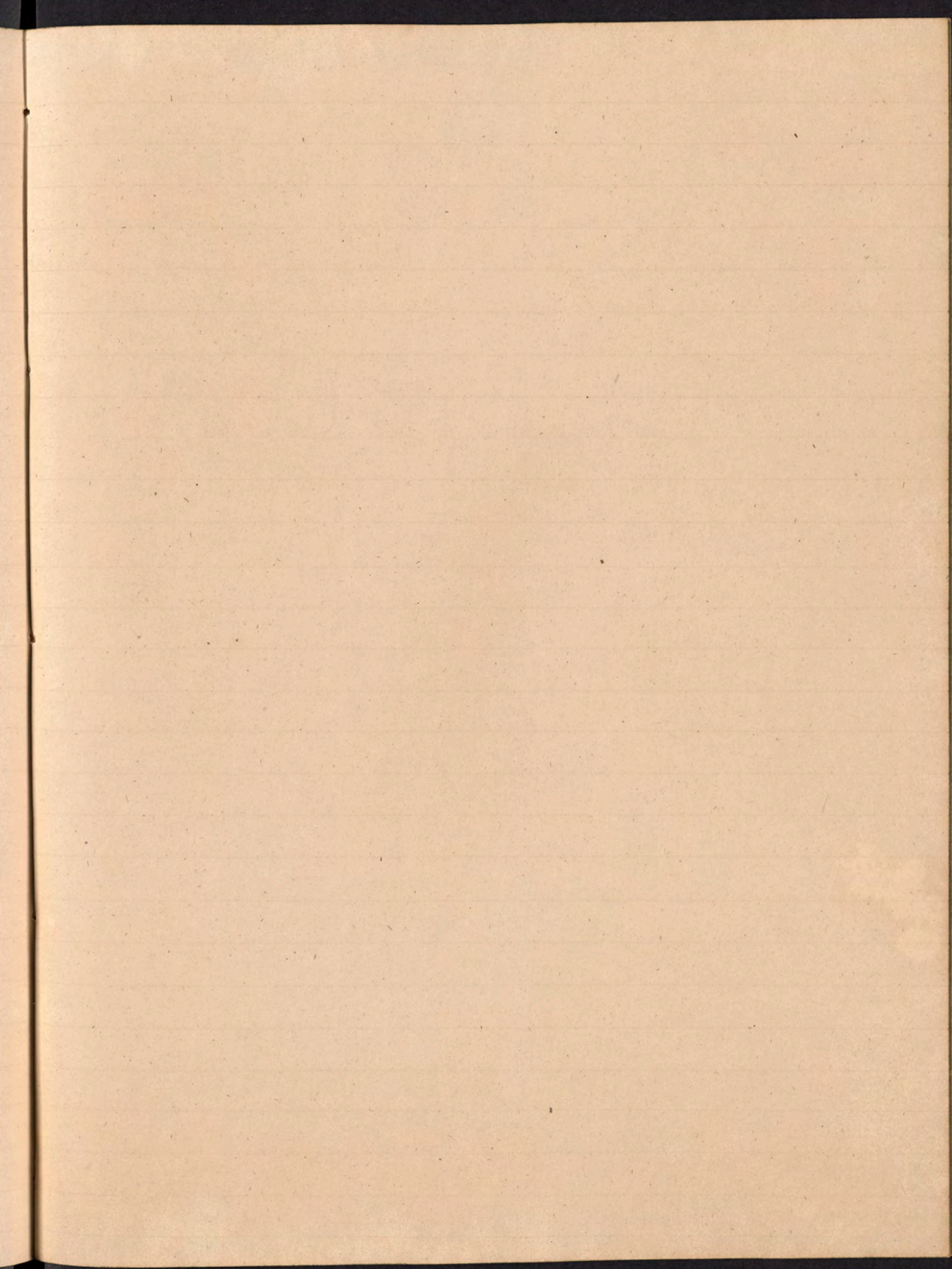


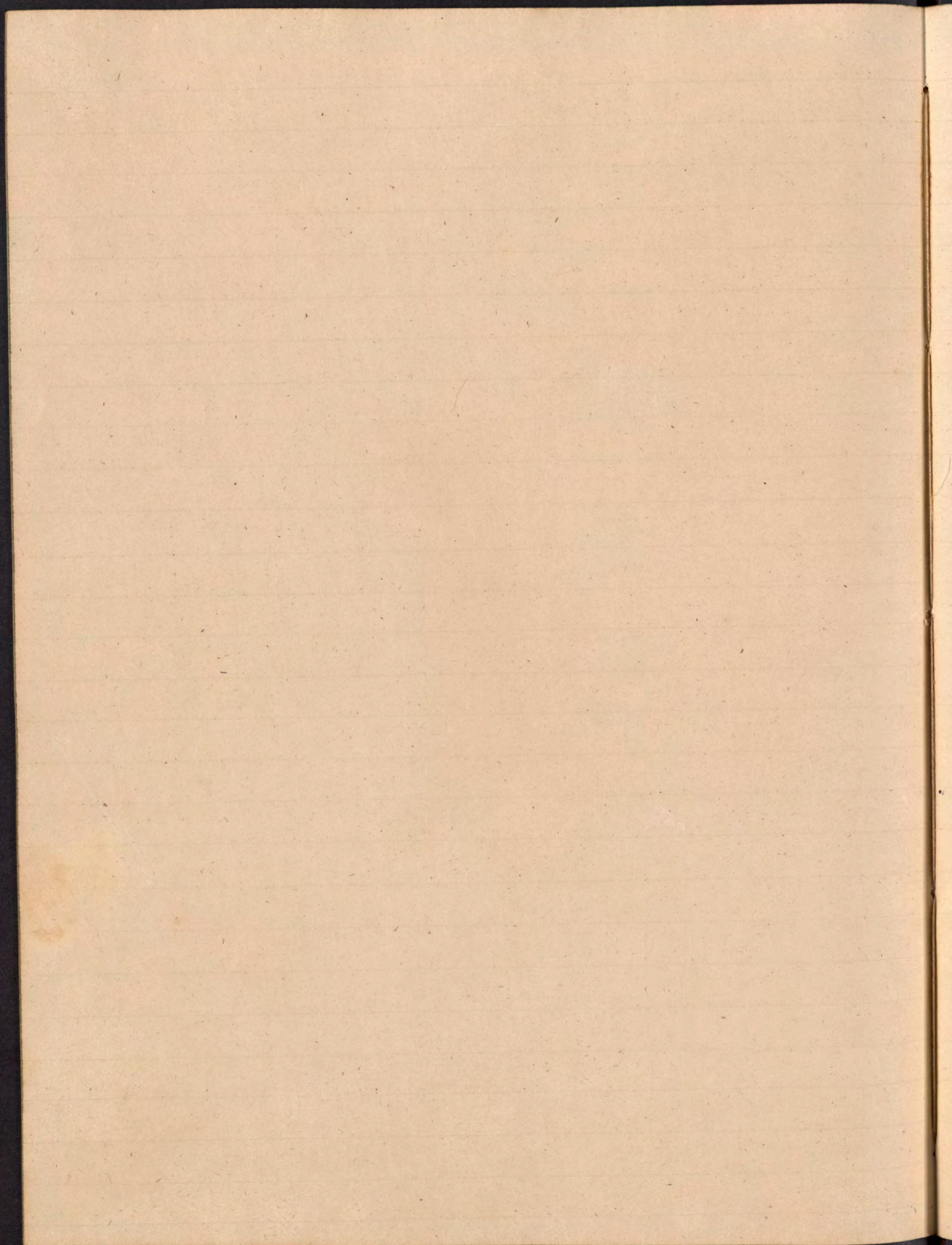


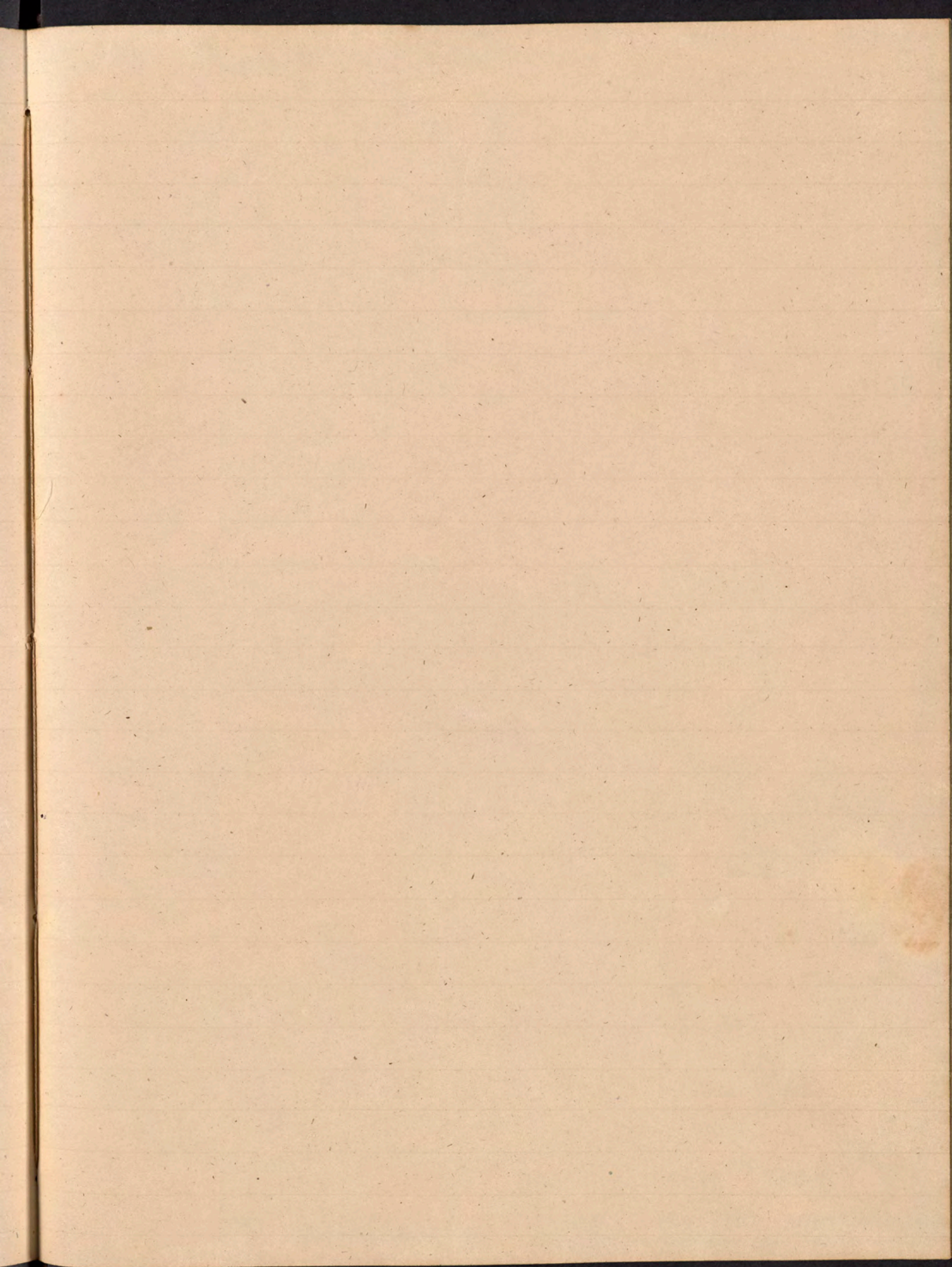


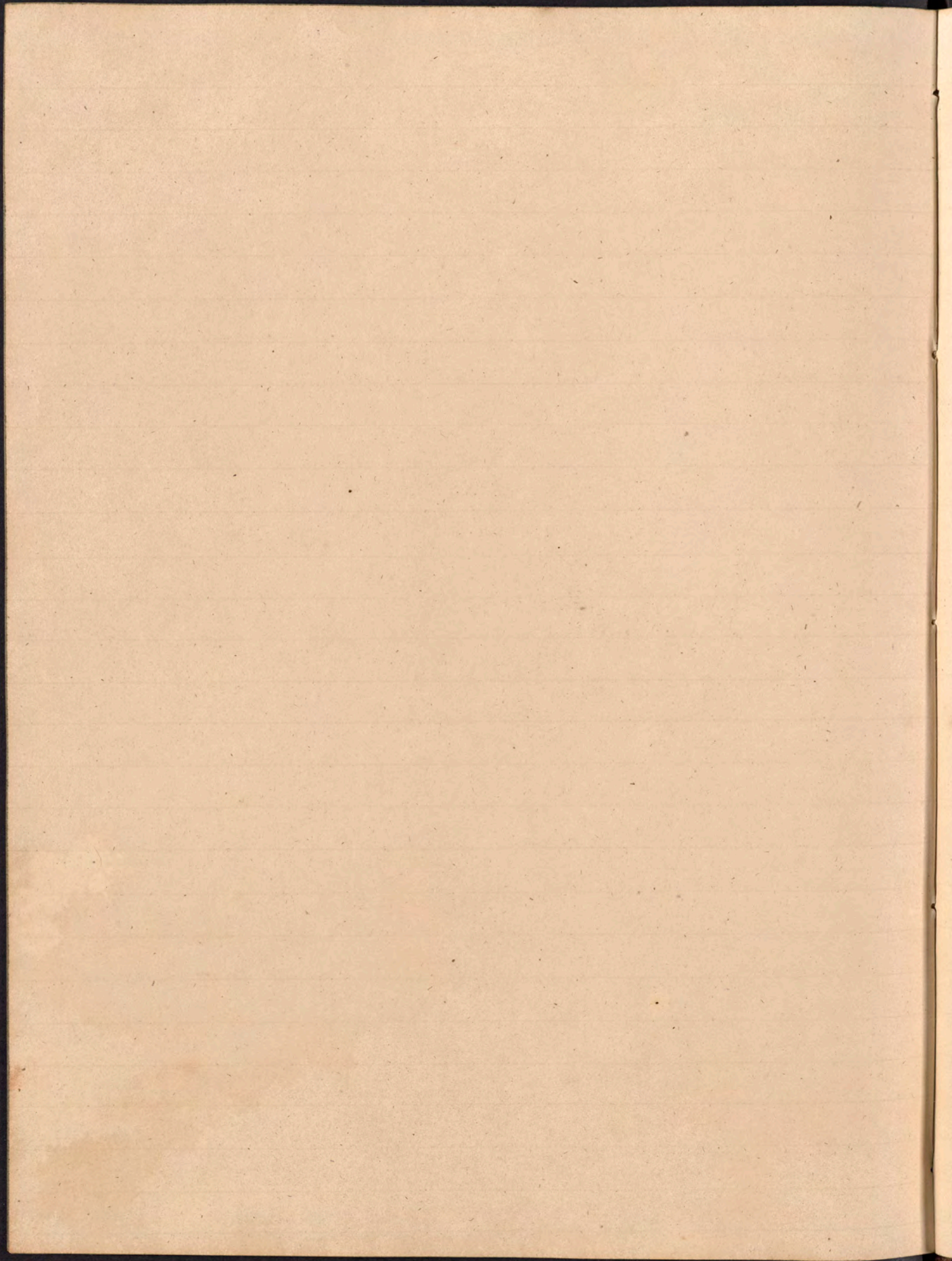


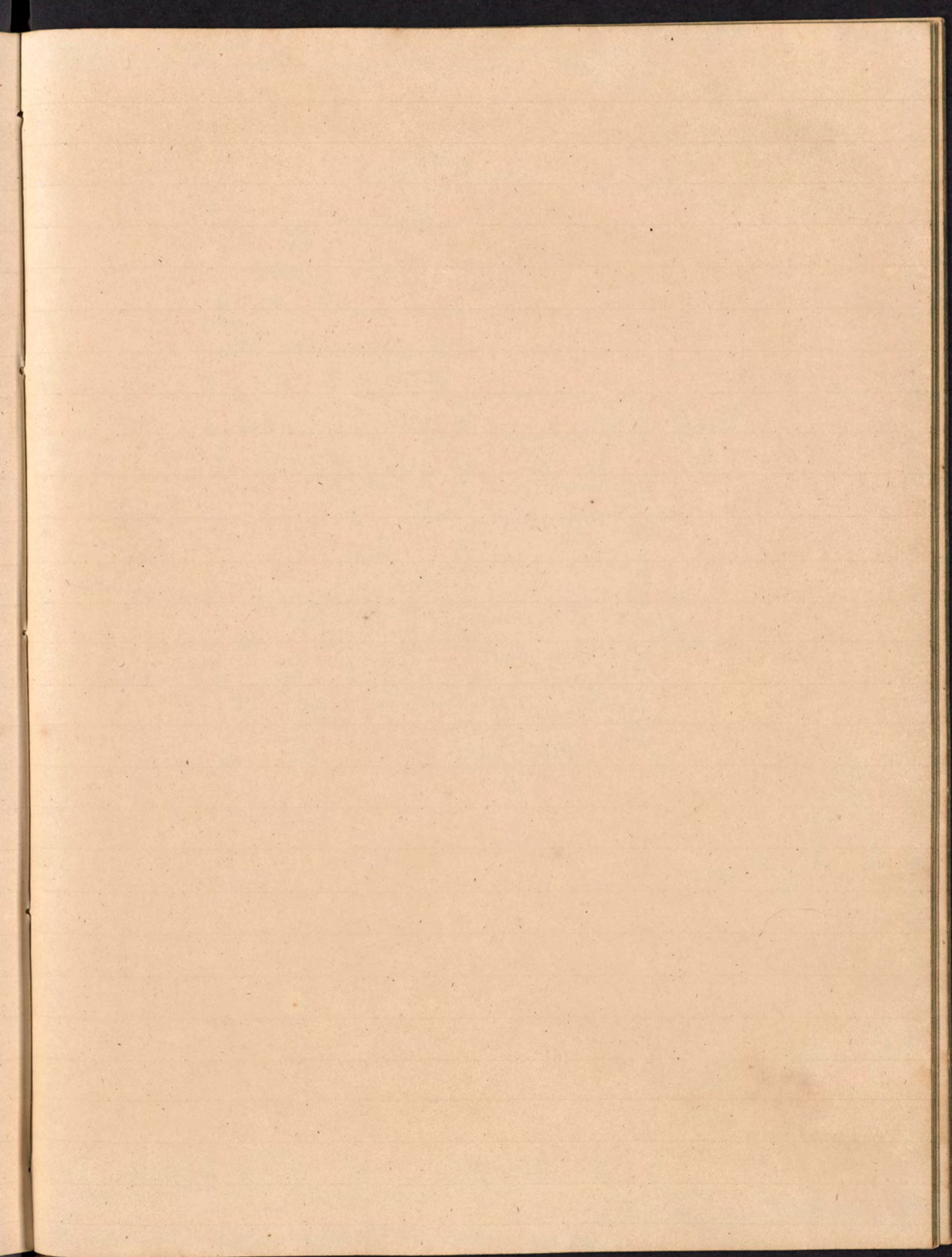


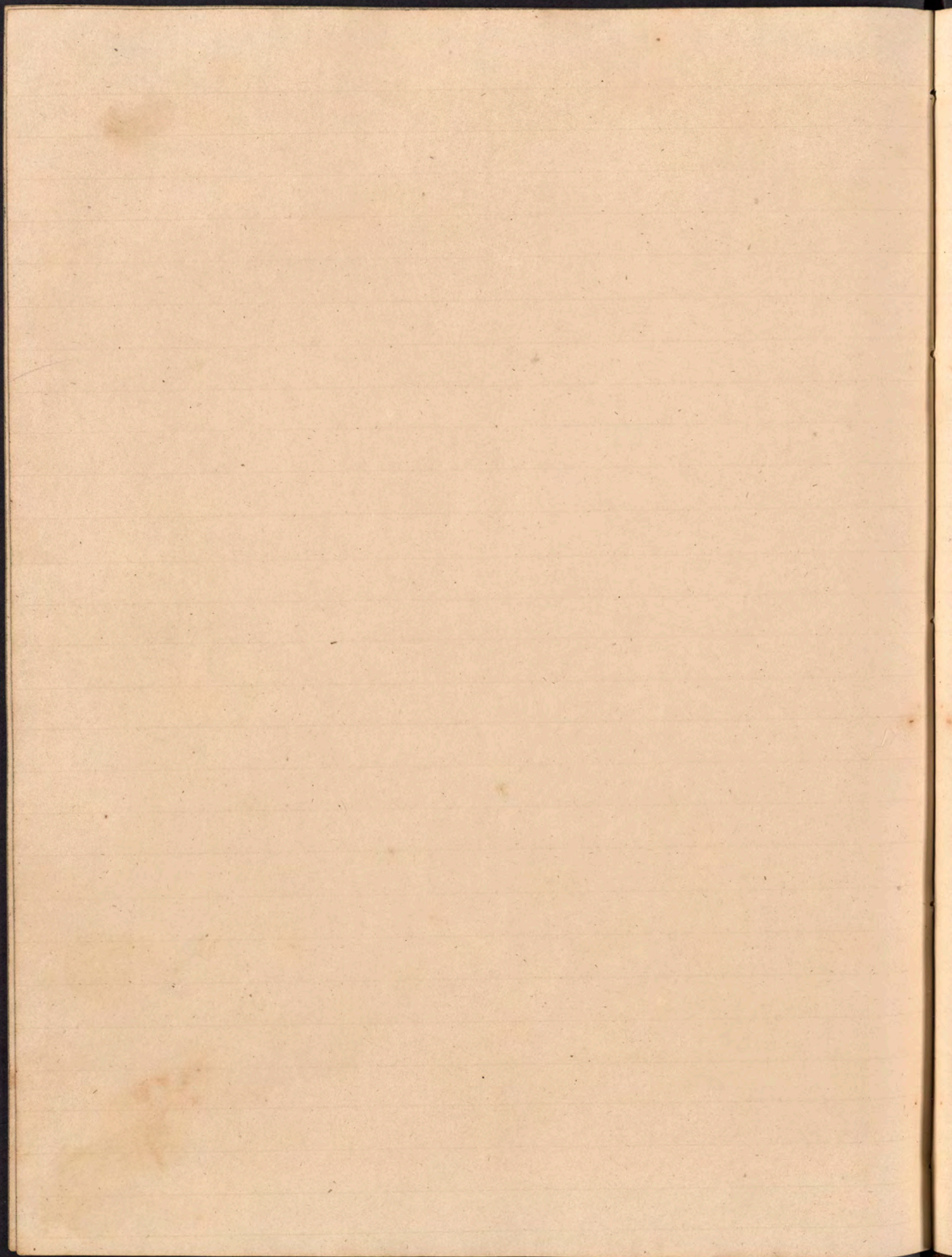


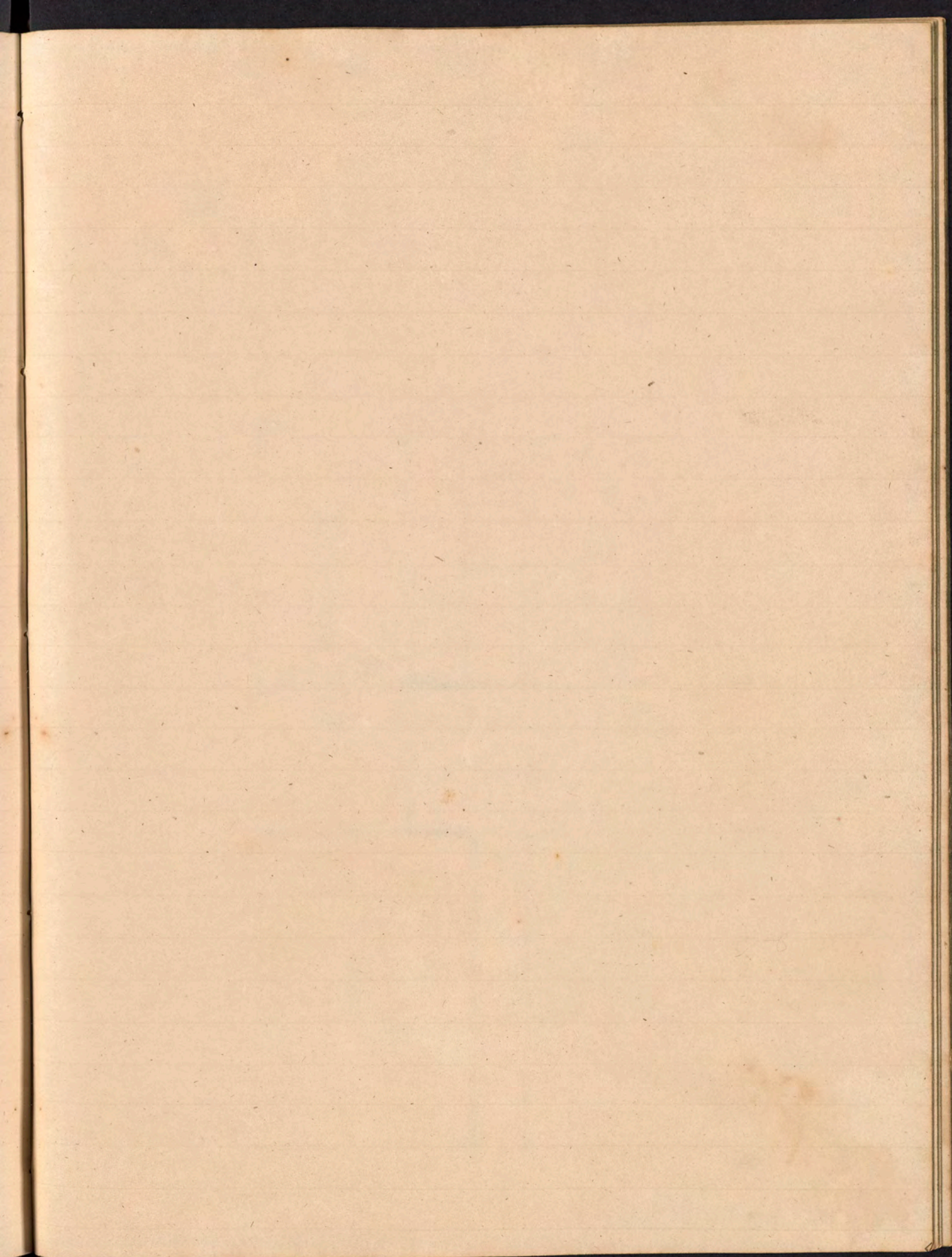


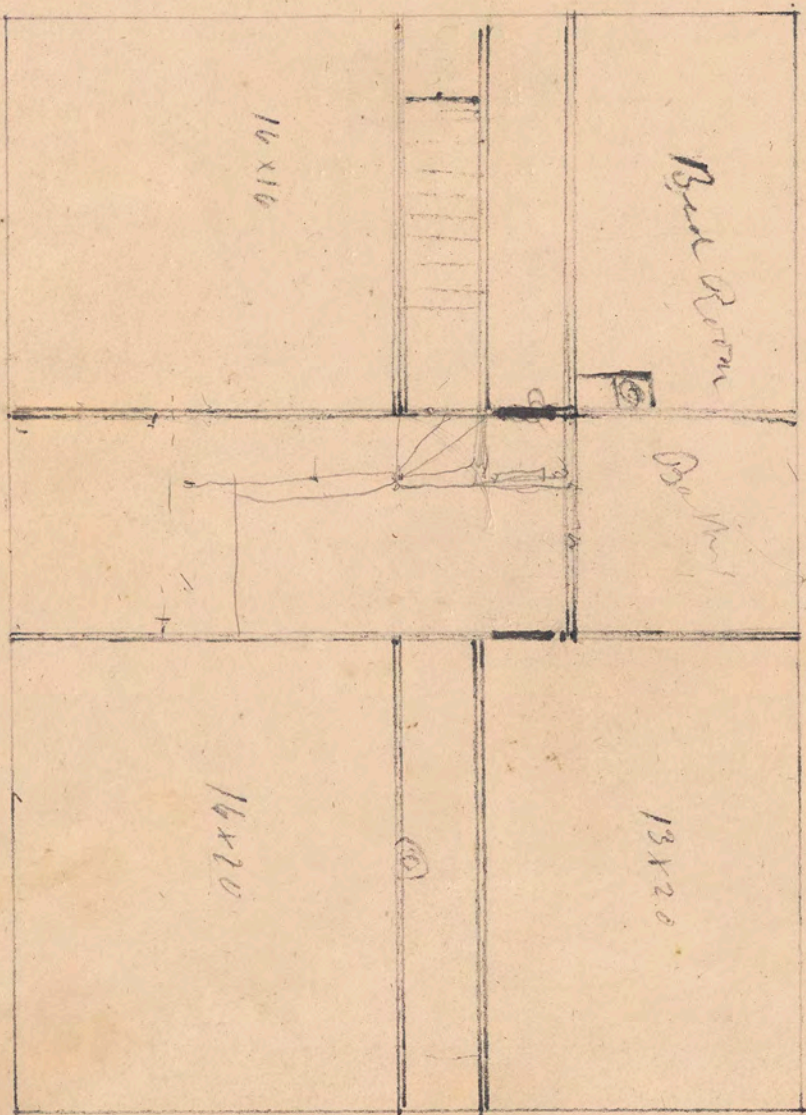


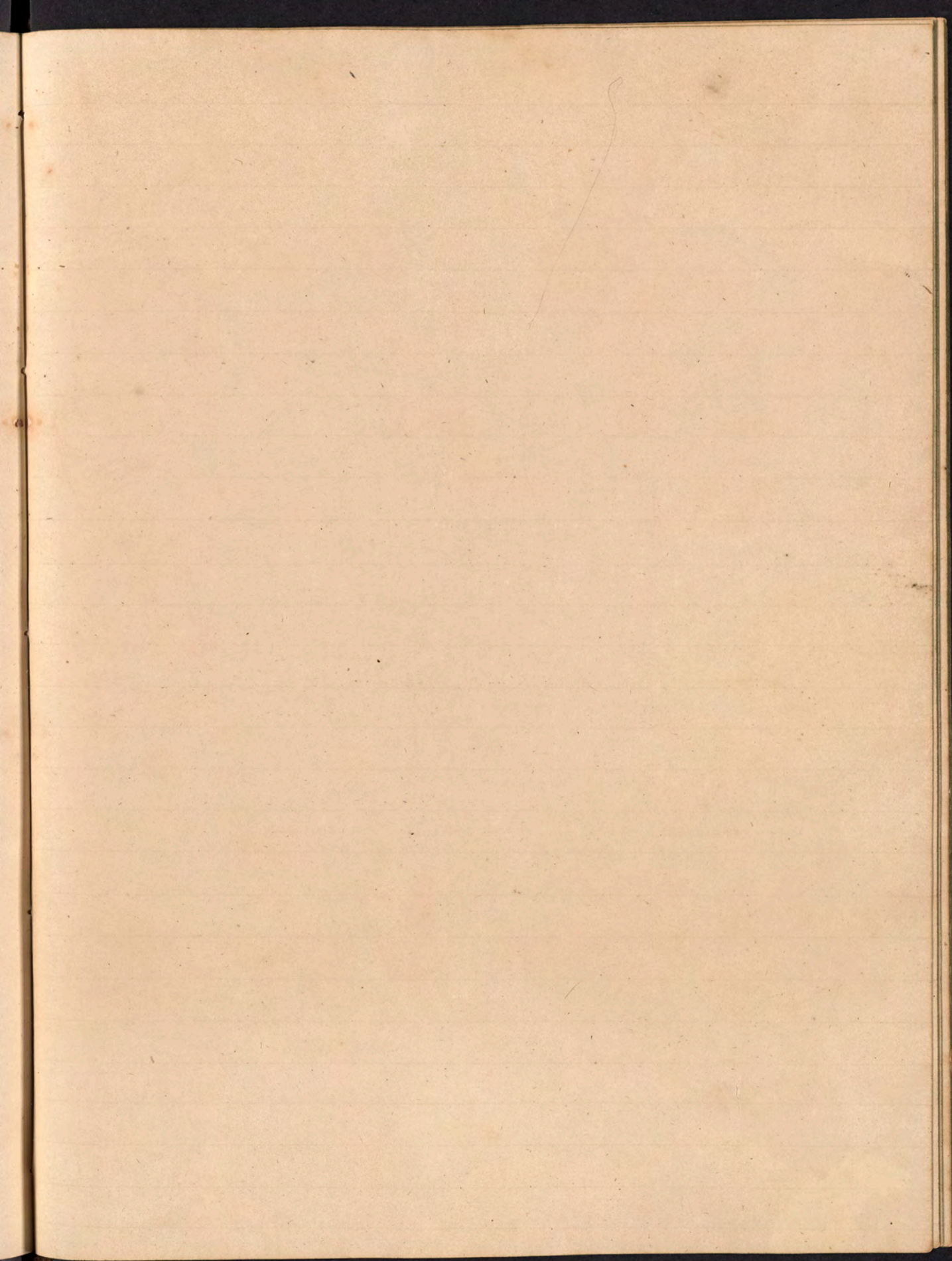


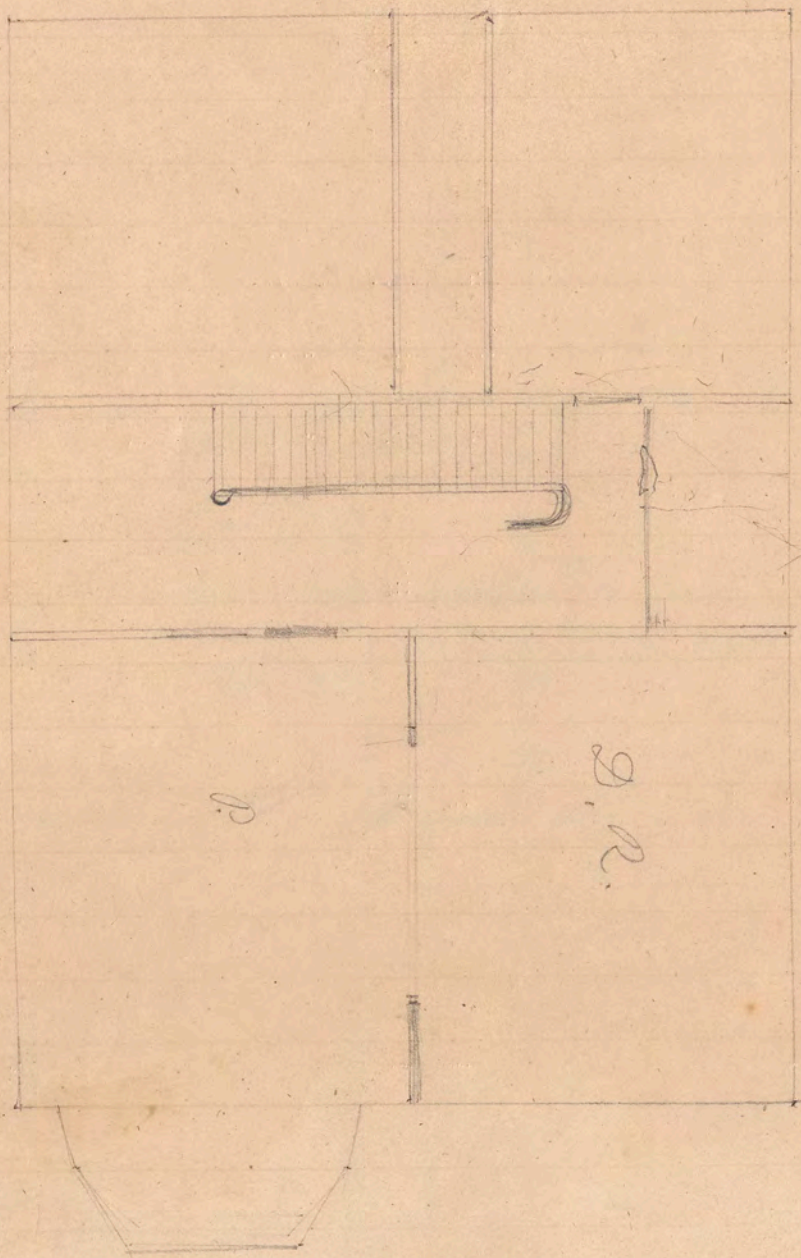


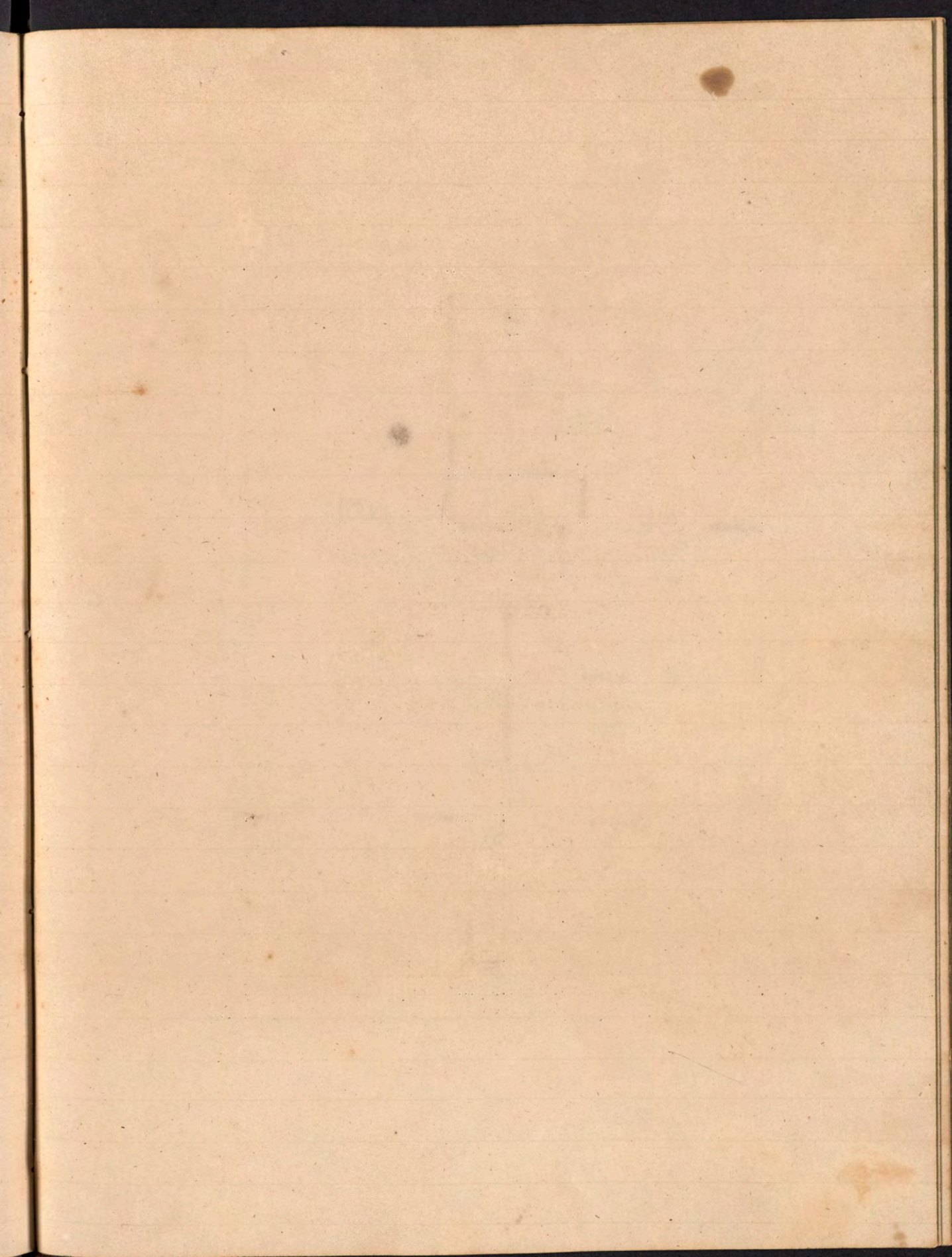


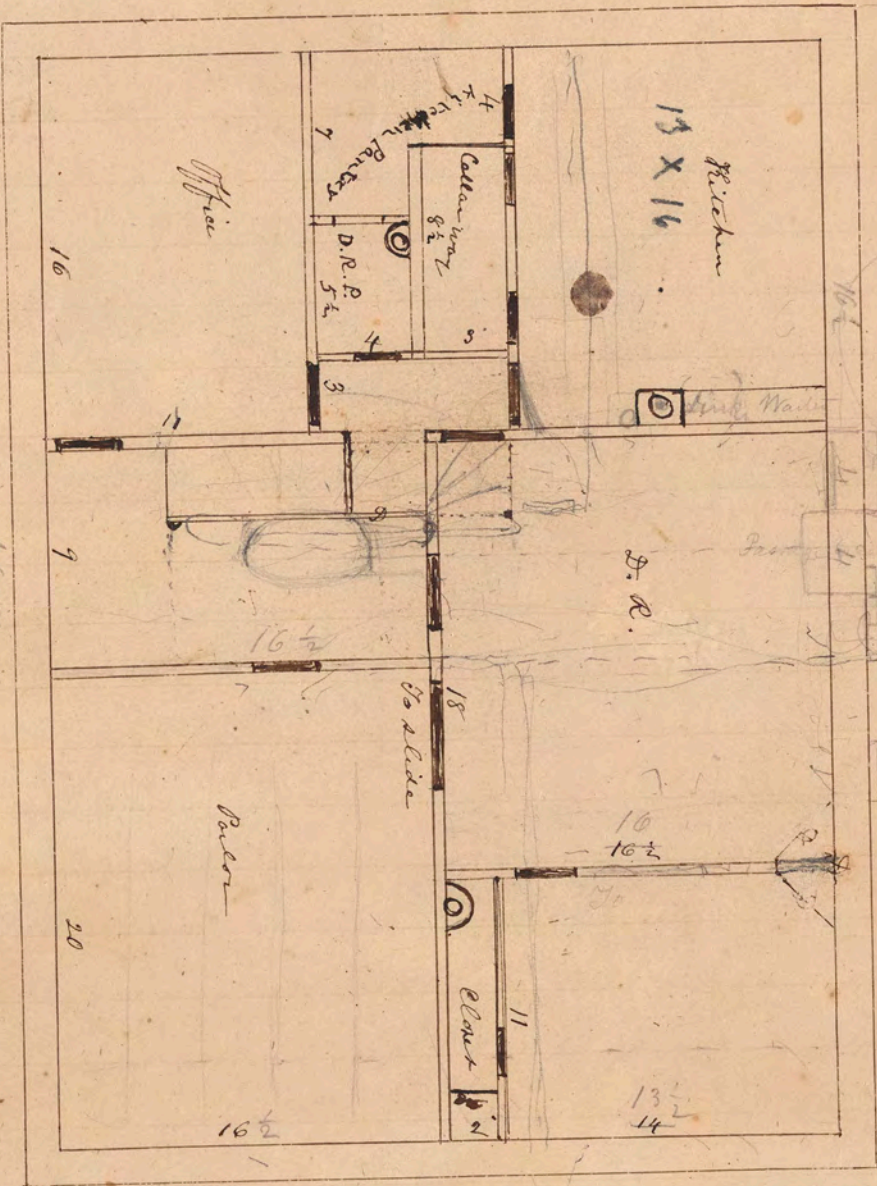




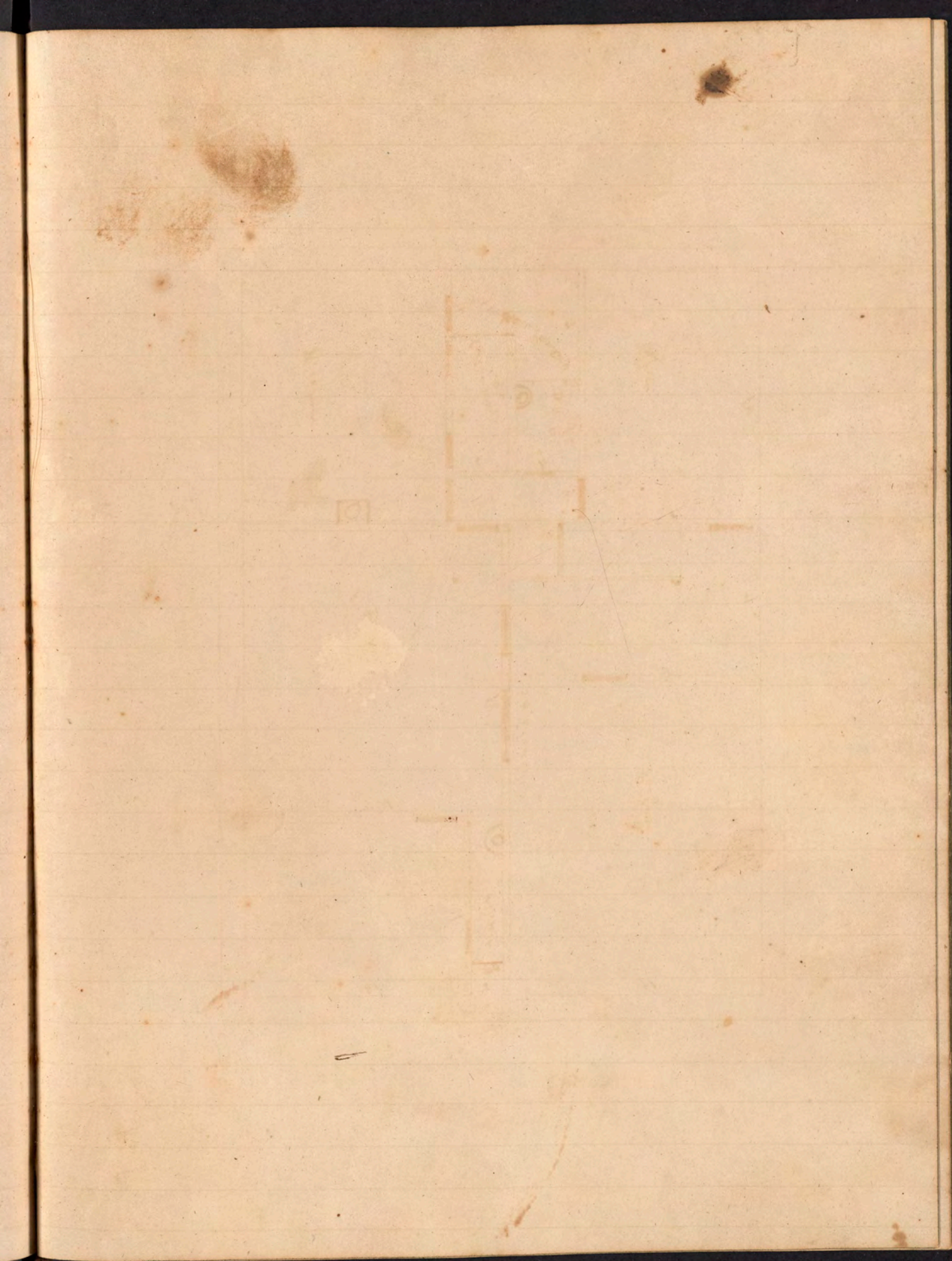


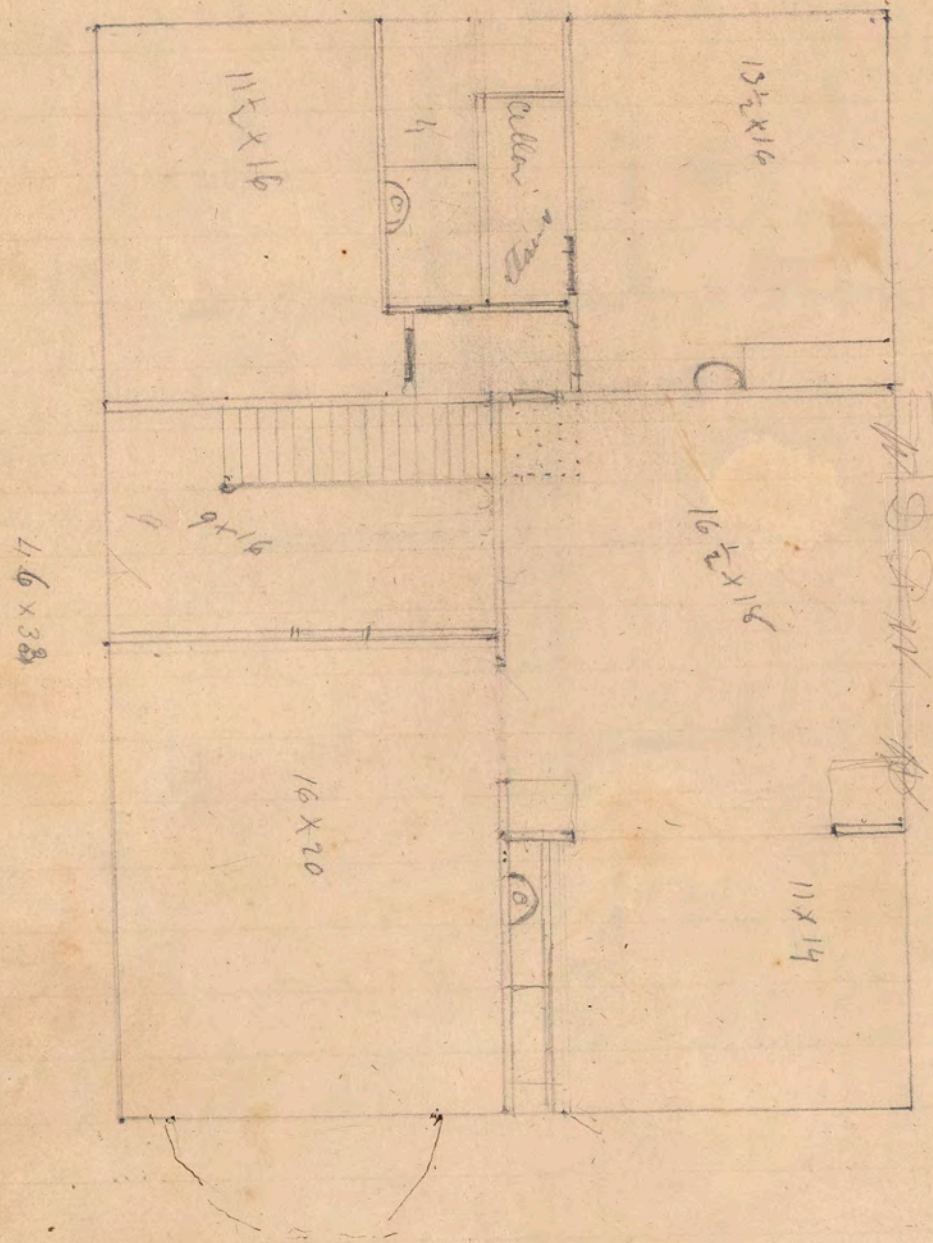


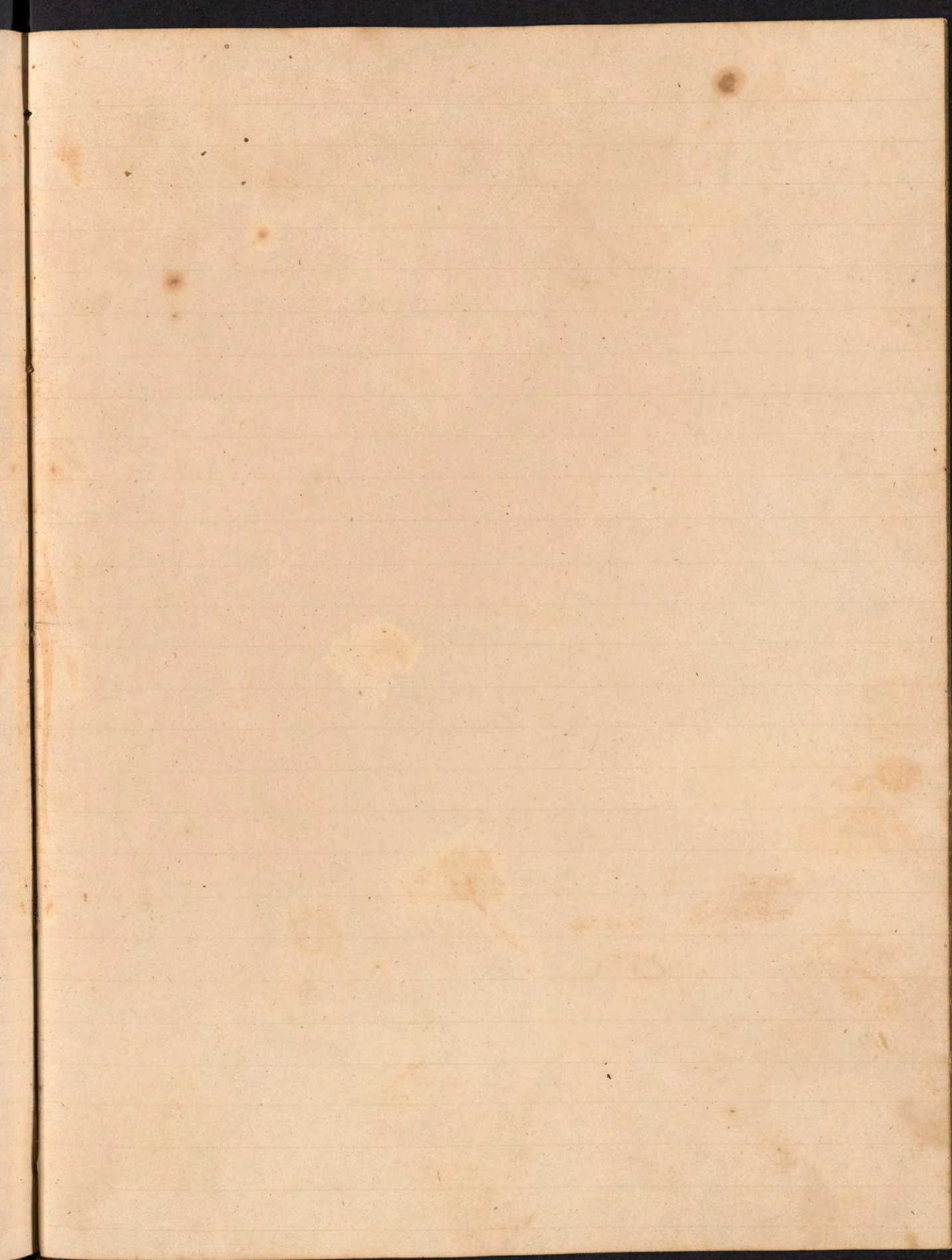


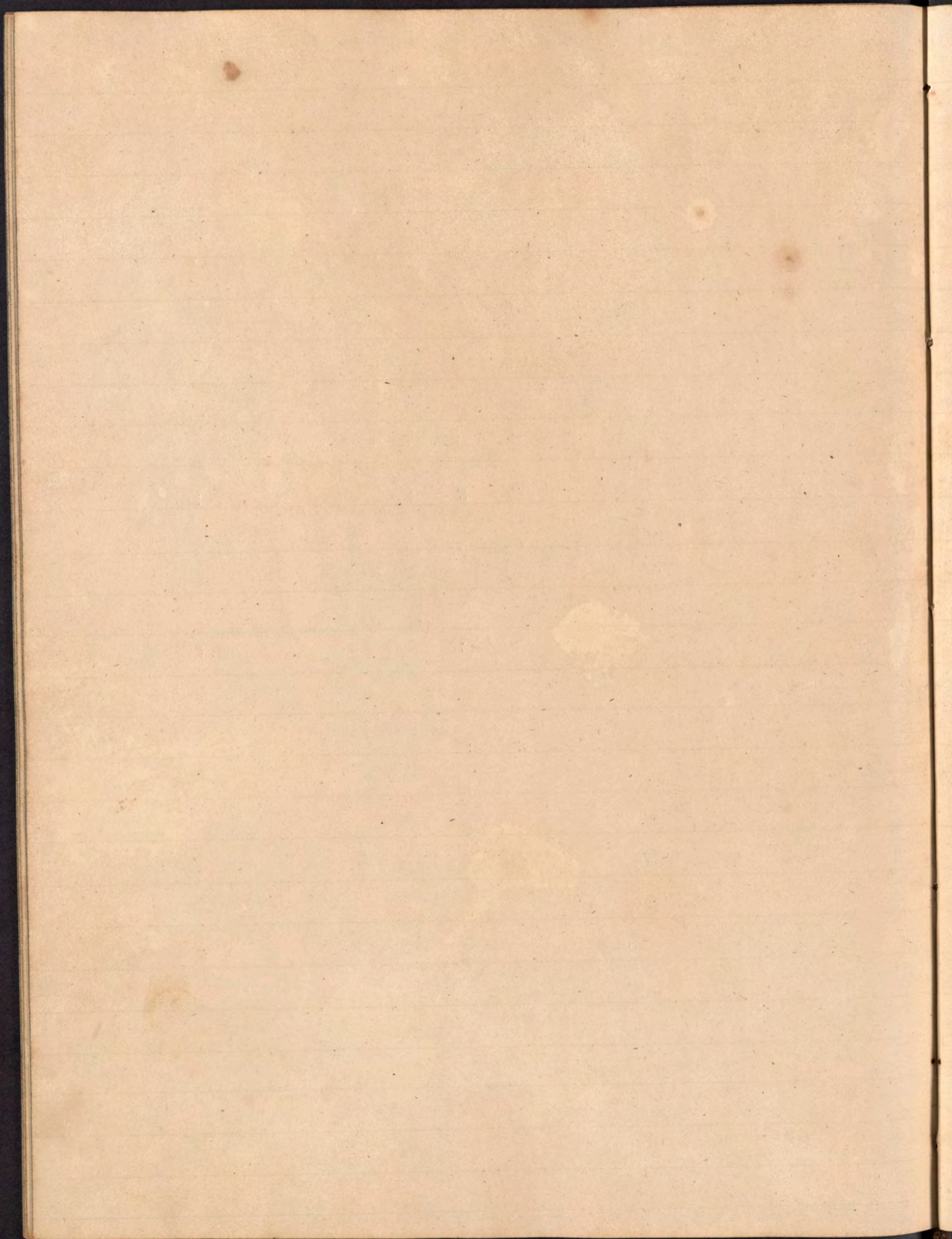


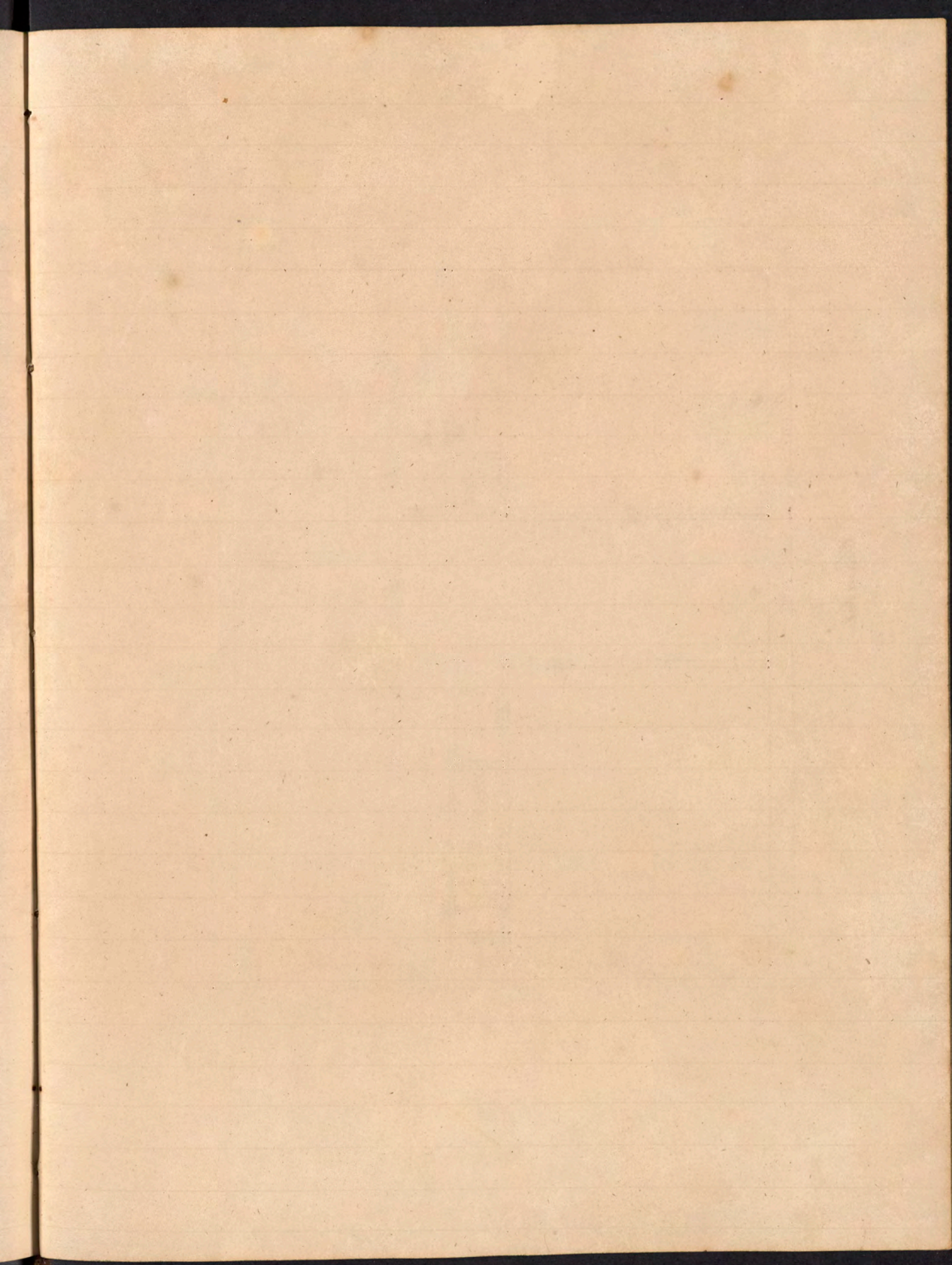
46 x 33



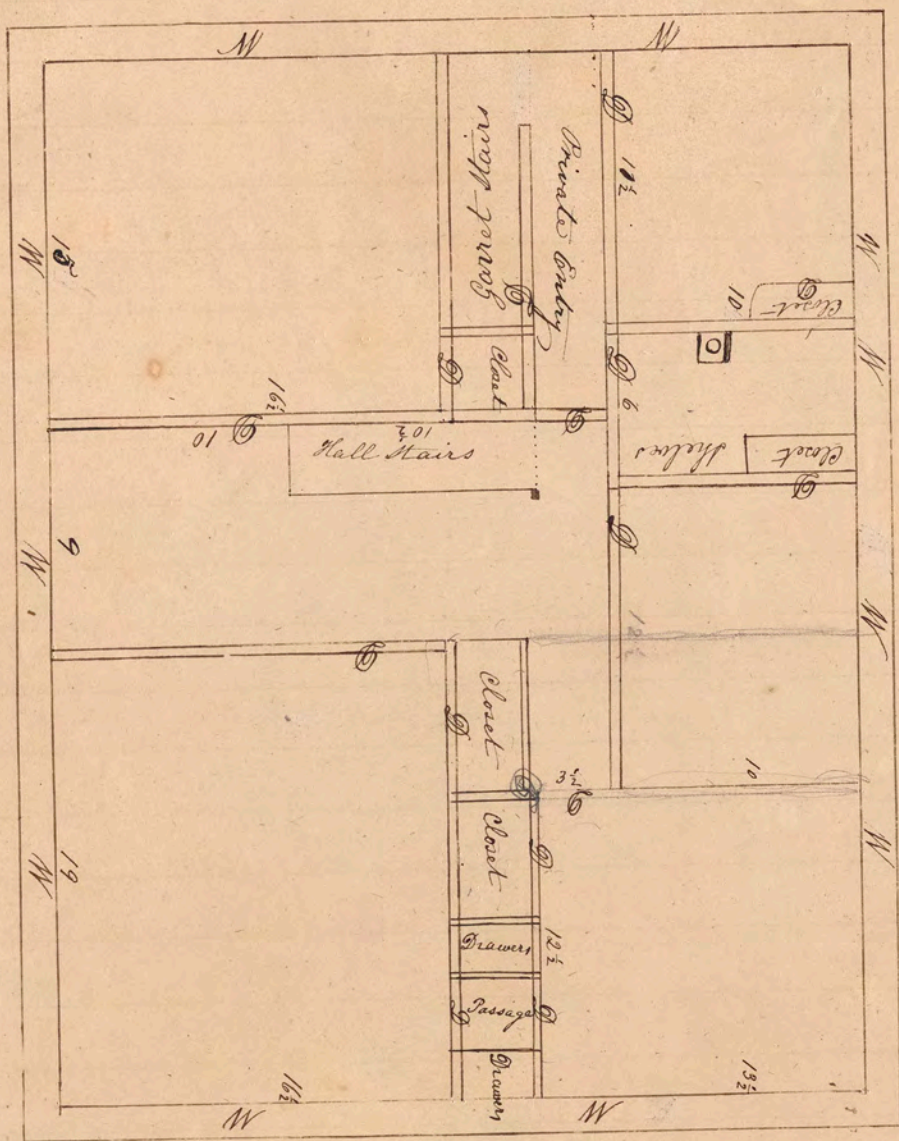


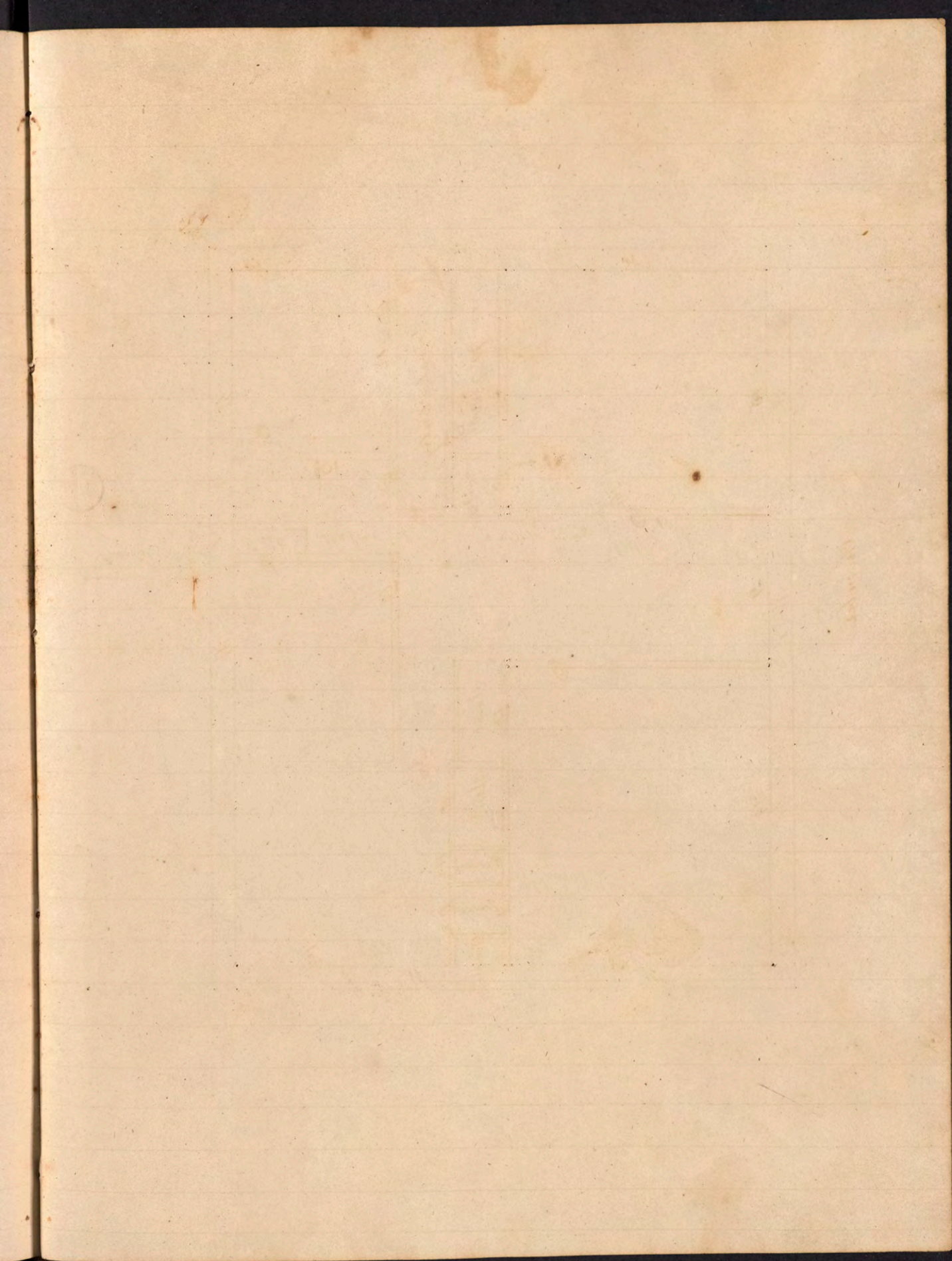


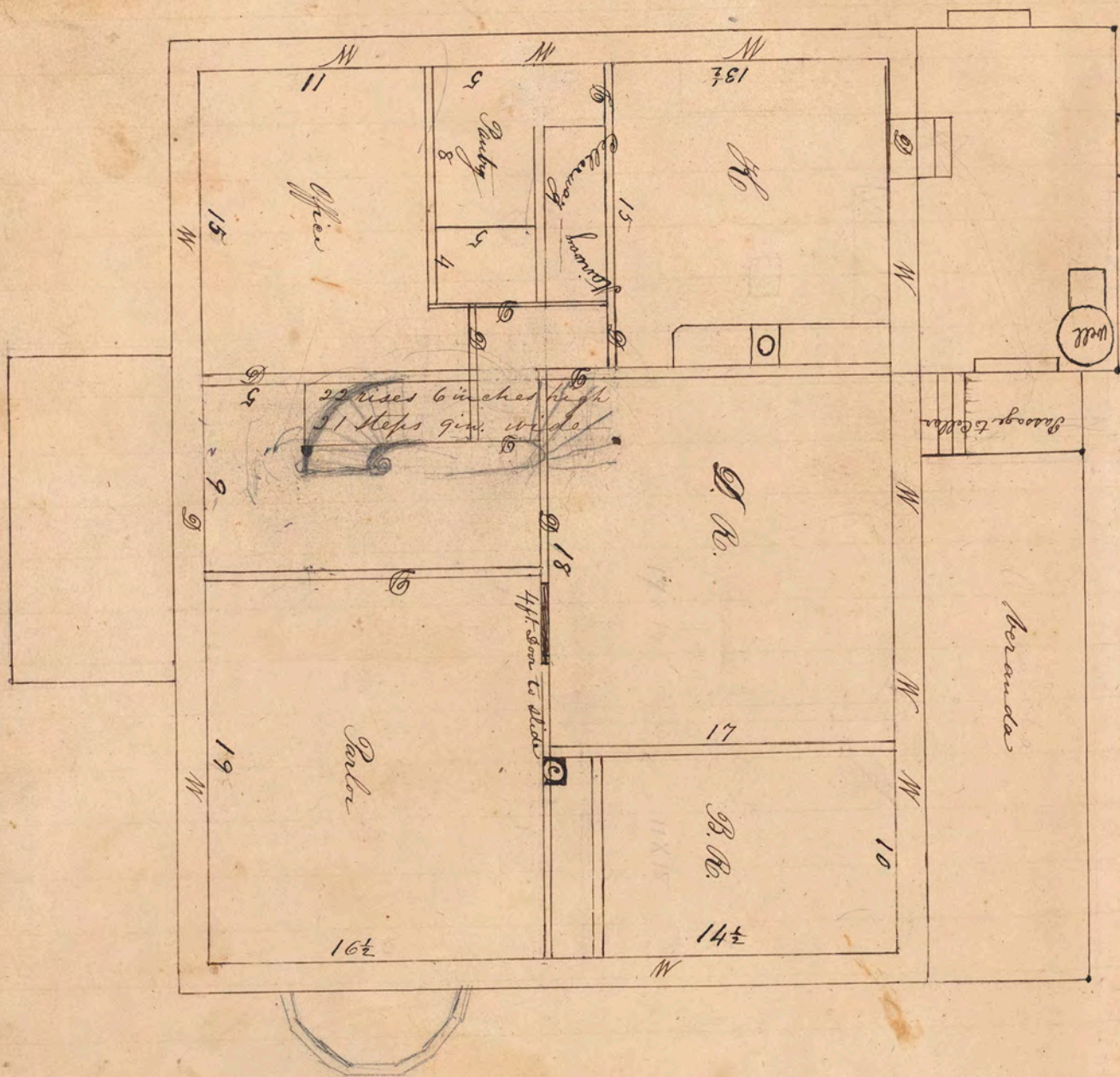


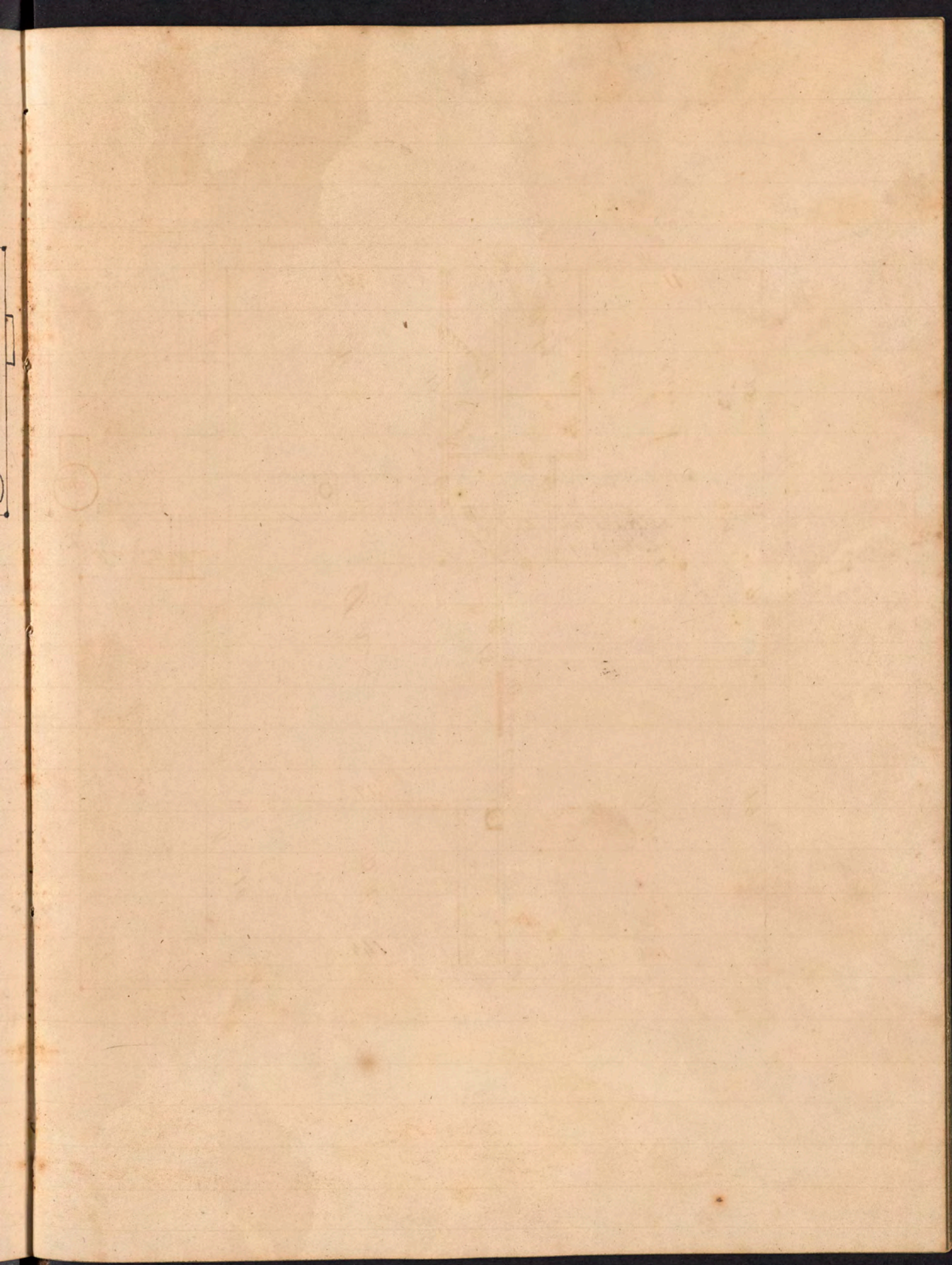


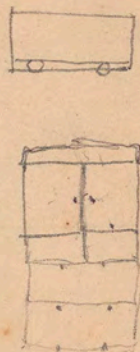
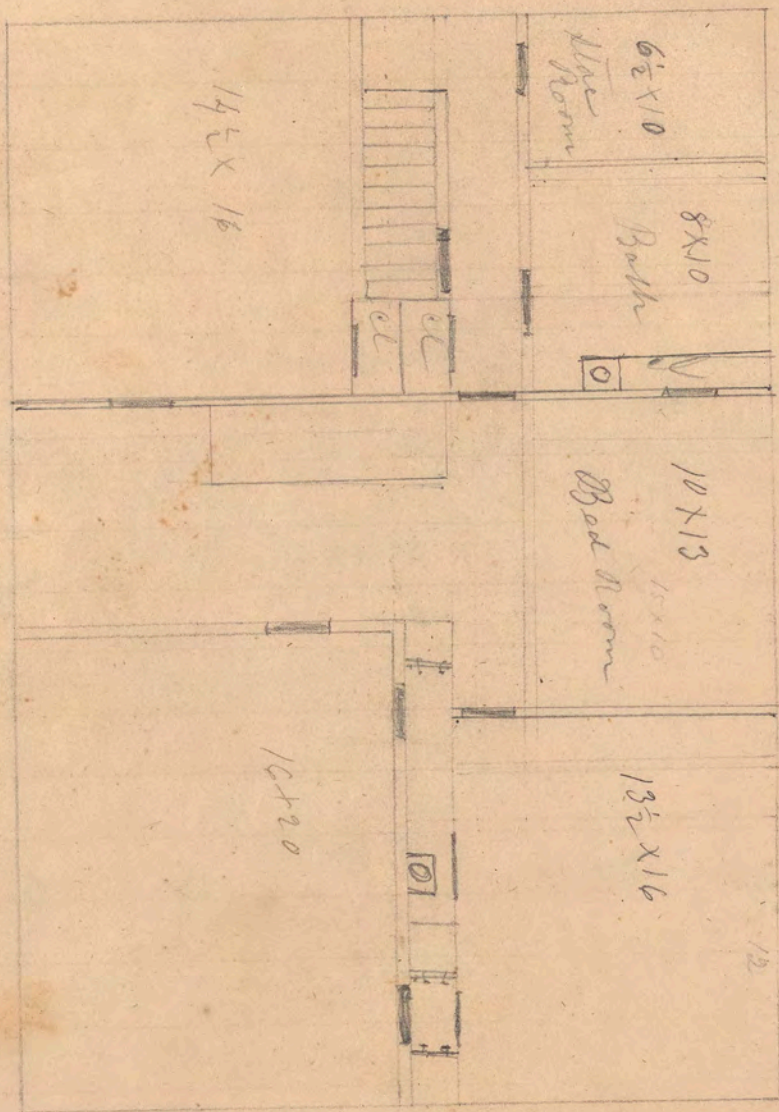
Chamber

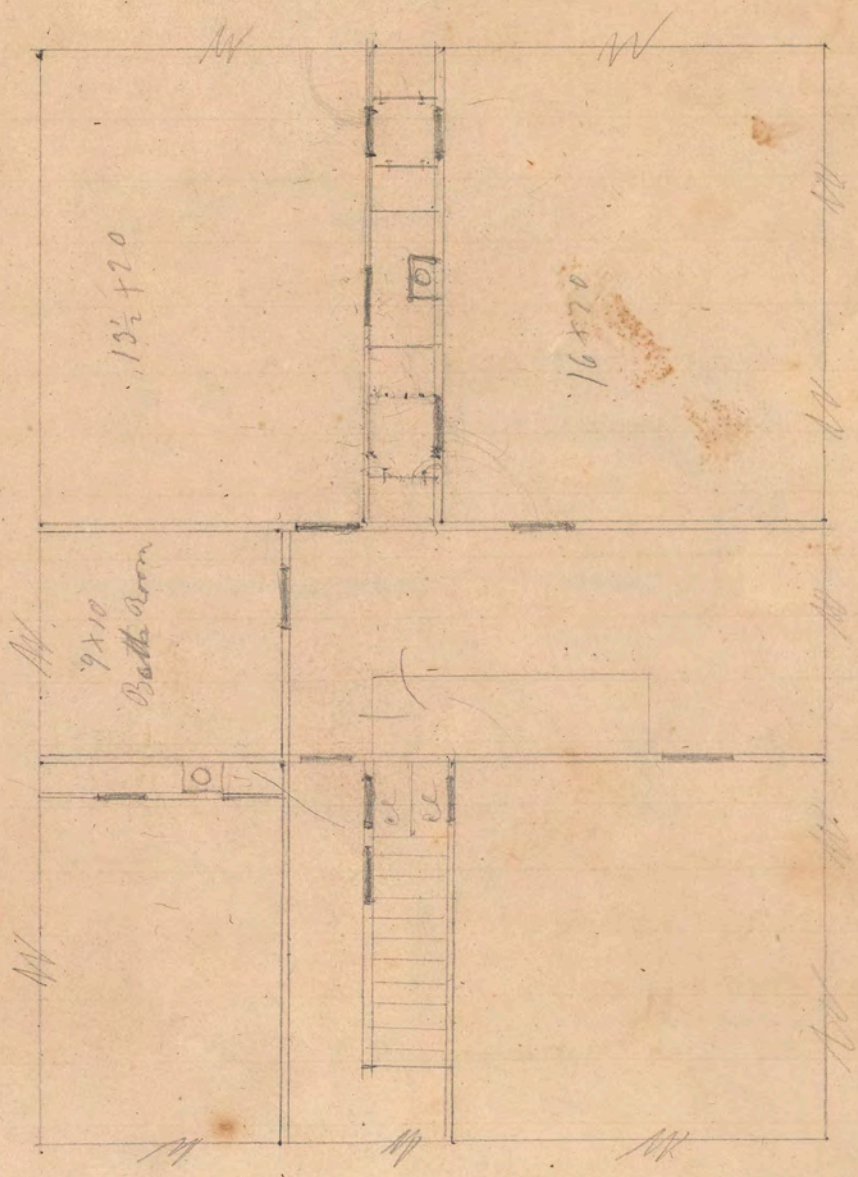


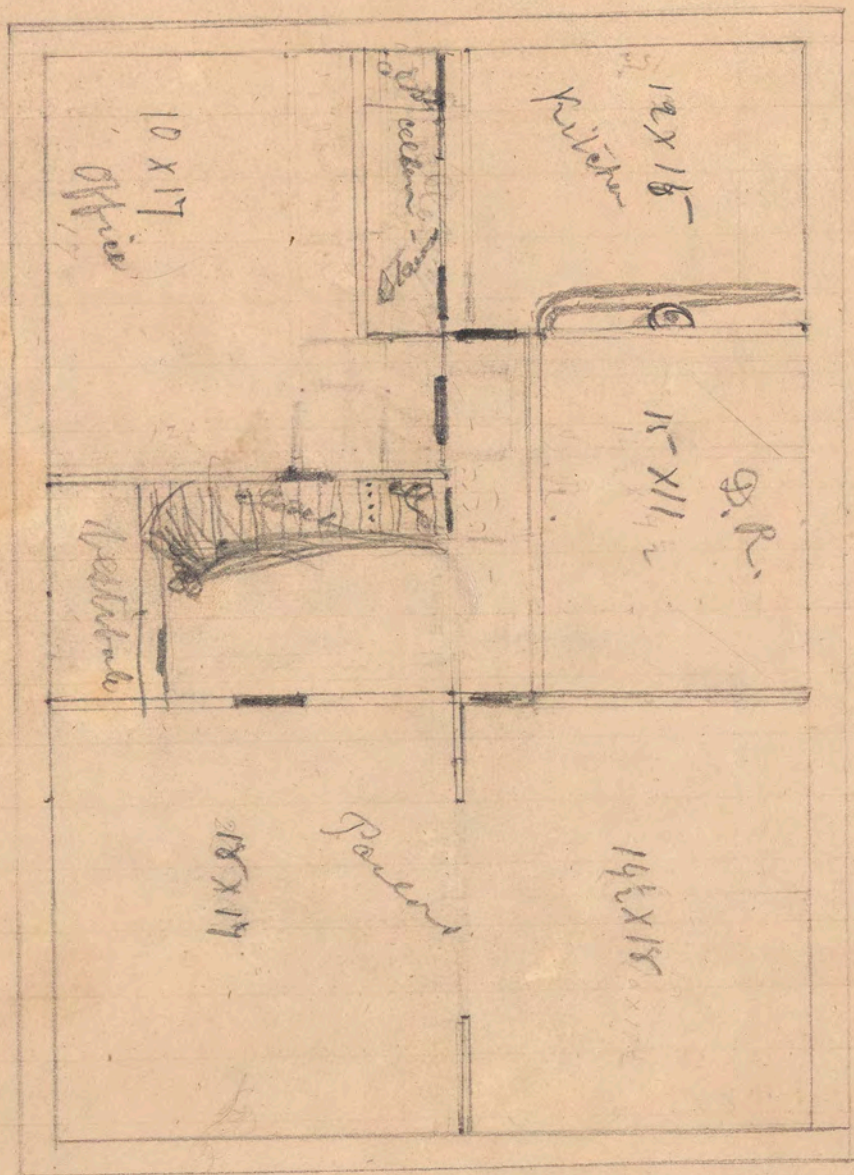


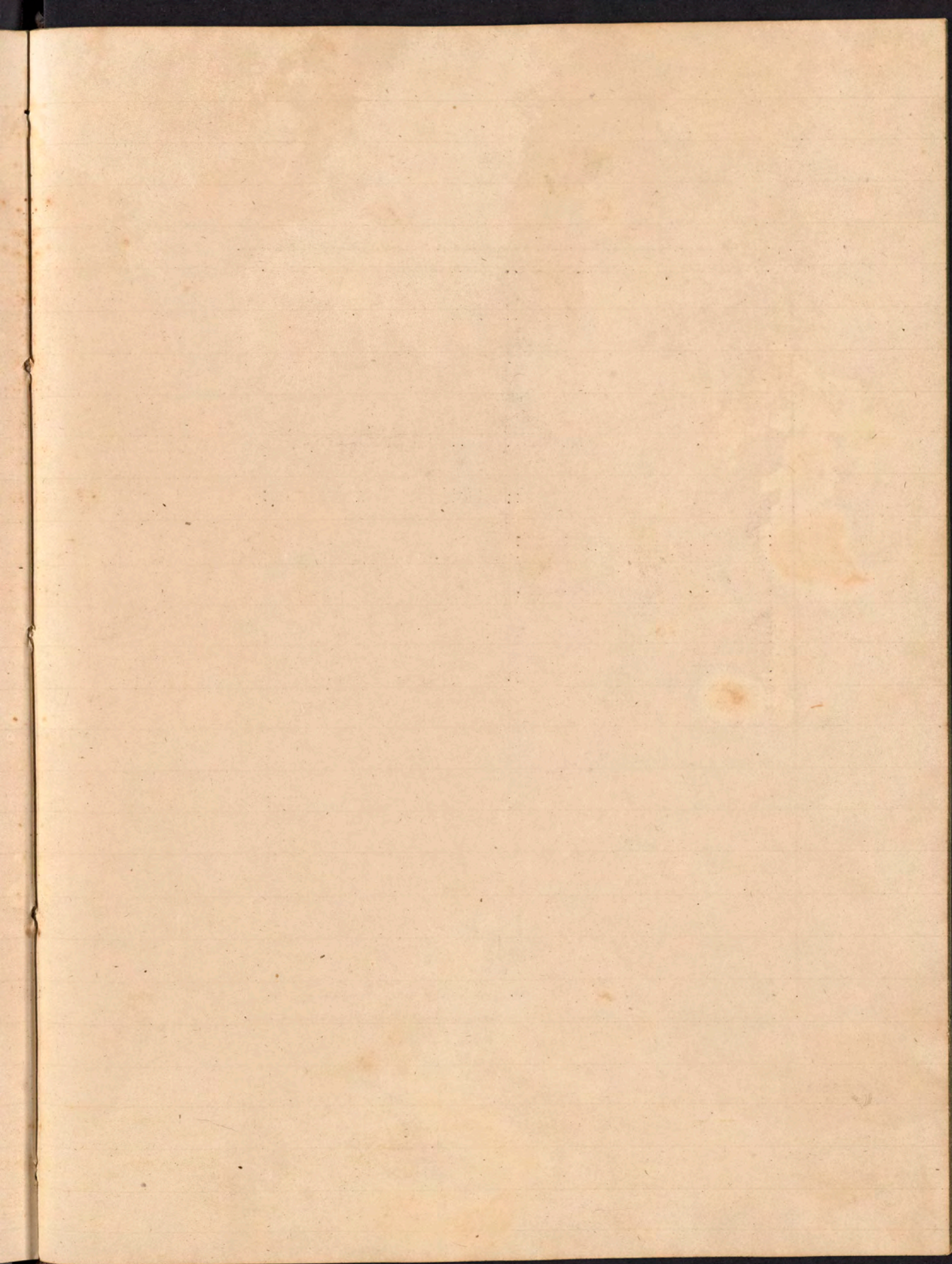




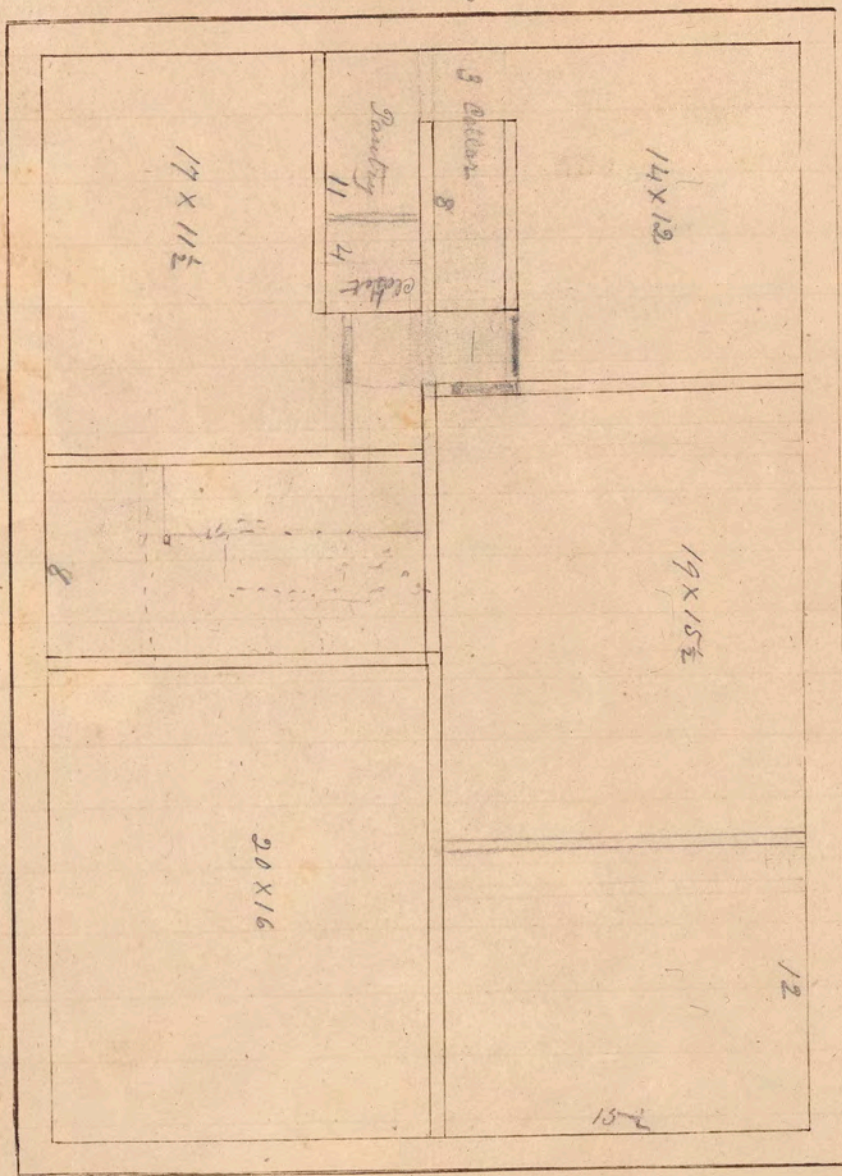




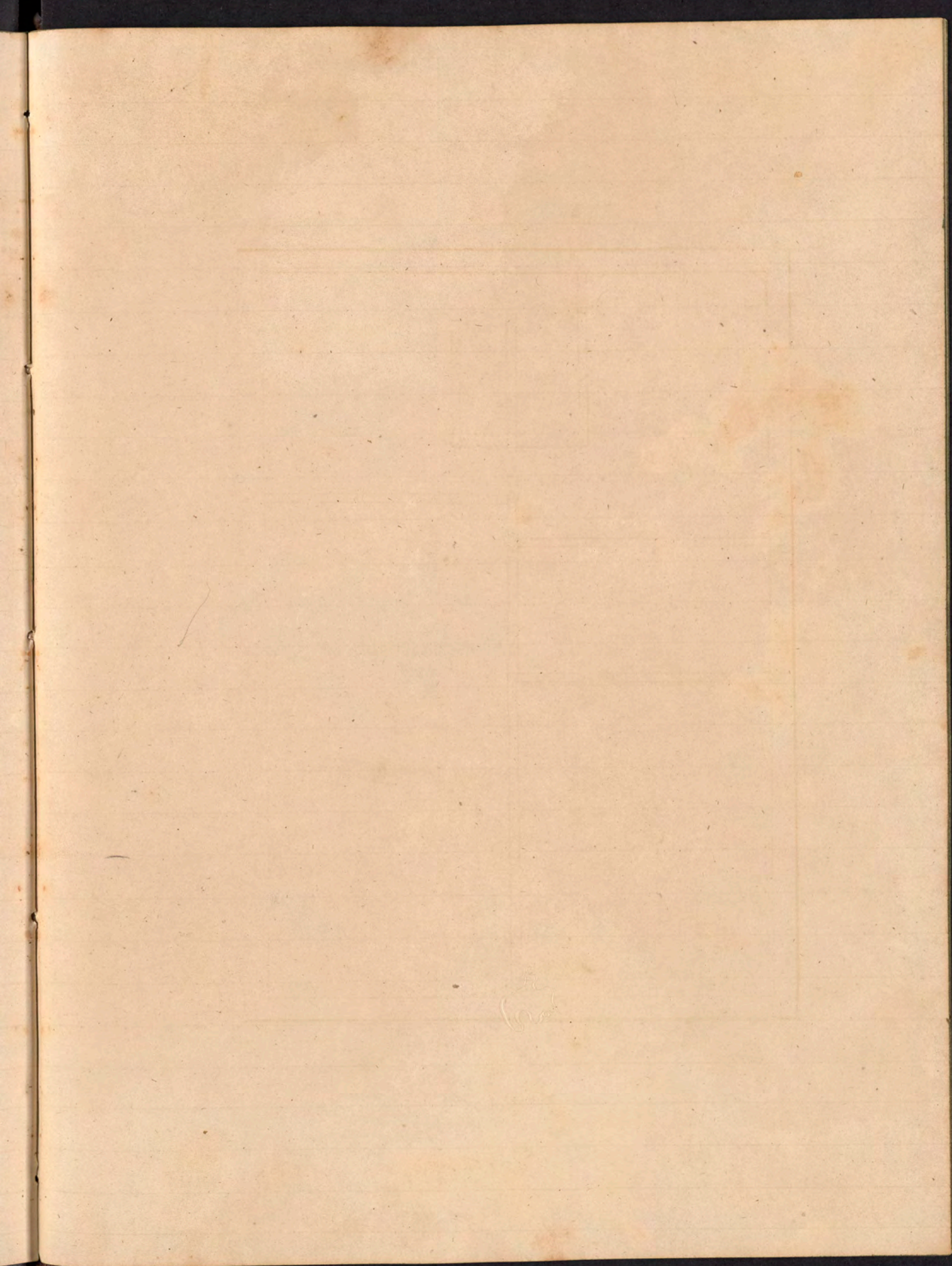


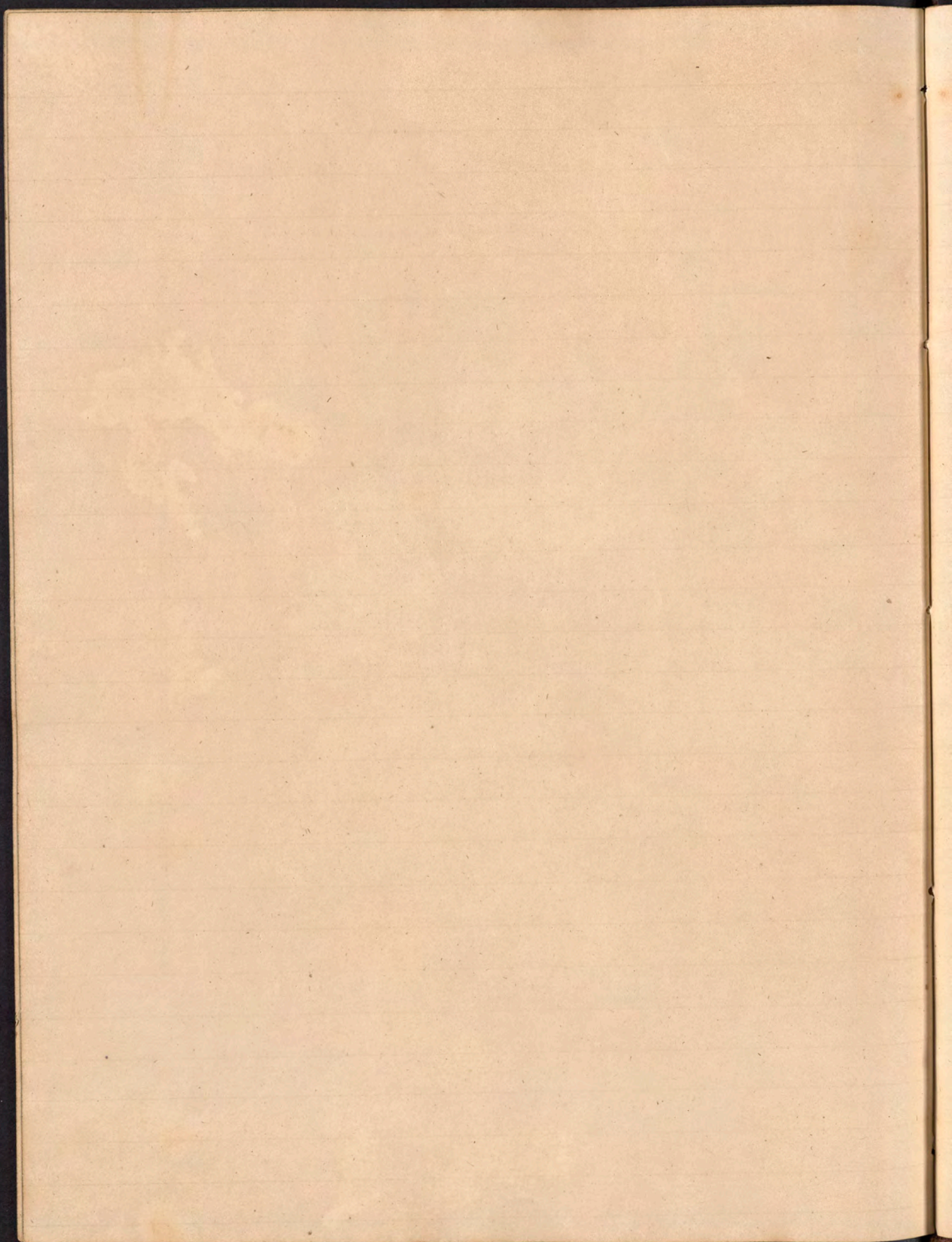


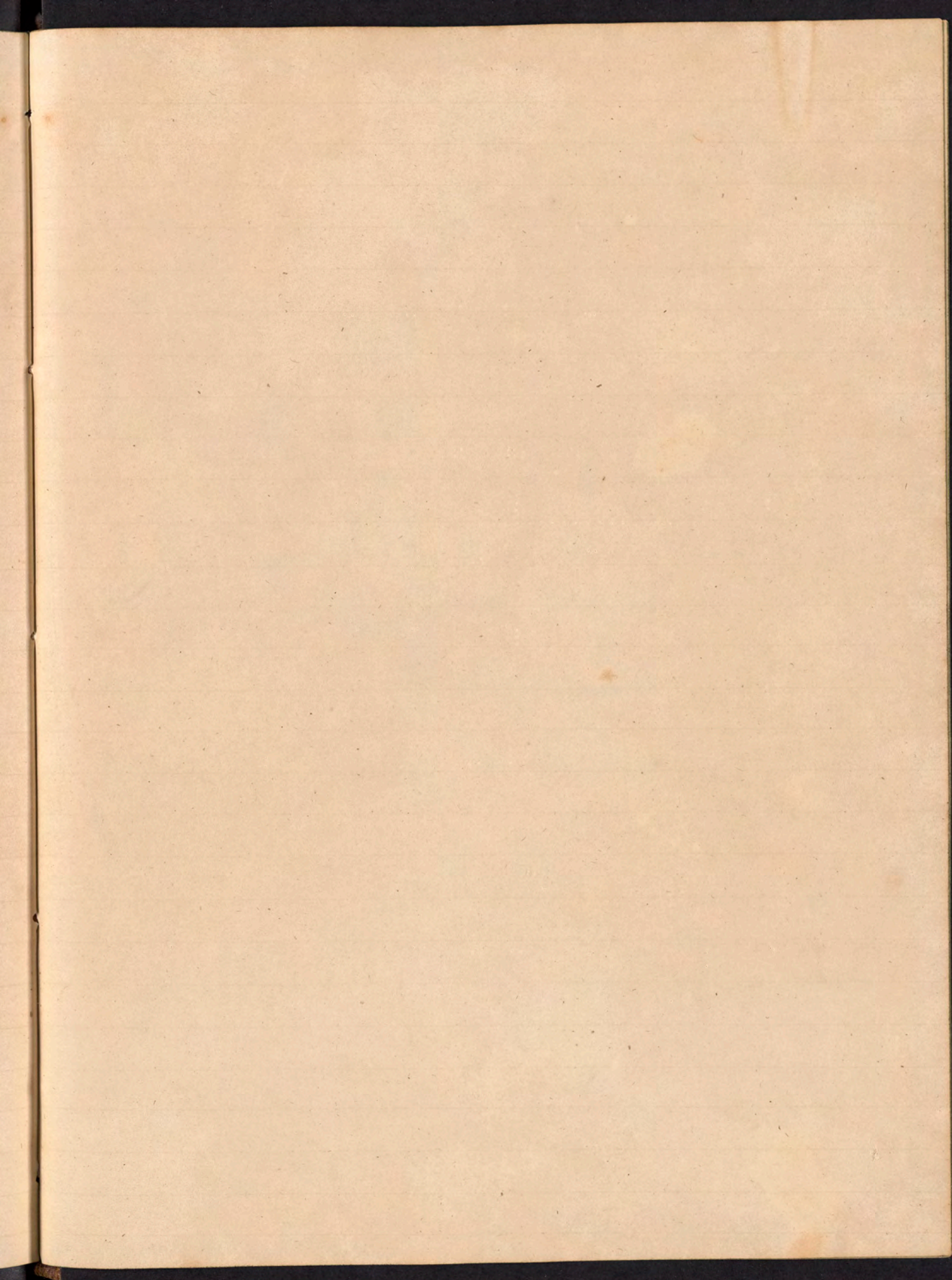
11 collar slots 9 wide
12 rows 8 high

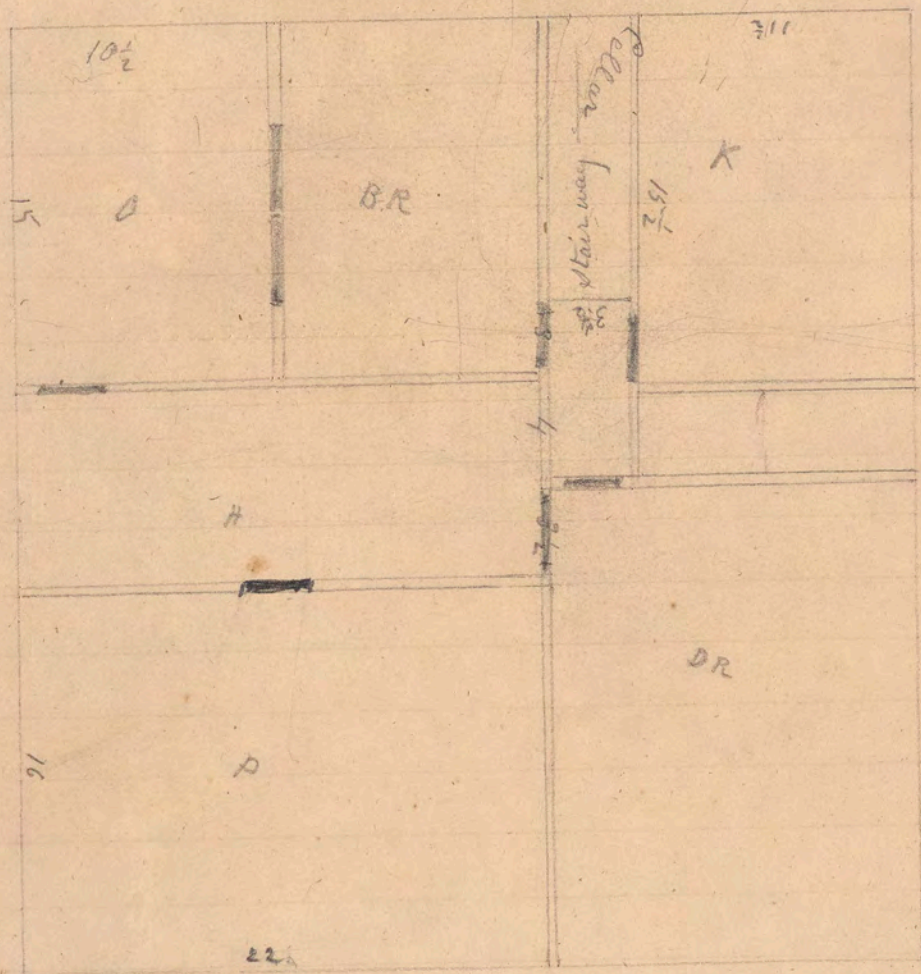


4/6









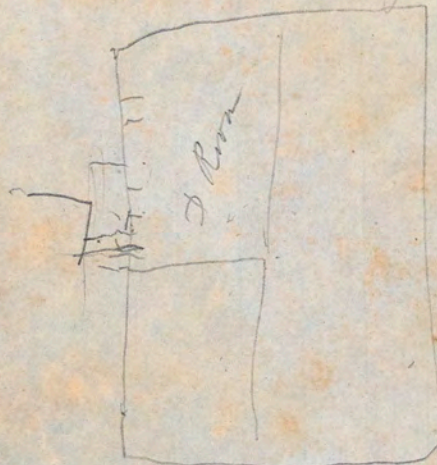
88

300
\$ 300

8 days

16.00

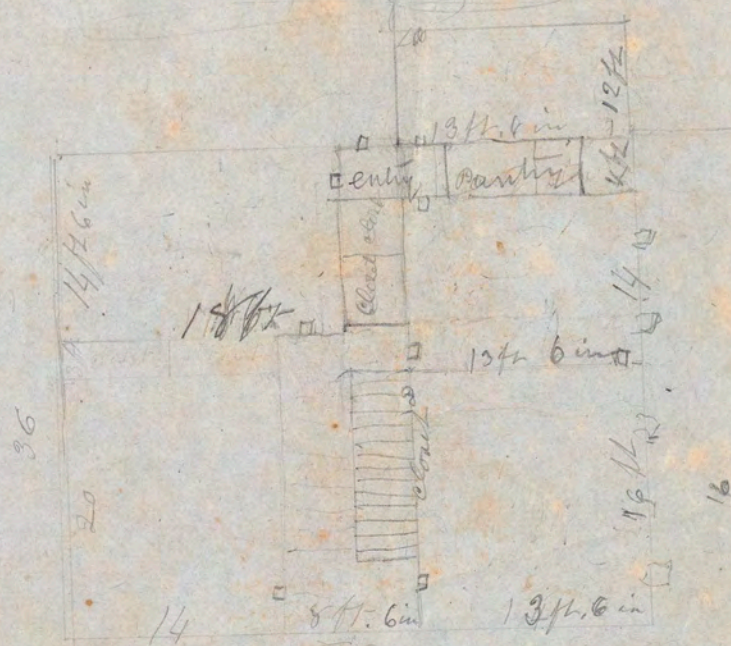
\$ 9.00



|||||

|||||

Sammie The Architect of



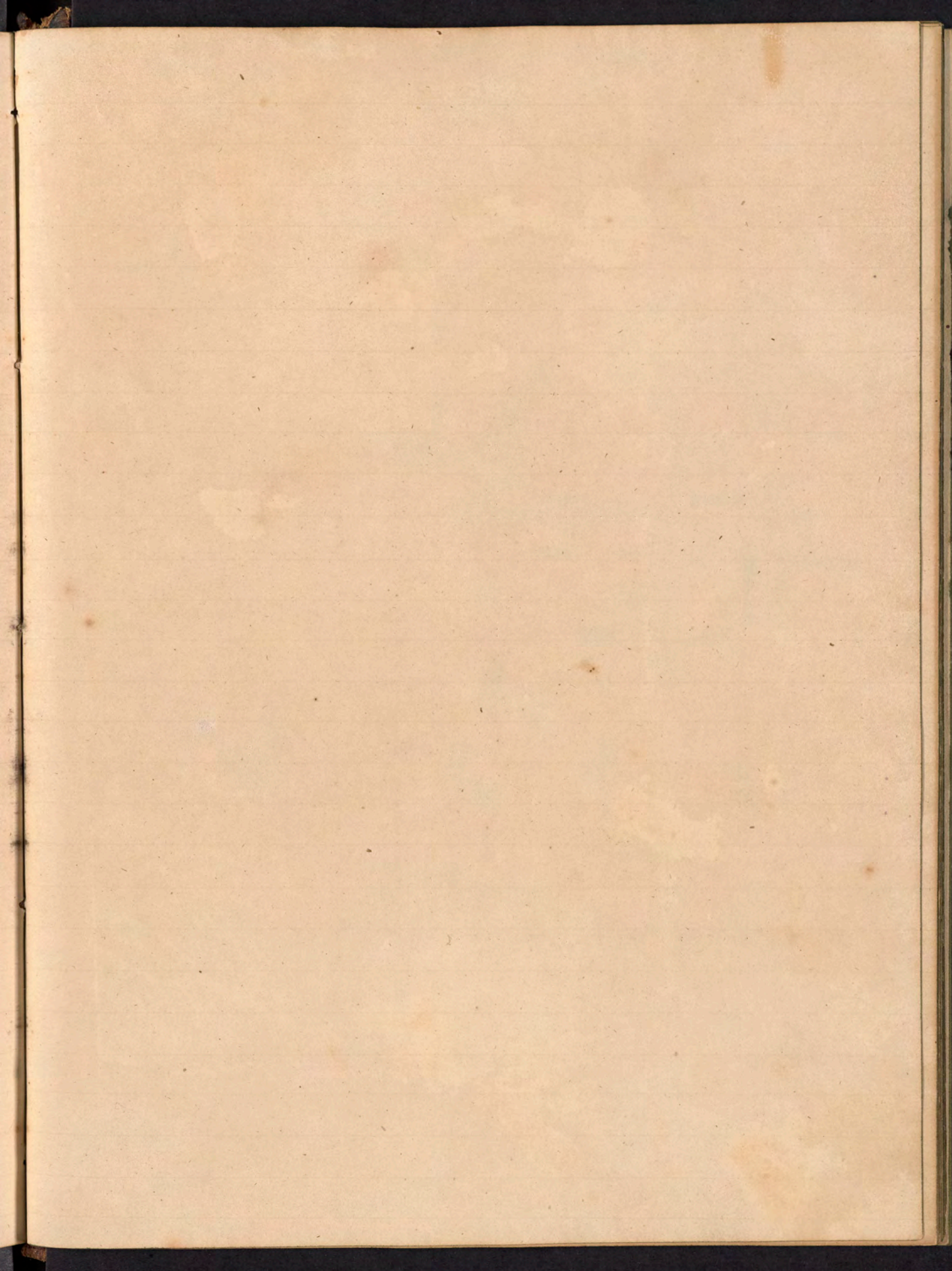
John Wiley's House

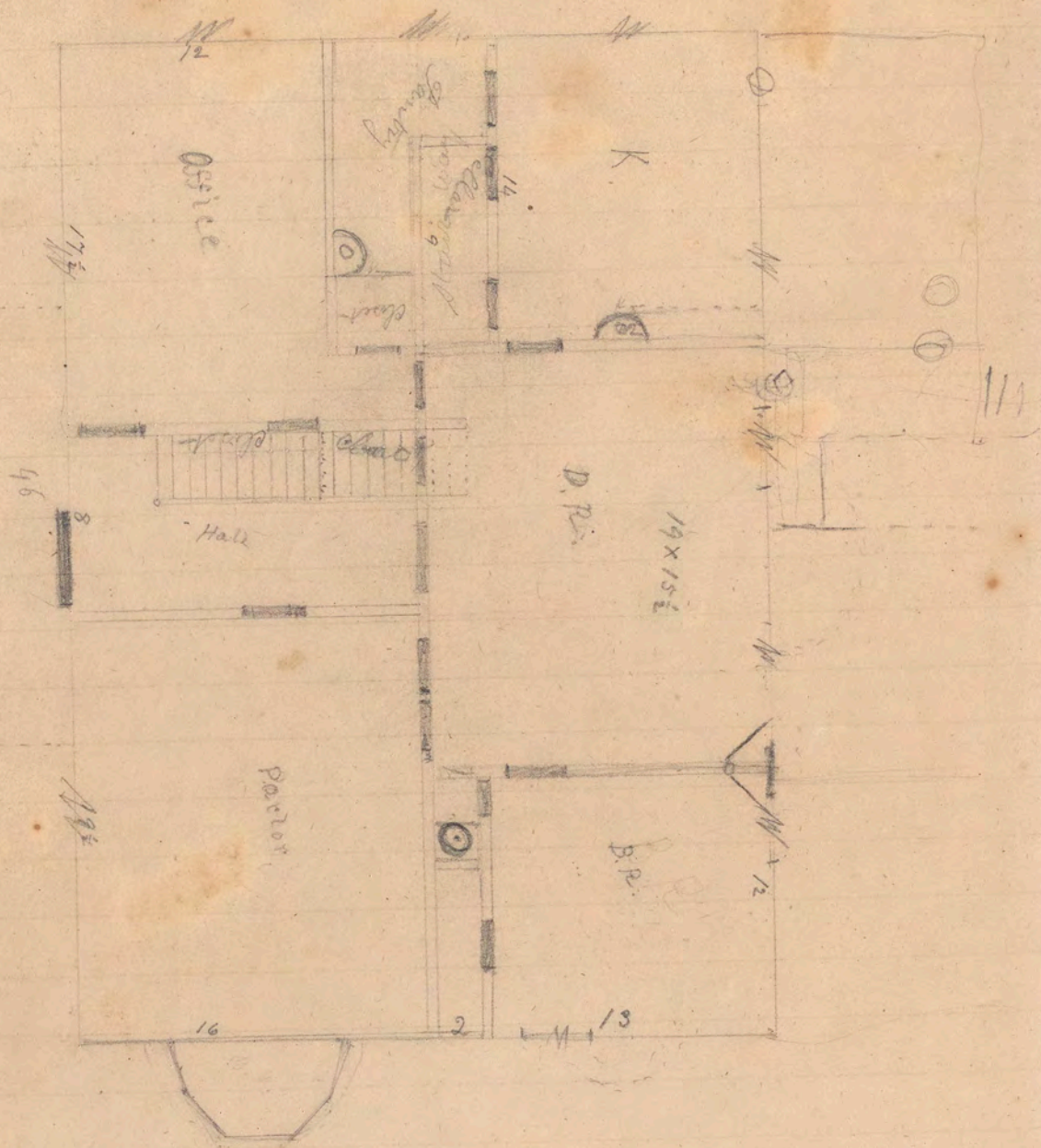
Handwritten calculations for the area of John Wiley's House:

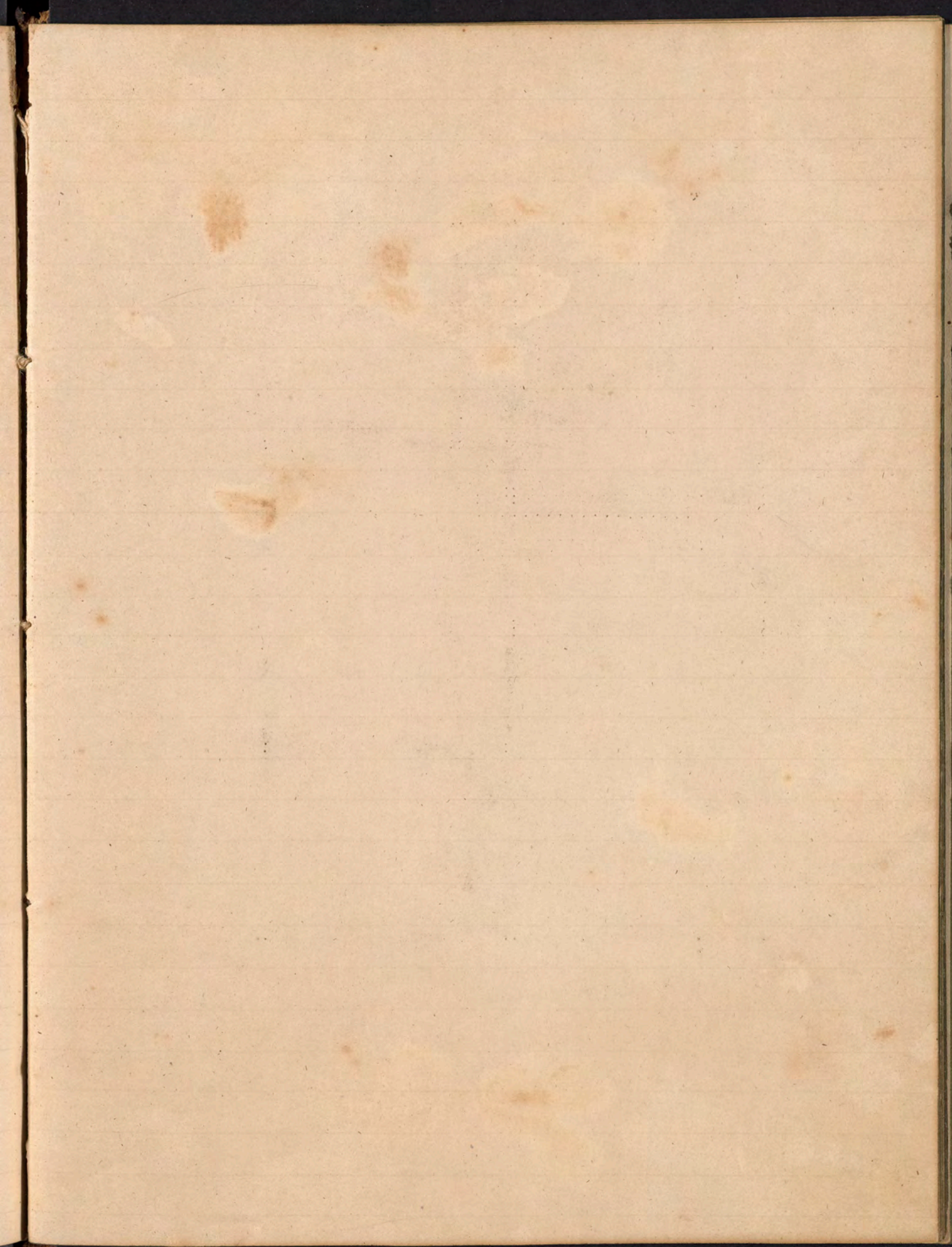
$$\begin{array}{r}
 44 \\
 33.0 \\
 \hline
 13.20 \\
 40 \\
 30 \\
 \hline
 12.00 \\
 34 \\
 38 \\
 \hline
 262 \\
 102 \\
 \hline
 1546 \\
 138
 \end{array}$$

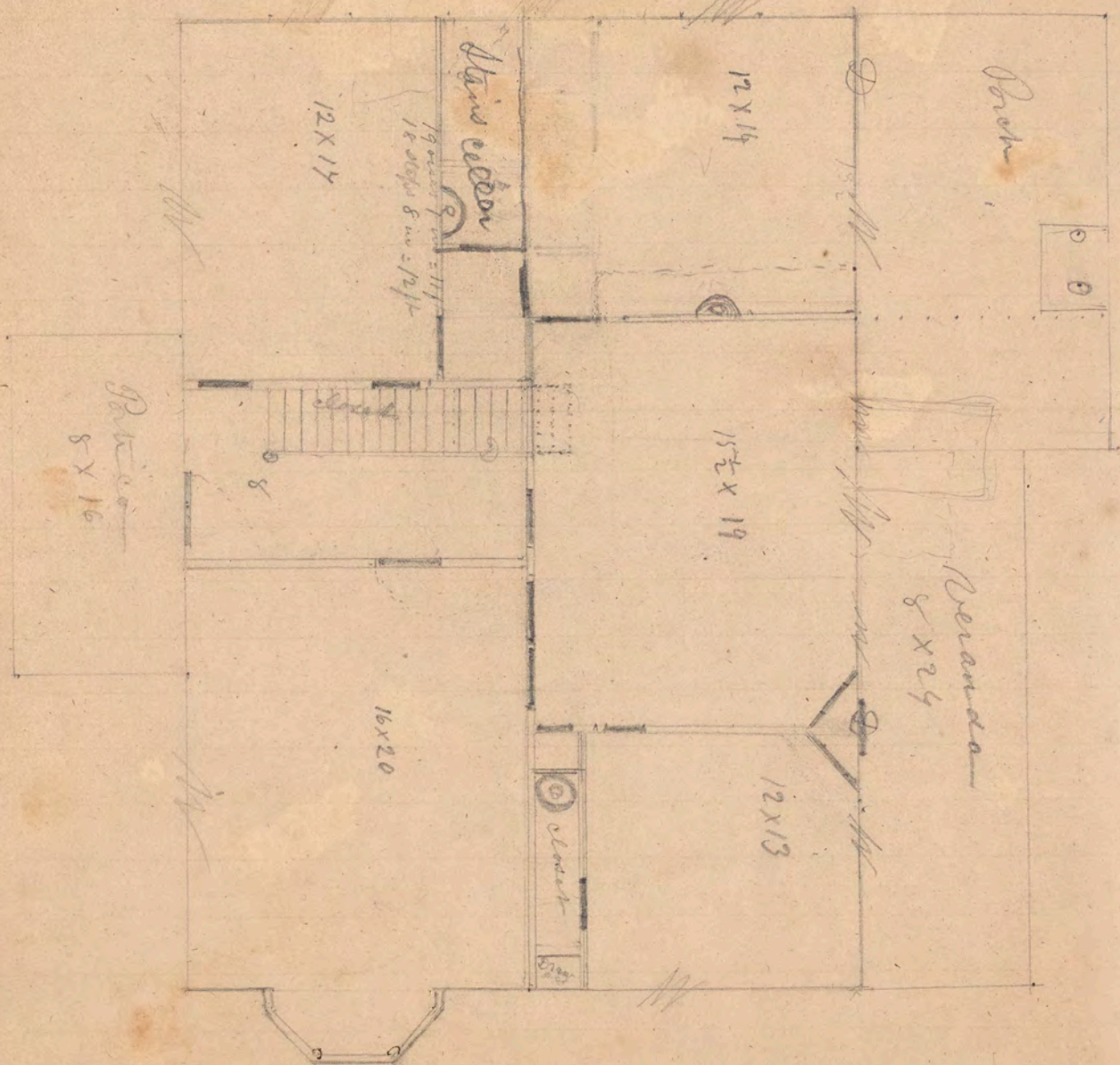
Additional calculations on the right side of the page:

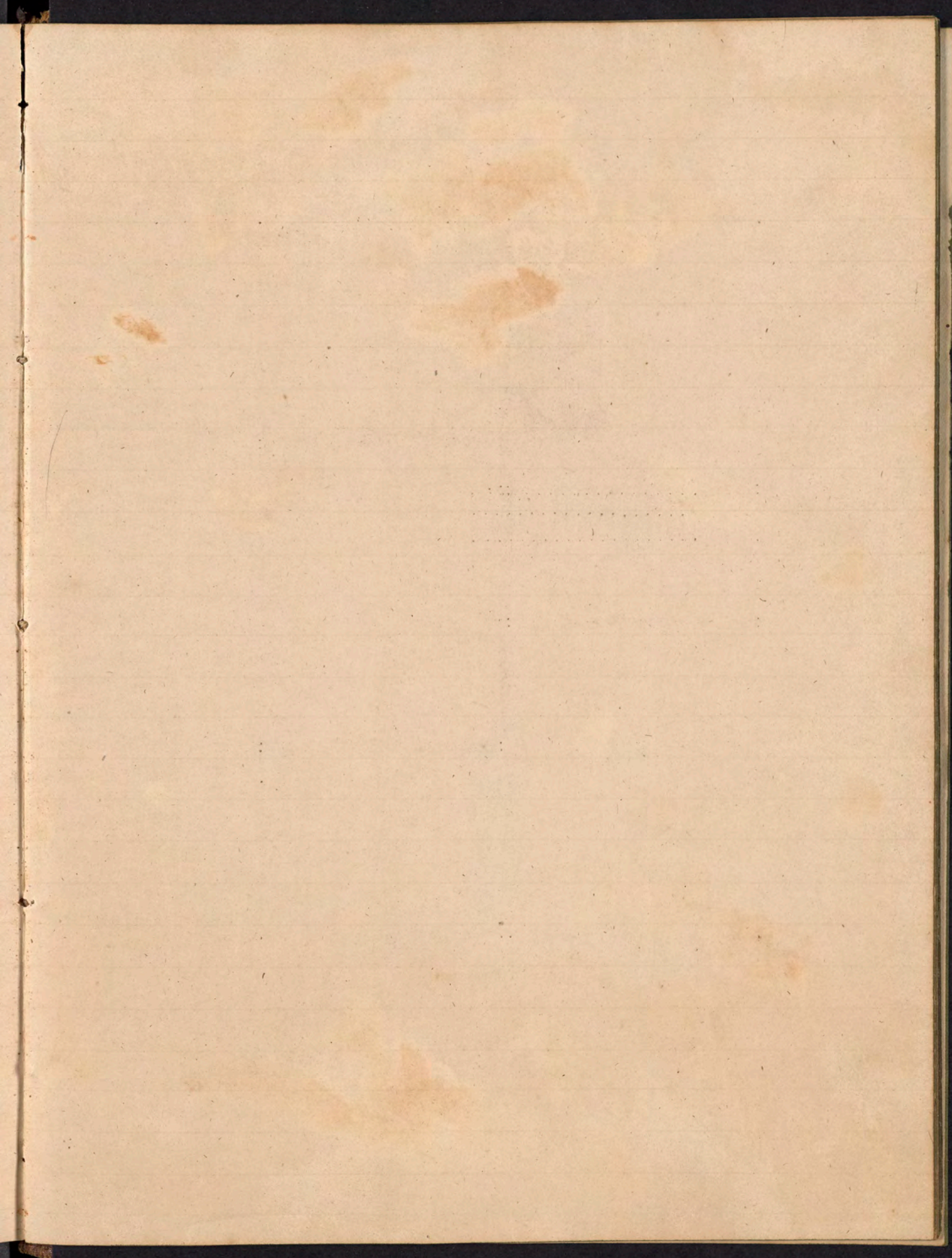
$$\begin{array}{r}
 42 \\
 30 \\
 \hline
 2.60 \\
 38 \\
 \hline
 312 \\
 108 \\
 \hline
 1392
 \end{array}$$

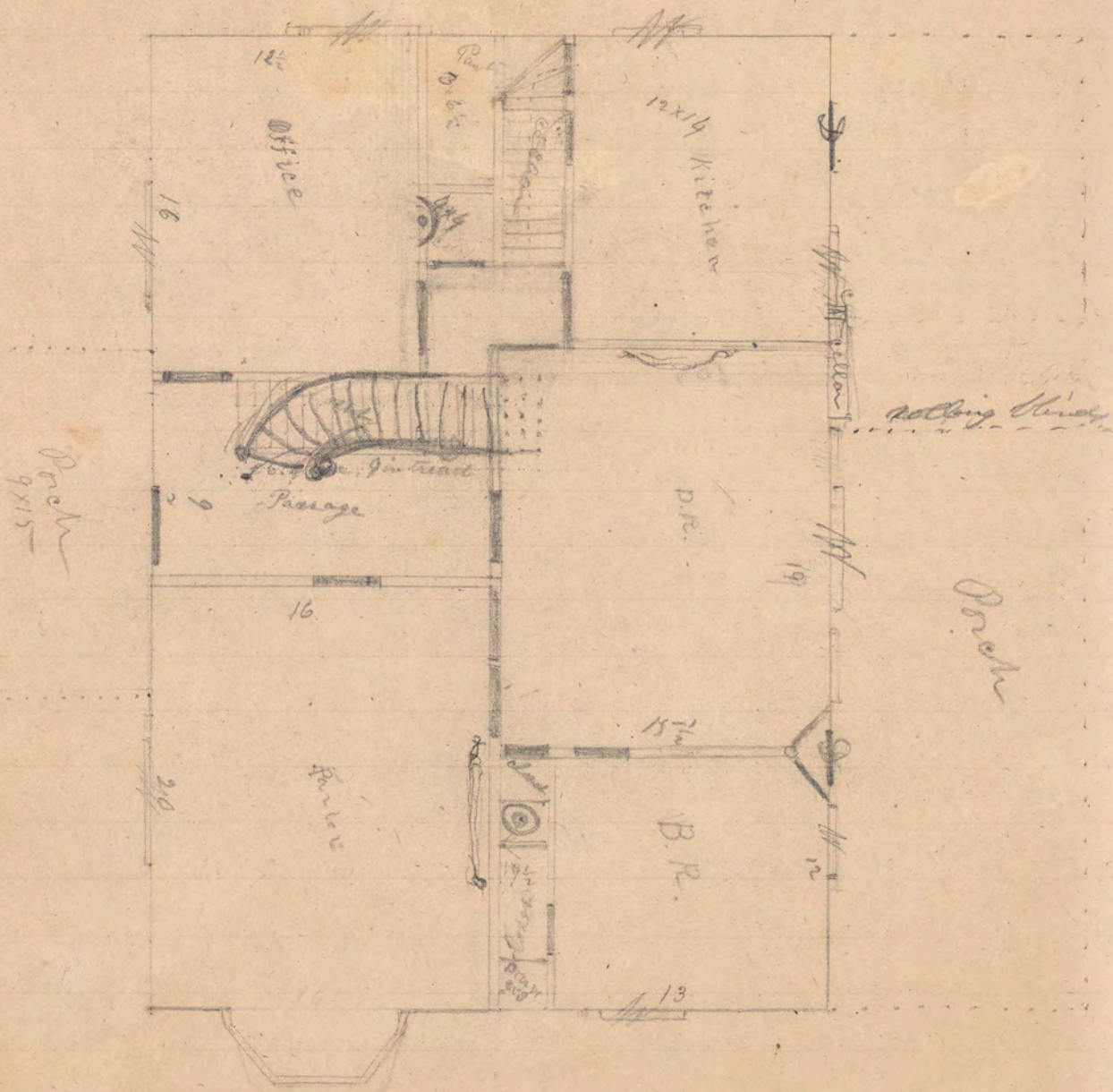


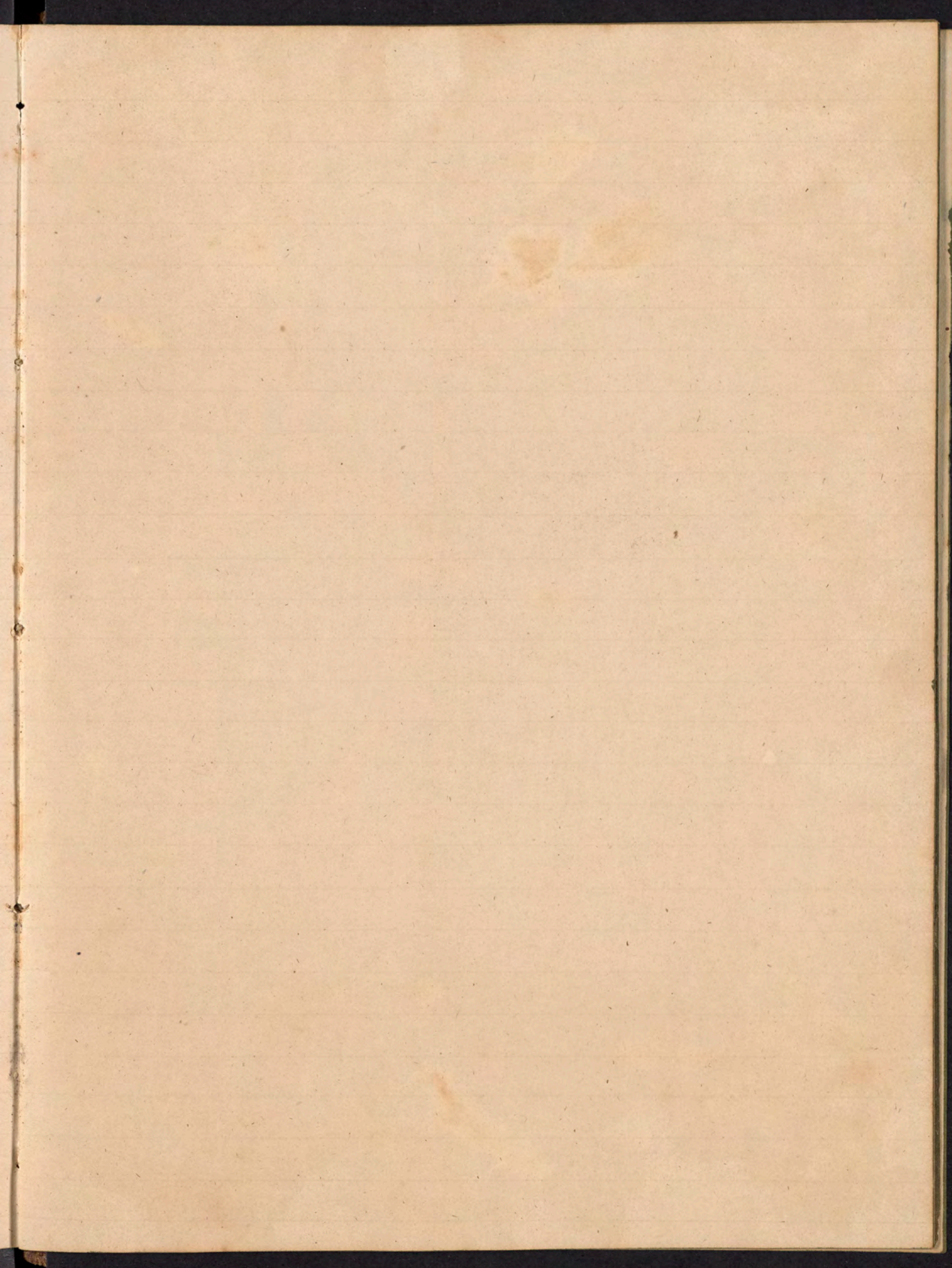


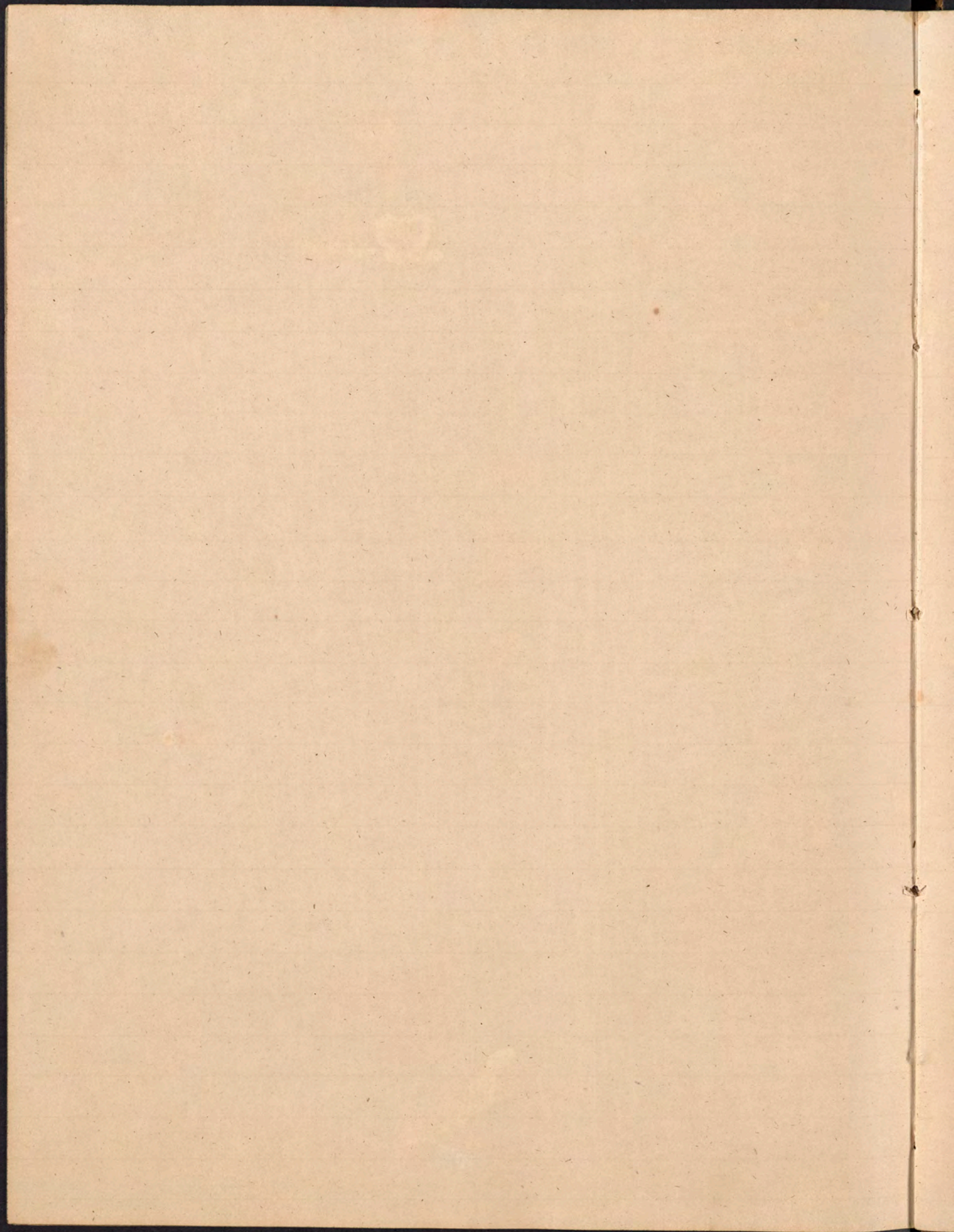


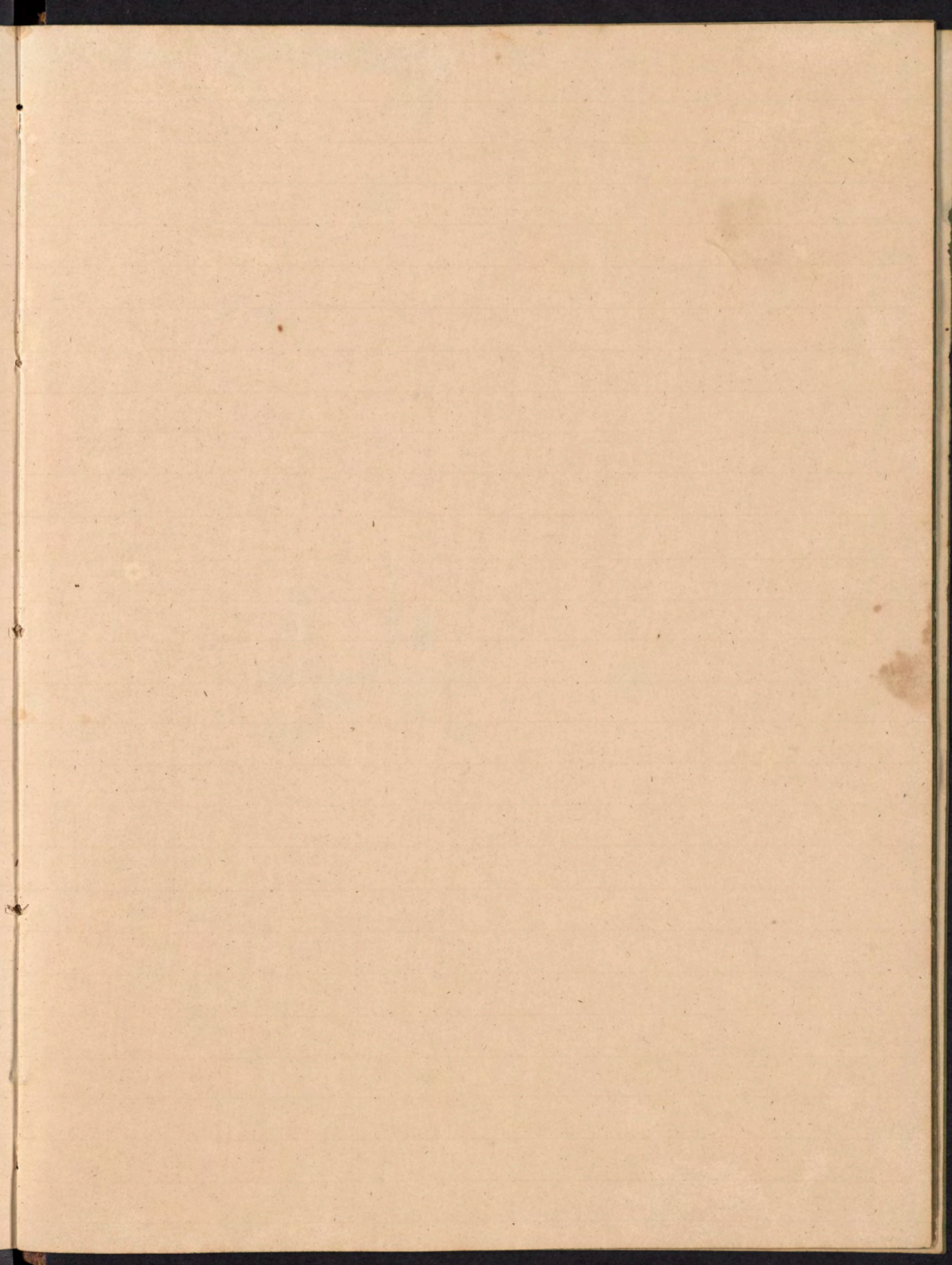




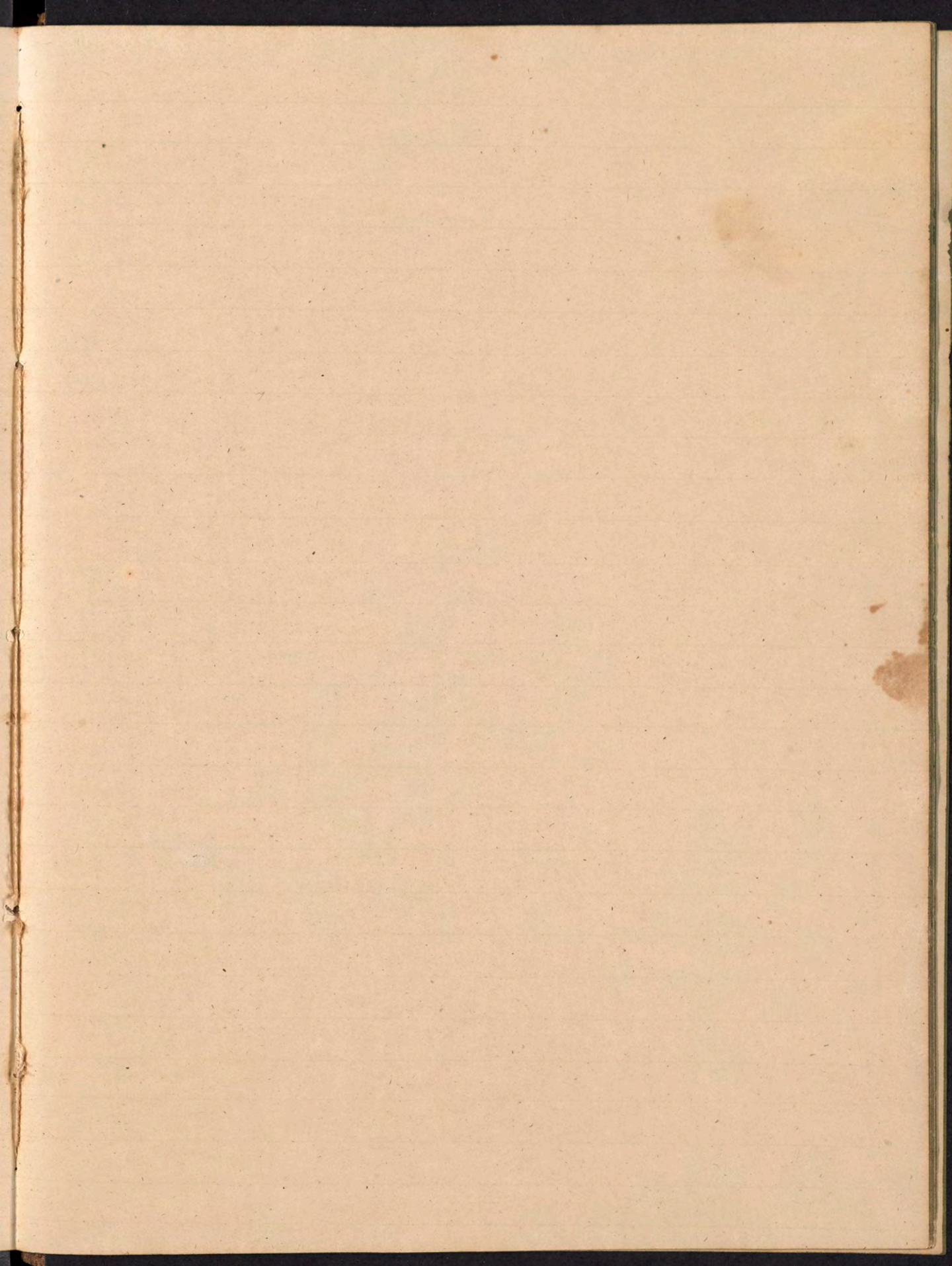


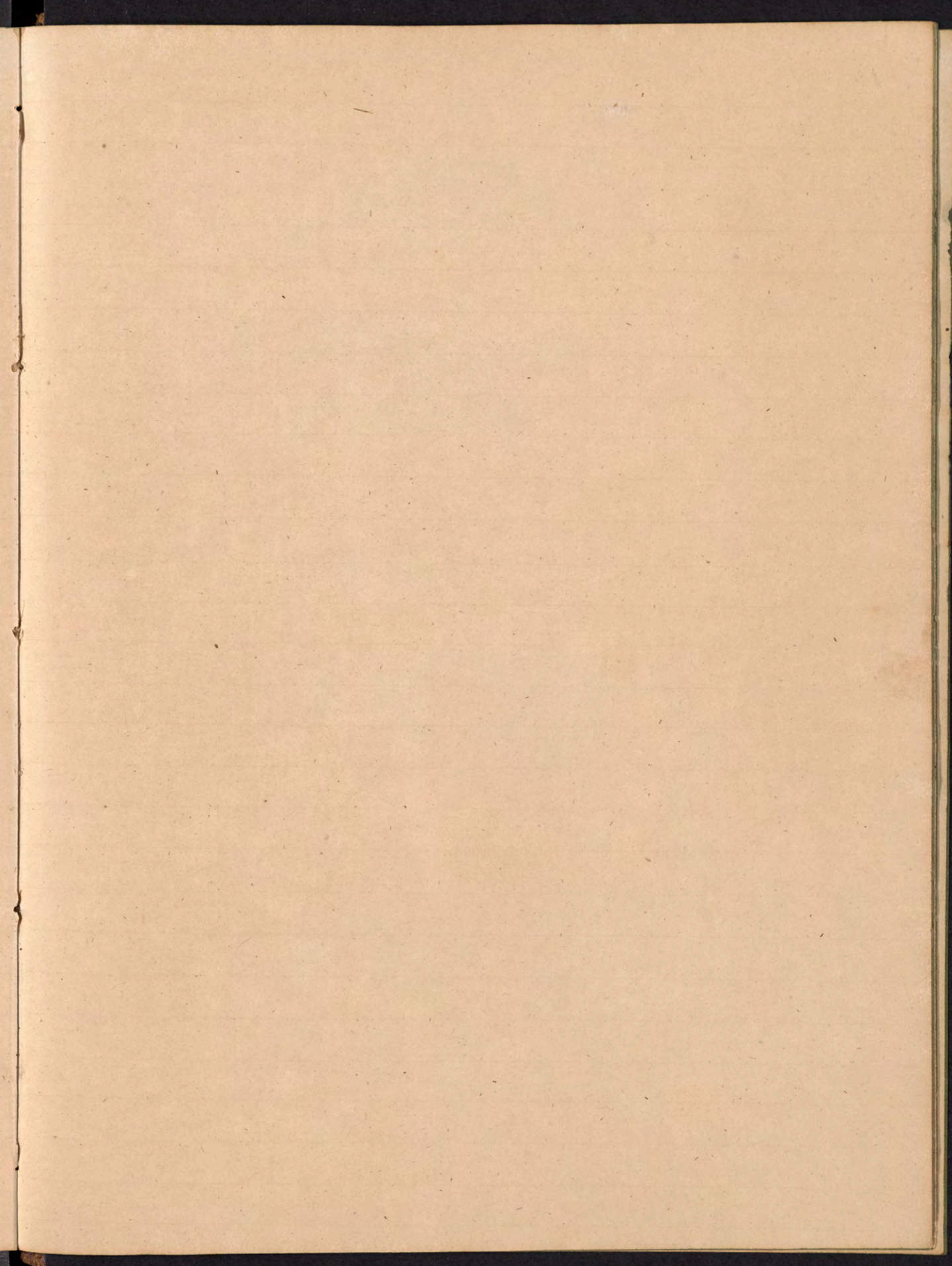


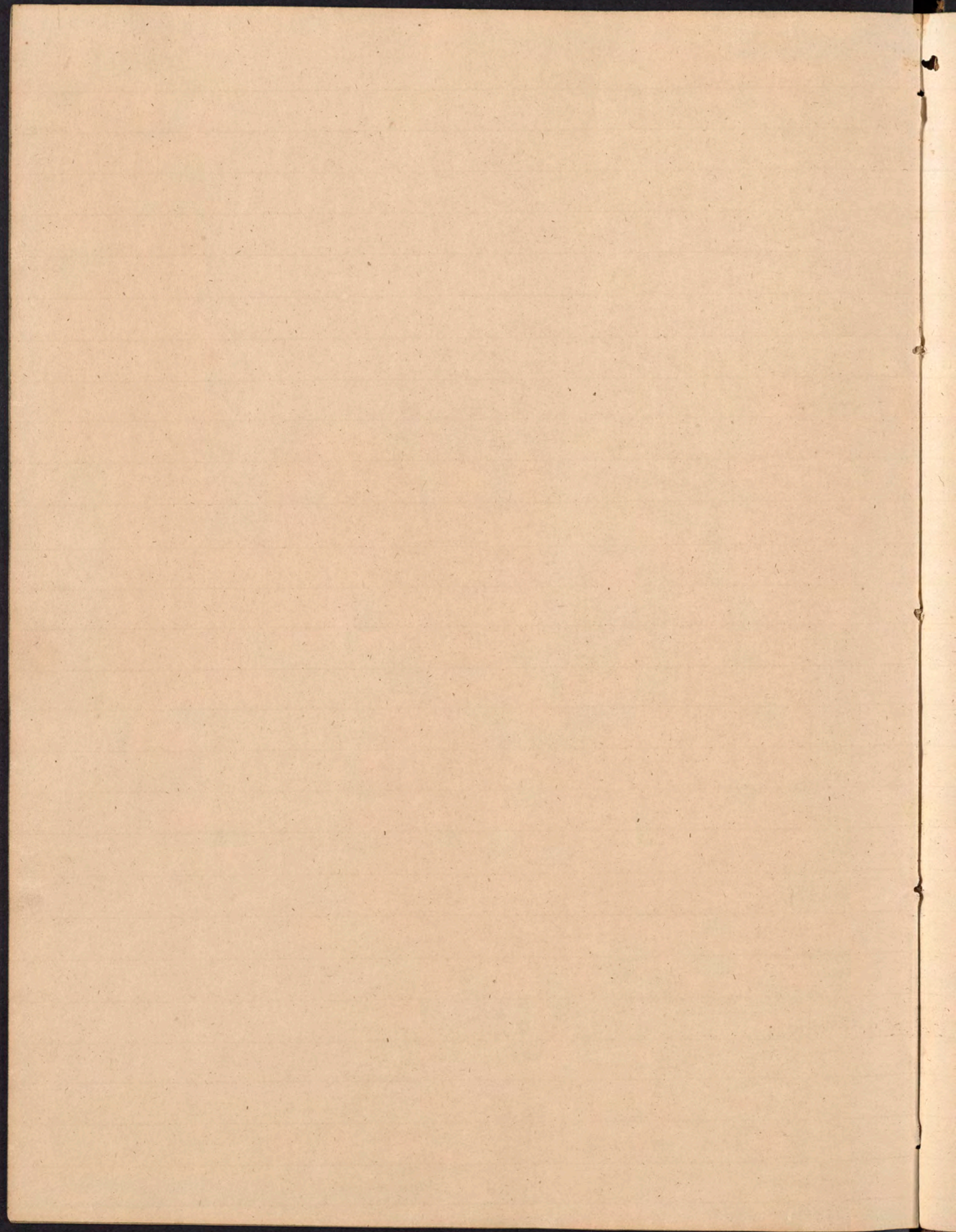


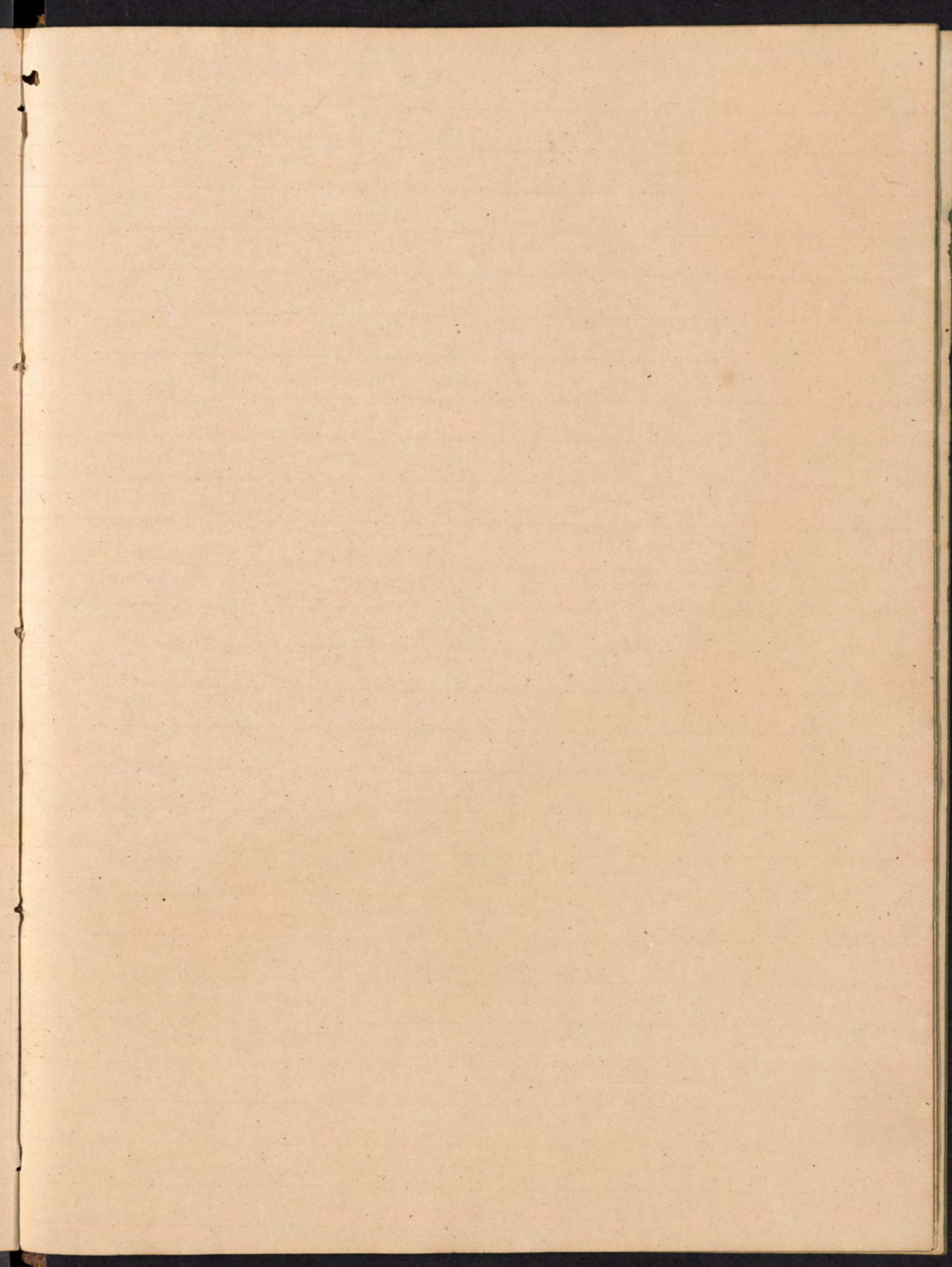


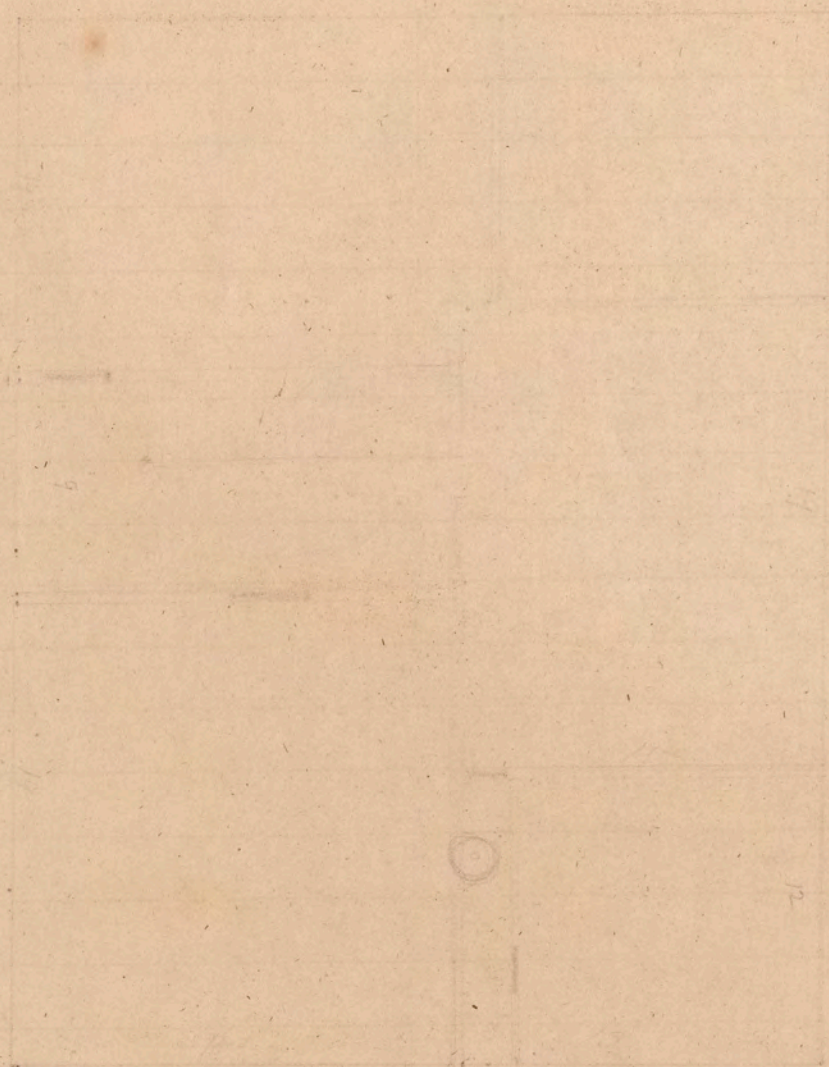


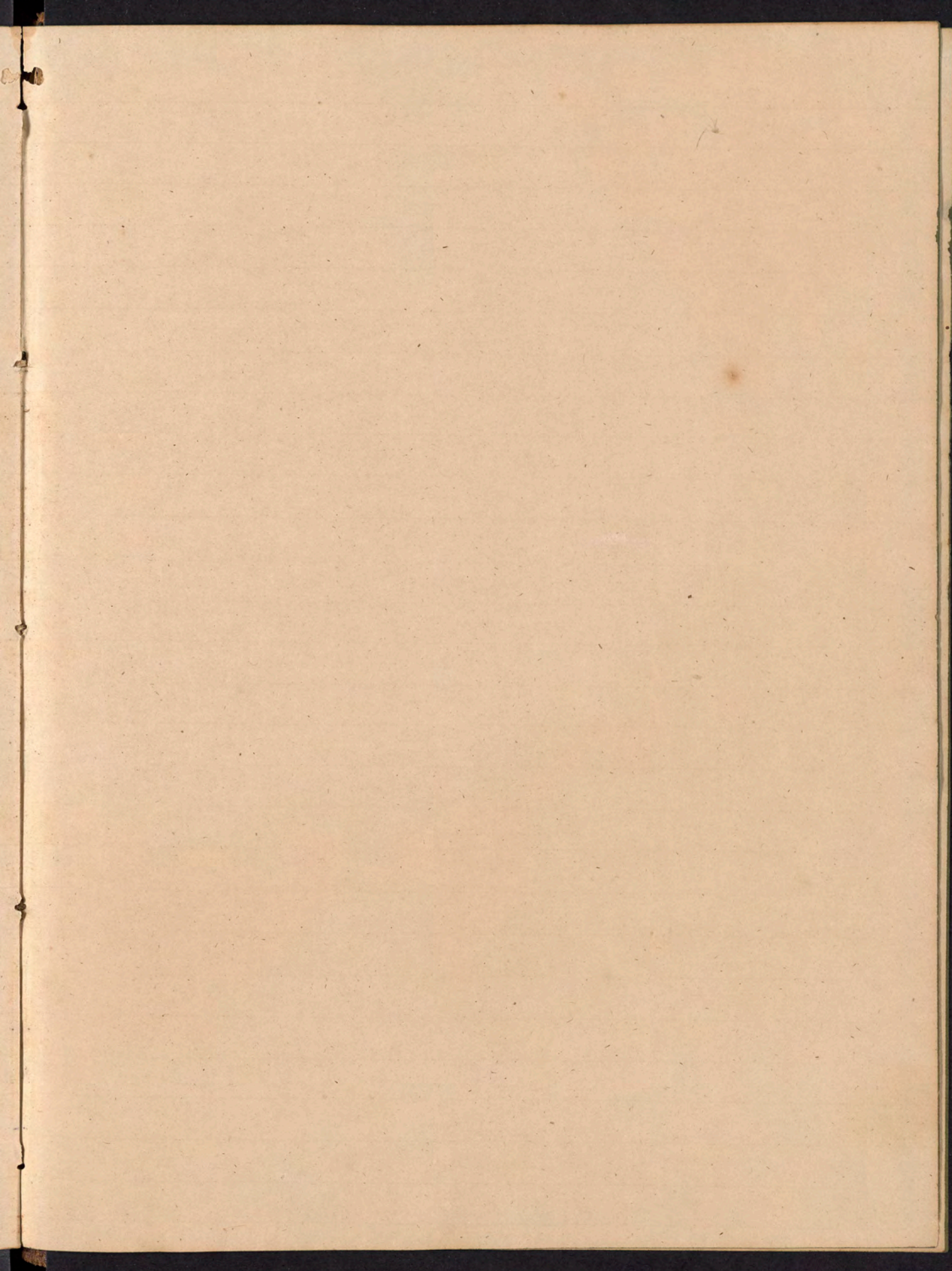


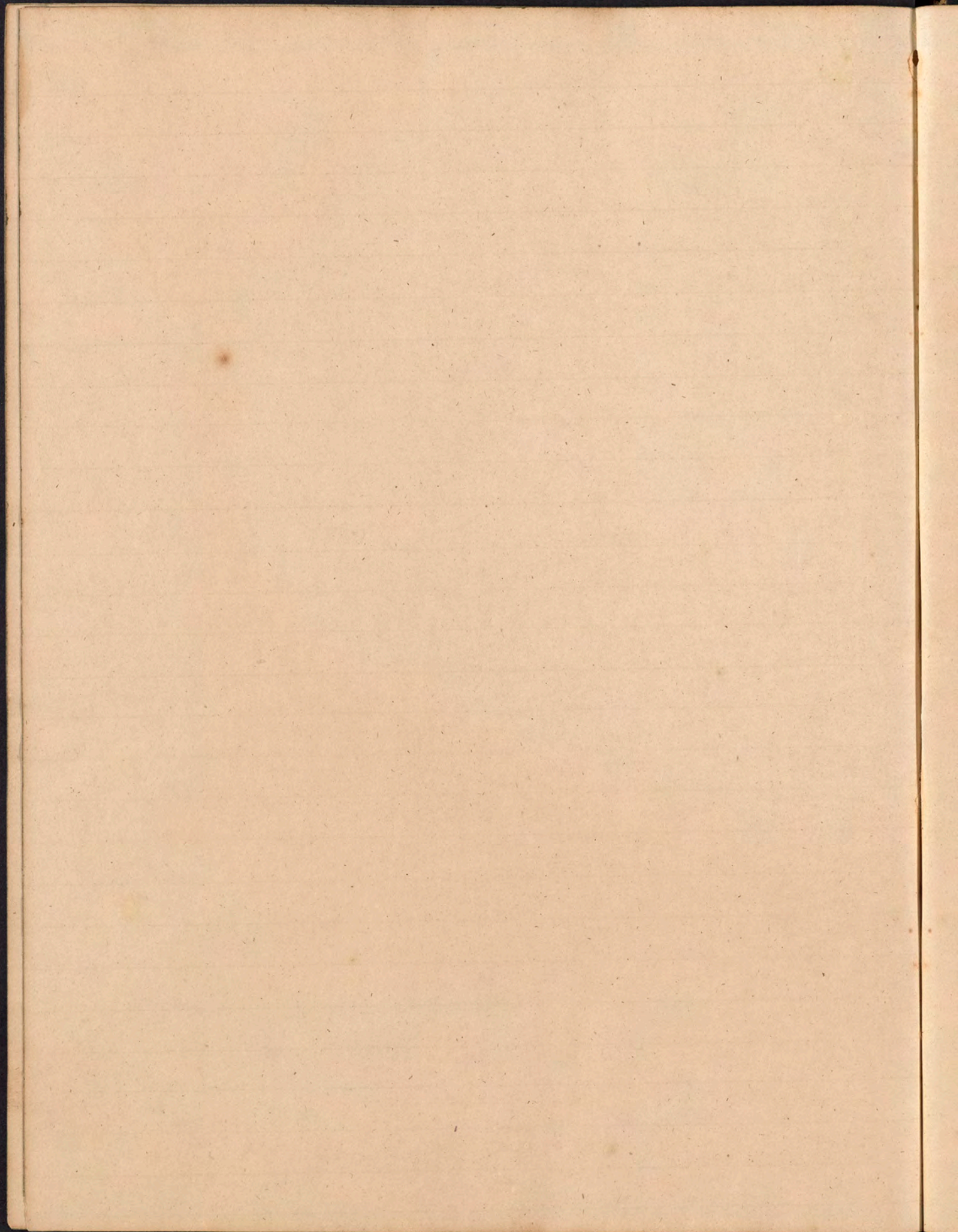


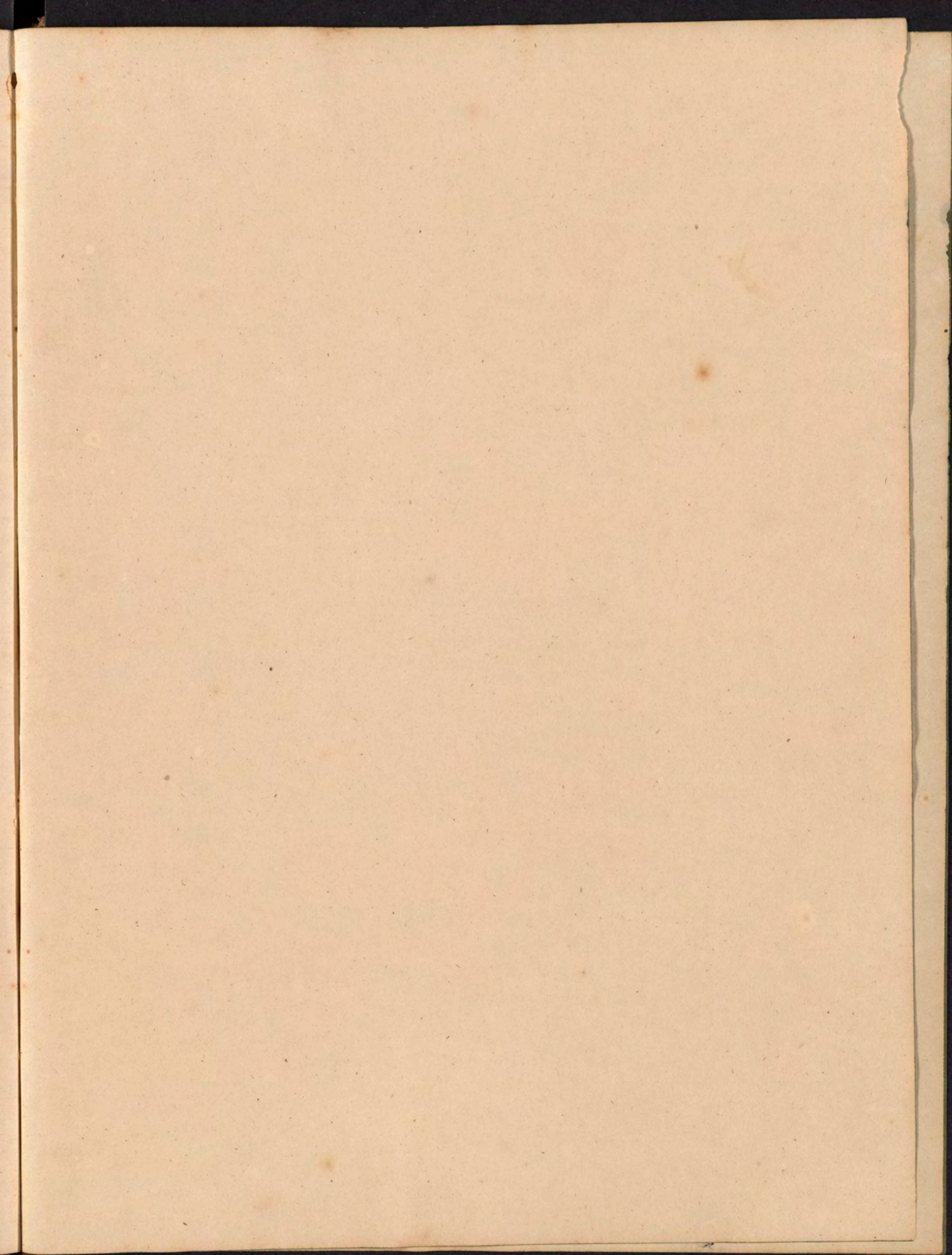


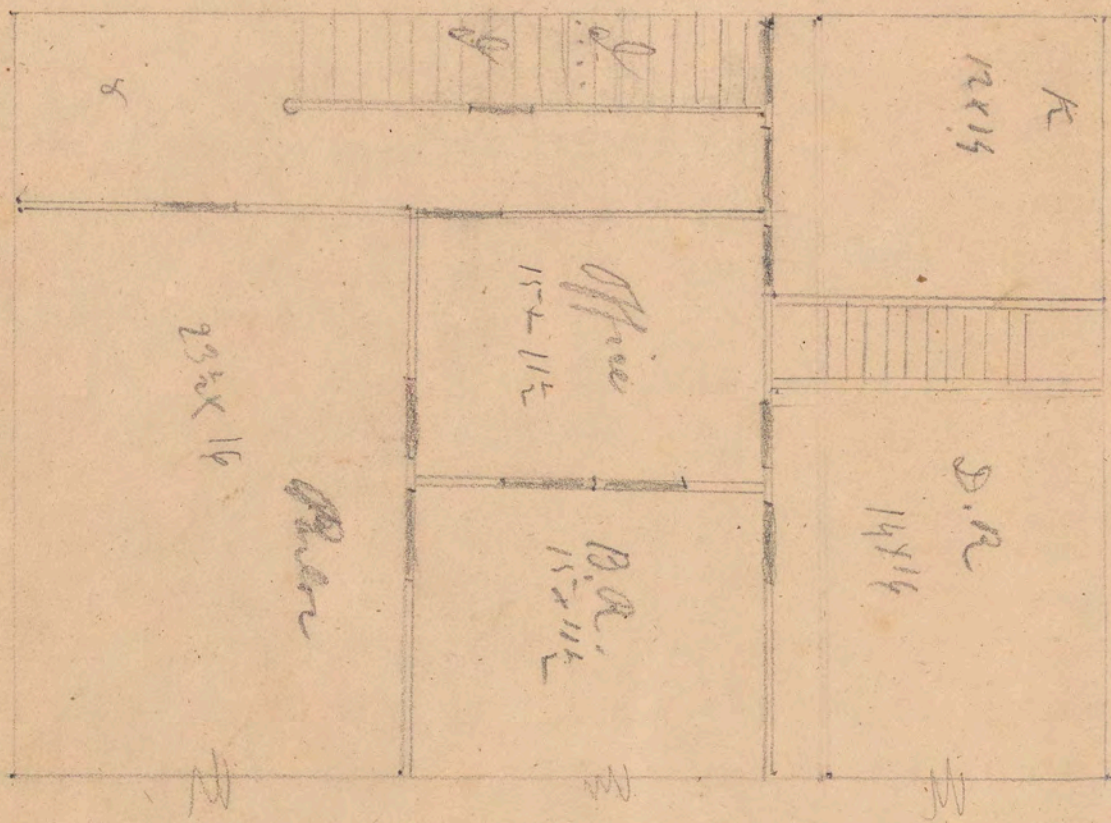


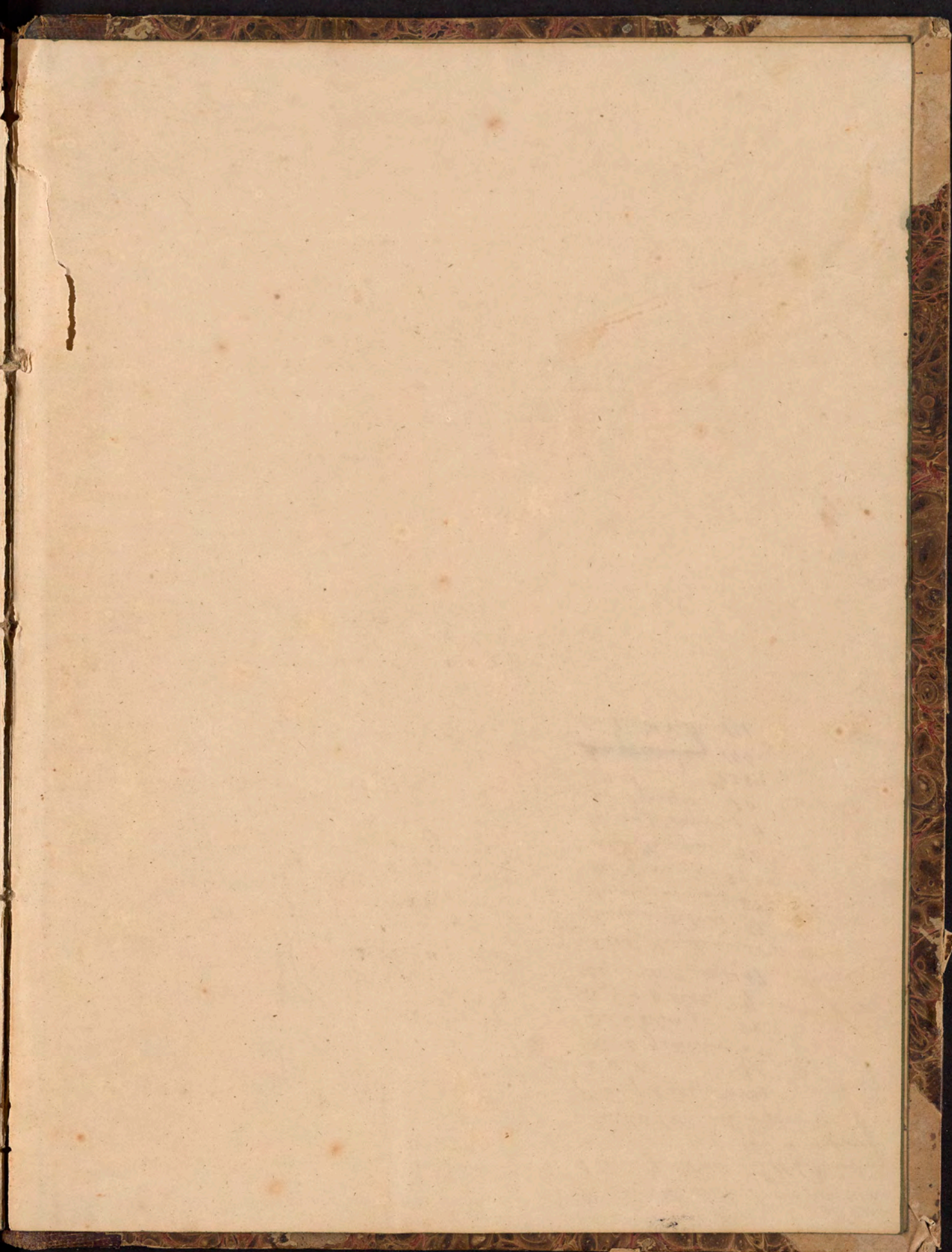




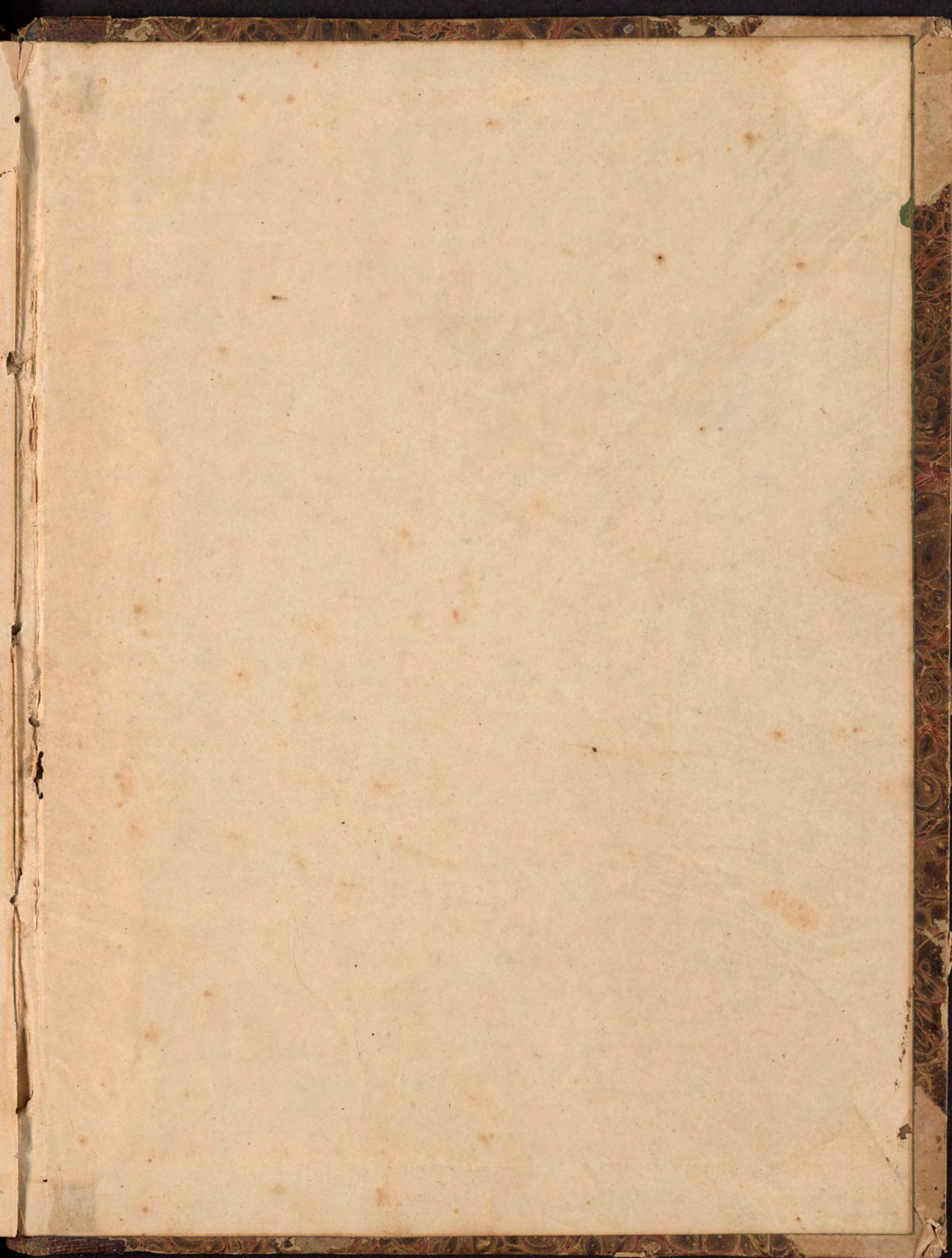


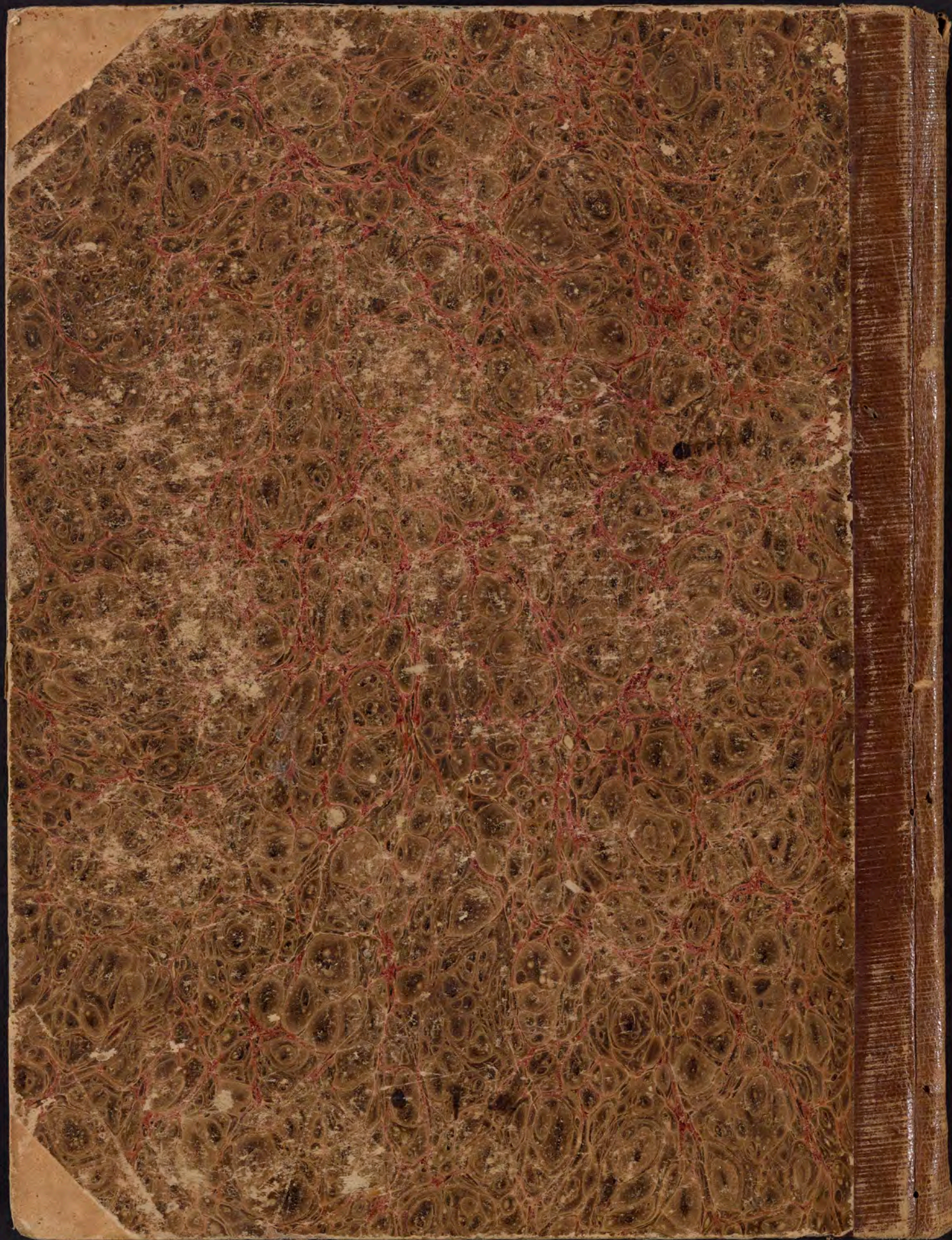






9 was
 Decker - 19 oct from cuts
 29.14 bush unshorn
 532 unshorn
 4 bush
 20
 A. C. H.
 65
 Mrs. S. Garrison
 12
 Mrs. E. & B. Keel
 9
 47
 Miss J. Allen Keel
 55
 Rich. Thompson
 68
 Harvest Band
 62
 Decker - 390
 30
 Rich. Thompson
 14
 10
 138
 146
 121
 146
 138
 10
 14
 30
 390
 62
 68
 55
 47
 9
 12
 65
 20
 104
 4 bush
 532 unshorn
 29.14 bush unshorn
 19 oct from cuts
 9 was





Nov. 5th
to Feb 5th

1852-8-15

Capt May Co. Aug 15th. 1832

R. C. Holmes

agent for the U. S. M. Hospital Gr. Egg Harbor

To Mr. Wiley Dr.

For Medical attendance of Mr. M. Jenkins, an American
Seaman, for Nephritis from June 20. to Aug 15th.
inclusive twenty-five days @ 20 \$ 5.00

For medicines furnished 2.50

Rec'd Payments

Mr Wiley

U. S. M. Hospital Gr. Egg Harbor

To Mr. Wiley Dr. ^{\$2}₂₄

For Medical & Surgical attendance of American Seamen
for frozen limbs as follows:

Amos J. Morris, Del. from Jan 6th. to March 31 Twenty-five days @ 20. 5.00

$$\begin{array}{r} 35 \\ 70 \\ \hline 70 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ 25 \\ \hline 50 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1854 \\
 \hline
 521 \\
 \hline
 5983 \\
 35 \\
 \hline
 2483 \\
 4 \\
 \hline
 99.32
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 63.55 \\
 35.00 \\
 \hline
 28.55
 \end{array}$$

wheat

$$\begin{array}{r}
 10.80 \\
 3.60 \\
 \hline
 \$14.40 \\
 10.00 \\
 \hline
 4.40 \\
 1.00 \\
 \hline
 3.40 \\
 10 \\
 \hline
 25
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 10.50 \\
 12.60 \\
 \hline
 23.10 \\
 14.40 \\
 \hline
 37.50
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 23.10 \\
 25.00 \\
 \hline
 1.90
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 105 \\
 72 \\
 \hline
 735 \\
 32 \\
 \hline
 7872 \\
 5972 \\
 \hline
 1900 \\
 310
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 7872 \\
 597 \\
 \hline
 190 \\
 500 \\
 \hline
 310
 \end{array}$$

1854-5-13
SWAIN, J.

Dr. John Wiley
Dr. L.

Swainsboro Ga
May 13th 1854

The Board of Trustees of the
their late annual meeting. passed the following Resolution
Resolved, That Dr. John Wiley be appointed the attending
Physician of the Asylum, for the ensuing
Year,

Respectfully Yours
Jesse Swain L. Clerk

W. H.
A
Dr. John Wiley
Court House

Mr. D. A. F. Randolph

Bridgton March 16. 1855

John Wiley M.D.

Dear Sir It has been made a rule for a year past, that all Hospital Bills should be rendered to the Department under oath, - I have therefore returned your bills of Wick Norton that this might be done - Two bills for boarding and nursing, and two for medical attendance are necessary, but as they both come to me, and I then shall send to Washington the bills to which the affidavits are attached, only one set of bills need be sworn to.

As you are aware no doubt - Seamen are allowed \$1 ⁵⁰/₁₀₀ for boarding, and \$1 ⁵⁰/₁₀₀ for nursing per week; so long as a Seaman is confined to his room and bed, and requires the aid of a Nurse, it is proper that the charge for nursing should be paid; but when convalescent, and able to be up and assist himself, a charge for board should be made only.

The maximum compensation to a Physician for any one cure of illness is 6.¹⁰/₂₅.

Please return me the papers so that I may be able to send them to Washington on the 1st day of April.

Respectfully Yours W.S. Bowen

William S. Bowen

Dr. Am. In: Wiley.

William S. Bowen Collector and Hospital Agent

to — to

To boarding & nursing — a sick seaman from — to — 185
— weeks — days at — per week — — — — — 1855 —

I receive payment of William S. Bowen Hosp. Agent

— place — date

— the name

If the name is ^{his} mark

It must be witnessed

For copies of bills received must be sent to me — one copy I
file in the office the other copy I forward to Washington and when
it is examined and audited I receive an order and draft to
pay it. — this will explain why the bills sometimes remain unpaid
so long after they are sent to me, also by the fact that I only send
them to Mr. at the expiration of each quarter.

50. The price of a bill of 10 weeks, for a sick seaman, is
\$10.00 per week. The price of a bill of 30 days, for a sick seaman, is
\$3.00 per day, and 10 cents per day for board and lodging on the land.
The physician's bill is \$1.00.

60. When a seaman is admitted to the hospital, the physician must
sign a certificate of admission, and the seaman must sign a receipt for the
same. The physician's bill is \$1.00. The seaman's bill is \$1.00.
The hospital bill is \$1.00. The seaman's bill is \$1.00.

William Johnson, Secretary and Treasurer of the

to - 187

to receiving of money - a bill of exchange from - to - 187

to receive - money - for - 187

to receive of money of William Johnson, Treasurer of the

to receive - money - for - 187

to receive of the money of

to receive of money - for - 187

to receive of money - for - 187

to receive of money - for - 187

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1st "Hospital relief will be confined to American Seamen, and such
"foreign Seamen as have served three consecutive Years on board American
"Vessels, and to Boatmen who are liable to pay Hospital Money; —
"and when a Seaman's Name does not appear upon the Records as
"having paid Hospital Money for the past Year it is presumed he is not
"entitled to relief".

2nd "A Cataract, a felon, or a sore disabling a Seaman does not
"entitle him to relief".

3rd "A Wound received in doing work ashore, in the Woods, or on
"the farm, does not entitle a Seaman to relief; relief is to be af-
"forded only to those who become disabled or diseased while fol-
"lowing their legitimate occupation of Seamen".

4th "Seamen or Boatmen deemed incurable are not entitled
"to relief".

5th "The period for relief is 8 weeks, — Board & nursing are not
"to exceed the rate of 3 Dollars per week. Physicians fee 25 cents
"per day, and 10 cents per day for medicines, and in no case
"can the Physicians bill exceed \$50.

6th "Whenever Seamen or Boatmen abandon their professions, and enter
"upon other employments, they will not be entitled to relief during the contin-
"uance of such other avocation, and in no case where disease has been contracted
"during such abandonment and while engaged in other pursuits will
"Hospital relief be extended".

Our first enquiry must therefore be, "Have you paid Hospital Money in this District within the past Year? When? Where? and the proof of the Seaman will be that his name is recorded in the Hospital Book, - or on the Hospital Bill filed in this Office. Nothing else can be received as proof. Certificates of the Master or owner or any other person does not avail. In order to have this proof then, the Owner, or Master of a vessel when getting out a New License should be careful to give in a correct list of all the persons who have sailed with him during the past Year, for One month or more.

Physicians should always accompany their bills with a Certificate of the Seaman's sickness - his disease, and its duration.

I subjoin a form as used generally here if you should be called upon by a Physician for counsel.

attendance

date

I hereby Certify that ——— American Seaman, has been sick for — weeks — days, — from the — day of — 185 — of an attack of ——— for which during that time he was under my professional care

Signed ——— M.D.

Form of Physicians bill.

William T. Bowen Collector and Hospital Agent

At ——— M.D. 185 —

To medical attendance for — a sick Seaman from — to — 185 —
— weeks — days — visits at 25 cents per day — Dollars —
Medicines furnished said Seaman — days at 10 cts per day — Dollars —

Received payment of William T. Bowen Agent

— place — date —